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PWB, REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
JULY - NOV. 1944
(1 OF 2)

P.W.B SECRET

2 of 7

REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED - ITALY

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REPORTS ON CONDITIONS

IN LIBERATED - ITALY

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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM July - 1944
TO Nov - 1944
CATALOGUE -

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UNDETERMINED CASES

BOLZANO ROSA
BRIZZI NUNZIO
BRANCATE EVELINA
BORRELLI MARIO
BOVENZI MARIO

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CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY NO. 40

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
UNIT NO. 12 APO 512

6 NOV 1944

Central D Section, Liberated Italy November 2, 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 40

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PART I - SUMMARY

(1) The establishment of direct relations between Italy and Great Britain and of diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States and Russia, was hailed by the Italian press as an important step towards emerging from the isolation in which Italy had been living since the Armistice. As Signor Bonomi put it in an interview with the press, Italians felt that their country had returned to the family of free nations of the world. The Prime Minister was however quick to seize on the ulterior consequences of this move by declaring that the fact that Italy had regained full possession of her individuality as a nation with an authority and will of her own was no longer compatible with a state of complete subjection such as that laid down by the clauses of the armistice. Italy, he added, cannot have a voice in the council of nations and yet not have one in her own affairs. He pointed out that Roosevelt and Churchill had promised that the Italian administration would be given greater authority. This had not been effected yet in internal affairs, and he expressed the hope that this would take place. Thus the establishment of relations with the Allied powers is regarded as a step towards greater autonomy for the Italian government. Although many Italians share Bonomi's view, they do not conceal their pleasure at the announcement of the appointment of ambassadors. Count Carandini, the leader of the Liberal party and Minister without Portfolio, has been appointed the Italian representative in London, and it is rumored that Count Sforza may be ambassador in Washington. M.Kortylev the present Russian representative, has been given the rank of ambassador, and the Italian representative in Moscow has reciprocal privileges. Speculation is now current as to whether professional diplomatists will be sent to London and Washington to accompany the ambassadors, or whether Italians will be chosen from outside the diplomatic service.

(2) The Cabinet in its meeting on Friday approved a scheme con-

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portant step towards emerging from the isolation in which Italy had been living since the Armistice. As Signor Bonomi put it in an interview with the press, Italians felt that their country had returned to the family of free nations of the world. The Prime Minister was however quick to seize on the ulterior consequences of this move by declaring that the fact that Italy had regained full possession of her individuality as a nation with an authority and will of her own was no longer compatible with a state of complete subjection such as that laid down by the clauses of the armistice. Italy, he added, cannot have a voice in the council of nations and yet not have one in her own affairs. He pointed out that Roosevelt and Churchill had promised that the Italian administration would be given greater authority. This had not been effected yet in internal affairs, and he expressed the hope that this would take place. Thus the establishment of relations with the Allied powers is regarded as a step towards greater autonomy for the Italian government. Although many Italians share Bonomi's view, they do not conceal their pleasure at the announcement of the appointment of ambassadors. Count Carandini, the leader of the Liberal party and Minister without Portfolio, has been appointed the Italian representative in London, and it is rumored that Count Sforza may be ambassador in Washington. M.Kortylev the present Russian representative, has been given the rank of ambassador, and the Italian representative in Moscow has reciprocal privileges. Speculation is now current as to whether professional diplomatists will be sent to London and Washington to accompany the ambassadors, or whether Italians will be chosen from outside the diplomatic service.

(2) The Cabinet in its meeting on Friday approved a scheme concerning the constitution of a "body of guards of public safety." This measure is intended to reform and reorganize the police forceof the country. Not only has the name of the force been changed, but other substantial changes have been introduced. The new police force will be purged of compromised elements, and will be reinforced by new, sound elements, recruited principally from the ranks of ex-service men and partisans. It is believed by the government that if the police force is renewed and reformed in this way it will acquire the authority necessary to preserve law and order. From several reports it is clear that this reform is one of the most urgently needed, as there have been signs that individual acts of aggression in Rome and elsewhere were on the increase until recently. The reforms will be initiated at once, and recruiting for the new police force has al-

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ready been opened. On November 1st courses will be opened for cadets for the police force in Rome. The resumption of night police patrols in Rome has already resulted in a diminution of acts of crime, it is reported.

(3) The political parties are still largely in a fluid state. There have been reports, so far unconfirmed, of a fusion between the Party of Action and the Democratic Labor party. There are two distinct currents within the Socialist party, one which leans towards a form of democratic socialism and consequently looks to the British Labour party for guidance and support, and would welcome a closer association with the Party of Action and the Christian Democrats. The other is more totalitarian in sympathy and hankers after a dictatorship of the proletariat while looking towards Russia for support and upholding the alliance with the Communist party. Saragat is considered to represent the democratic current, while Nenni is regarded as the representative of the more extremist current. On the other hand, even Nenni in an interview with Reuter's correspondent made it clear that he places great hope in the cooperation of the British Labor party. In this interview he said that the Italian Socialist party had taken the initiative in promoting the summoning of an International Conference of Labour to be held before and during the Peace Conference. He added that the proposal was being considered by the Labour party and that it had already been accepted by the Swiss Socialist Party. He said that he believed that at the end of the war a new "international" would arise which would include the workers of all nations. In particular, he concluded, this organization should include the workers of Great Britain, America and Russia, so that a third war might be avoided. In the Christian Democrat party there are also visible two tendencies -- one which would welcome a closer association with the moderate elements of the Socialist Party and the Party of Action, and one which leans more to the right.

(4) The postponement of the trial of General Del Tetto and General Pentimalli has evoked much comment in the press, and given rise to different interpretations. Rumors circulated that there was opposition to the trial in high places.

(5) Mario Palermo, Under Secretary of State for War, returned during the week from a visit to Yugoslavia where had had been inspecting the Italian soldiers of the Garibaldi Division which has been

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tinct currents within the Socialist party. One favors a moderate form of democratic socialism and consequently looks to the British Labour party for guidance and support, and would welcome a closer association with the Party of Action and the Christian Democrats. The other is more totalitarian in sympathy and hankers after a dictatorship of the proletariat while looking towards Russia for support and upholding the alliance with the Communist party. Saragat is considered to represent the democratic current, while Nenni is regarded as the representative of the more extremist current. On the other hand, even Nenni in an interview with Reuter's correspondent made it clear that he places great hope in the cooperation of the British Labor party. In this interview he said that the Italian Socialist party had taken the initiative in promoting the summoning of an International Conference of Labour to be held before and during the Peace Conference. He added that the proposal was being considered by the Labour party and that it had already been accepted by the Swiss Socialist Party. He said that he believed that at the end of the war a new "International" would arise which would include the workers of all nations. In particular, he concluded, this organization should include the workers of Great Britain, America and Russia, so that a third war might be avoided. In the Christian Democrat party there are also visible two tendencies -- one which would welcome a closer association with the moderate elements of the Socialist Party and the Party of Action, and one which leans more to the right.

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(5) Mario Palermo, Under Secretary of State for War, returned during the week from a visit to Yugoslavia where had had been inspecting the Italian soldiers of the Garibaldi Division which has been fighting at the side of the Yugoslav troops. Up till now little has been published on the activities of Italian troops in Yugoslavia, and in an interview to the press, Palermo revealed many interesting facts showing the contribution given by Italian troops to the war effort in that area. He said that two battalions contributed effectively towards protecting Tito when German parachutists tried to capture him. The same two battalions helped in the liberation of Belgrade. The morale of the troops was high, and the division had been reorganized on democratic lines. The divisional Commander is a Lieutenant-Colonel The Commanders of companies and battalions have been selected by those

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in the ranks. Uncertain Fascist elements have been eliminated from the division. The soldiers have learned to fight the hard mountain warfare of the Yugoslavs, he said. They are however badly clothed, and in need of uniforms. Many had died in the last year either as the result of casualties or disease. A collection of gifts will be organized by the Ministry of War to help these soldiers.

(6) In Sicily events appear to have calmed during the week. The government has made provisions for improving conditions there. The denial by the British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs that Great Britain supports Sicilian separatism has been given publicity and welcomed by the Italian press, as the Separatists continue to spread rumors that the Allies are supporting them. From Naples it is reported that grumbling is louder than ever, and that the Neapolitans are becoming war-weary. In Rome the representatives of the Italian press went on a tour of the damaged electricity plants, and as a result explained to the public the cause of many of their difficulties with regard to the shortage of light.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy November 2, 1944

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Explanation of Reliability Rating

Source	(Reliability)	Report	(Probability)
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

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Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy November 2 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 40

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PART II - ANNEXES

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 The Disorders in Sicily: First reactions in Rome

The first news of the disorders in Sicily came with a statement issued by the Undersecretariat for Press and Information on the evening of October 19th. It was stated that certain groups, encouraged by "elements not yet clearly known" had taken advantage of a demonstration for better economic conditions and made a "seditious manifestation." Firearms were used against army troops who retaliated. Sixteen persons were killed and 104 wounded. Later accounts in the Rome press provided different versions of the affair from the original official one and in the absence of reliable information it remained for days unclear who had started the trouble or whether the primary responsibility for violence rested with the rioters, the carabinieri or the army.

On October 20th Signor Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, issued a statement to the Rome press, in which he said, amongst other things, that the disturbances had occurred at a particularly unfortunate moment, precisely when Sicily's essential needs were being discussed by the Rome cabinet. According to Aldisio Sicily had only enough grain to last two more months. One cause of the present difficulties, he said, lay with the Allied authorities who were convinced that Sicily was self-sufficient and had decided not to import grain: whereas in fact during the last four years grain had had to be imported time and time again. Aldisio also blamed the Separatists for their opposition to the Granai del Popolo campaign.

2 Press reactions.

As already noted above other versions of what happened in Palermo besides the official one quickly circulated in Rome. While several of the more moderate papers such as the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) and the POPOLO (Christian Democrat) accepted the official communique and were prepared to await the results of the inquiry conducted by Signor Aldisio on the spot, UNITA' (Communist) reported that what had really happened was that a truck load of soldiers had attacked the crowd of

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AVANTI (Socialist) made a violent attack on the Sicilian separatists. The latter were trying to aggravate the island's difficulties so as to fish in the troubled waters. It was time to put an end to their activities. If the local authorities had imprisoned the "few tens of reactionary savages" on whom the so-called movement depended, such events as these would not have happened. UNITA' commented that the "reactionary situation" in Sicily could be remedied by [illegible] the elimination of reactionary prefects

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and mayors (2) the arrest of a number of latifondisti who promoted separatism and (3) the organization of economic help for the island combined with the grant of ample administrative autonomy. ITALIA LIBERA took up this latter point. Autonomy would create a democratic bloc against reactionary forces.

Other comment was on not unexpected party lines. LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican Party) for instance, linked up the question of the Mezzogiorno and Sicily with the aggressive Piedmontese policy of the House of Savoy, and the extention of Piedmontese methods to the whole of Italy by the Savoy Monarchy. It asked for autonomy for the island within an Italian Republic as a way of undoing the harm which had been inflicted since 1860. THE RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE in a carefully written article on October 24th agreed with other papers that the latifondisti, ex-Fascists, the maffia and "delusions of Allied solidarity" lay behind the separatist movement and refused to admit that for any reason whatsoever Italy should be "divided" from the island. The POPOLO remained reticent on the Sicilian question. In this as in other issues the Christian Democratic organ inclines to favour the slow processes of law and order as against violent or revolutionary tactics, and hence to support the Government and the police, while waiting before giving judgement on the political issues. The QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Action) which has recently been attacked violently in the AVANTI and has been carrying on a running fight with other papers of the Left, brought out a leading article on October 23rd defending the Carabinieri generally and attacking the Socialists and the Communists for their criticisms of that police body.

3 Public reactions.

The Roman public tends to link the Palermo riots with the Sicilian separatist movement.

There is a general feeling that some kind of decisive action should be taken in regard to the separatists and the recurring Sicilian riots. As a rule it is agreed that the Separatist movement should be halted before it becomes too strong. There is a persistent rumor and feelingthat the Separatists are backed by British imperialists.

A student aged 20, said, "Sicily should not be detached from Italy. If they start breaking Italy up again like that, I will leave the country. The newspapers all lie; they never tell the truth. England is behind it all. Wait and see, there will be more food riots at Palermo".

A professor of literature, aged about 40, "Sicily always has been and still remains Fascist. They have attempted to change from Fascism to anti-Fascism too quickly and they have not succeeded. However I think that this is an uprising engineered by monarchists rather than a Fascist

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A professor of literature, aged about 40, "Sicily always has been and still remains Fascist. They have attempted to change from Fascism to anti-Fascism too quickly and they have not succeeded. However I think that this is an uprising engineered by monarchists rather than a Fascist one. The present Italian Government is at fault for not taking more interest in the Sicilian question. I think that we should have a special commission appointed immediately to investigate and to take action in the Sicilian question. I feel also that Britain is behind the Separatist movement".

A retired business man, about 65, a friend of Don Sturzo, keenly interested in politics, said, "They have been having this kind of trouble in Sicily for centuries, and they are apt to have them for a long time to come. However, a federation might be the best thing for Italy at the present moment; there are still so many regional differences, I am not so sure that it is possible to be politically united in these times. The recent riots in Palermo appear to have been engineered by the Separatists.

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We still lack accurate information."

A student, aged about 27, said "Our government should act at once in this affair, shoot the offenders, and take firm, decisive action. Otherwise this kind of thing will spread. Separatist violence will grown, and soon Italy will lose Sicily to England or someone else."

EPURATION

A Polemics on the epuration in the Rome Press.

On the question of Epuration generally as on the particular question of the postponement of the trial of the Naples generals, several of the Rome papers, notably UNITA' (Communist), AVANTI (Socialist) and ITALIA LIBERA (Party of Action) are placed in a difficult situation which has not escaped common notice. On the one hand as official organs of three of the parties represented in the Government they need to support the Italian authorities at present in power; on the other hand this rather muzzled situation obviously frets them and they sometimes express their indignation in a way which reflects at least indirectly on the efficiency of the Government they are pledged to support. IL RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) pointed this out in a recent article. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) raised the issue in a more acute way when it accused UNITA' of getting involved in a double game when it supported the peasants who took the law into their own hands in the matter of the distribution of land in face of the carabinieri who represent the Bonomi Government in which Palmiro Togliatti (Communist) is a Minister without Portfolio.

The same difficulty is occurring to some degree over the question of epuration. The Left press, particularly UNITA', is now inclining to add whole social categories to its list of those who ought to be epurated - e.g. the large bakers, "industrial magnates" of the Breda or the "carabinieri." Uneasiness in the press of the Centre is becoming perceptible as a result. UNITA' and AVANTI are repeatedly asking for greater energy in purging, and immediate action and radical decisions to prevent former Fascists or persons with at least doubtful allegiance to democratic principles from holding on to key positions or creeping back into influence.

To some extent the Government papers are able to get out of their difficulty by emphasizing the very limited powers the Government has been granted by the Allies and by complaining as far as they can about Allied control. Opposition papers, representing groups not in the Government are accusing the Bonomi Cabinet of incapacity and inertia. Pacciardi, for instance, in LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA is on this point in astrong position and his criticisms of the Government and of the Allies are vivid and outspoken if unbalanced.

A number of the most recent denunciations of persons who should be purged came from areas outside Rome e.g. Priverno, Paesello near

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A number of the most recent denunciations of persons who should be purged came from areas outside Rome e.g. Priverno, Paesello near Frosinone and S. Pietro Romano near Palestrina. But UNITA' on October 21st contained a vigorous attack on certain Rome hotel managers. Signori Fiore and Mario Bosco of the Quirinale were called "old Fascists and German lackeys"; Signor Signorini of the Flora is accused of grossly underpaying his staff. "As most hotels here have been requisitioned by the Allies" continued the article, "we place this state of affairs before Colonel Bostock of the Allied Command..... in charge of this branch, and we are sure that his prompt intervention in favour of the workers would be useful."

AVANTI (10th and 13th October) protested against the suspension by the Prefect - under the influence of interested parties - of the provision for the epuration of Parisi, President of the Societa' Romana di Elettricita' and of Ravelli, the Director General. The same paper (10th

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October) protested that Monsignor Bartolomasi, a bishop with strong Fascist associations should have been celebrant at the religious ceremony in memory of Colonel Montezemolo. It also asked (13th October) what had happened about the substitution of directors of the E.N.I.C. Oliva, Proia and Féffano by reliable anti-Fascist elements.

Other questions and complaints were as follows:-

Vittorio Ferrari who was responsible for the destruction by the Germans of the plant for bridge building and roadmaking in Rome province had not been purged. (PARTIGIANO October 16th).

The Presidio of the Liceo "Tasso" Amante, already suspended, was allowed to frequent the institute and prepare his defence with the help of pupils. (PARTIGIANO October 16th).

What does the Minister of Education, De Ruggiero, intend to do about two scholastic institutions at Via Cimarosa 16 and Via Merulana 99 which "belong" respectively to Schiavio di Borroma, a squadrista, and Morra, ex-general of the Militia? (UNIONE PROLETARIA). The same paper protests against the nomination of Luigi Cerozzini as Commissario of the S.E.P.R.A.L. and of Ettore Viola as President of the Opera Nazionale Combattenti.

The epuration process is slow at Tivoli according to UNITA' which cited the case there of Emanuele Carrotti, owner of a weaving laboratory, who had collaborated with the Germans and made illicit profits.

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The Prosidio of the Liceo "Tasso" Amante, already suspended, was allowed to frequent the institute and prepare his defence with the help of pupils. (PARTIGIANO October 16th).

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UNITA' (Communist) hinted at attempts of the General Staff to attenuate the responsibilities of the Generals. In monarchist and army circles these generals were thought to deserve disciplinary punishment rather than penal action. The statements submitted by Generals Messe and Berardi, considered the behaviour of the accused with indulgence. Moreover judgement could not be passed on Pentimalli without relation to facts yet unknown, on responsibilities of higher circles not yet estimated.

AVANTI (Socialist) grasped the nettle boldly by saying that "other heavier and greater responsibilities were involved for the events of September 9th." These responsibilities, it added, were not to be found

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only at Naples and it asked when "complete justice" would be done. The Sunday supplement of the AVANTI RIVOLUZIONE SOCIALISTA - which printed an article on the trial written apparently before the postponement was known - denounced in the course of the same article those who were associated with the two generals in a "solidarity of betrayal." The article in question foresaw that efforts would be made to save the accused. It printed an unsavoury story about General Emilio Radice of the Carabinieri who, it appears, was to be a witness in the trial. General Emilio Radice had been released from arrest at Telese on the night of October 4th 1943 by the intervention of a high ranking officer of the "Nembo" (Parachutist Division), though, amongst other things, Radice was accused by soldiers and the local population at Telese of having two peasants shot because they refused to join the Fascist levies. Radice only just escaped Lynching.

Other papers were less violent than UNITA' and AVANTI though several contained hints of a similar explanation for the postponement. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) hoped that the delay would not go to retarding the course of justice. The more complicated process of "instruction" for the trial might help to clear up the question of responsibilities "on whomsoever" these might finally be laid.

ITALIA NUOVA on the other hand, which has monarchist sympathies, said that the persons in Naples whose statements were required were "serving officers who would only have come to Rome with great difficulty and whose testimony is of the highest interest for the debate."

Later, on October 24th ITALIA LIBERA stated openly what it had only hinted at in previous issues, namely that Left Wing circles in Rome demanded an inquiry into the activities of the most important culprits, namely the King, the Luogotenente, Marshal Badoglio and their immediate entourage. This is the position which the press and parties of the Left are now adopting implicitly and the delay in the trials is exacerbating their feelings.

6 Conversation between a PWB officer and Romulo Gabrielli, Magistrate in the Criminal Department of the Commission for Epuration, about the physical difficulties of his work.

Romulo Gabrielli, formerly Sostituto Procuratore del Re and now serving as magistrate in the criminal department of the Commission for Epuration, said that the work of his department was seriously handicapped owing to transport difficulties. Berlinguer was head of the department which had 15 persons in it, including judges or magistrates, advocatds and high officials of the police (Polizia Giudiziaria). Most of them lived away from the centre of Rome; and their work involved them in considerable travel e.g. going from their offices to Regina Coeli for the examination of

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The Public Prosecutor at the Azzolini trial, an old man, De Villa, had to get to the trial in pouring rain hanging on the outside of a tram. Allied journalists and visitors on the other hand all arrived in cars. This contrast itself reflects on the "dignity" of the court.

While the number of civil crimes is very high the police are often unable to make arrests through shortage of transport.

The situation had become very serious and merited careful investigation and a more generous treatment by the Allied authorities.

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

7 Last Week's Speeches: Nenni's Interview

A number of political speeches were made during the course of last week in Rome, though nothing of outstanding importance was said. Togliatti spoke on his favourite theme: the union of the anti-Fascist front against the Germans. Scoccimarro (Communist Vice-Commissioner for Epuration) on the need for speedy methods of epuration "which still leave much to be desired in the provinces". Spataro (Under-Secretary for Press and Information) spoke on reconstruction. Tupini (Christian Democrat, Minister without Portfolio) raised a minor storm of criticism in the Left press when he asked non-Aryan tradesmen to be moderate in the prices they charged, as the people had helped them generously in the moments of their worst persecution. Tupini was accused of racialism and was defended by IL POPOLO.

The interview given by Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party, to Reuter's corresondent was reproduced in the Nenni newspaper AVANTI and aroused considerable interest. Nenni's appeal was for international collaboration of the working classes after the war, especially workers of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. This, he thought was the only way of avoiding a third World War. Invitations had already been sent by the Italian Socialists to the Socialist workers international for a congress after the war to accompany the peace congress and the Swiss and probably the Swedes had already accepted. Nenni thought the British Labour Party would play a large or predominant part in the Socialist International. A fourth international should be formed after the war including both Socialists and Communists.

PUBLIC OPINION

8. The Week in Naples

A P.W.B. officer writes:-

Winter is coming on apace and the grumbling of the people is louder than ever. The long standing grievances of high prices, unemployment, Black Market, lack of transport and requisitioning of buildings have certainly not diminished and Naples city is dubious about the advantages of being a military zone. To the great mass of the people the war is an unpleasant episode which has passed them by but left in its wake a legacy of misery and chaos. Interest in the worlds battle fronts, even in the Italian front, is by no means great and the city is full of young men who are technically deserters

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People's nerves are worn out by the length of the war and all authority whether Italian or Allied is criticised relentlessly, without any thought being given to the difficulty of the Government's tasks or any concrete proposals being made for improvements.

The Allies are even accused of using local supplies of potatoes, although this is done according to the original agreement on seed potatoes. The recent issue of the sugar ration of 125 grams - the first to be made for three months - has been badly received. The butchers are threatening to strike if they cannot raise the price of meat from 300 - 600 lire a kilo. Petty theft is still rife, partic-

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ularly in the poorer quarters and cars with or without merchandise are often stolen. Sometimes jeeps are jacked at night on wooden blocks and their tyres and wheels removed. Many more private cars are to be seen on the streets, now that requisitioning is more difficult, and many an owner who had had his tyres "stolen" by the Germans has suddenly found them again. The Allied authorities are tightening up on the issue of petrol to civilian cars in their employ, as it is suspected that much of the petrol is syphoned out for sale on the Black Market.

Previous to the announcement of Caradini's appointment as Ambassador to London, political circles here had foreseen this and it will be interesting to see if their further prophesies, which surmises Sforza for Washington and Cianca for Paris, turn out to be correct as well.

The Left Wing are opposed to Caradini's appointment and it is said that Nenni favoured Calosso for this important post.

Generally speaking foreign politics are not closely followed by the masses but the American attack on the Philippines and the naval battle in the Pacific have struck the popular imagination. The usual carping voices have been raised, however, saying that the Americans are thinking more of Japan than German and, therefore, the liberation of Italy will be further delayed. The Allies' recognition of De Gaulle's Government in France has been generally applauded, although many people cannot understand why this recognition was given so late.

The recent incident in Palermo has caused the widest interest and has provided a stand for both Right and Left Wing to hang their political hats. The rival evening papers "Il Giornale" (Liberal) and "La Voce" (Communist) have had a fierce struggle over this issue. Manlio Lupinacci's article on 23rd October defending the authorities was fiercely attacked by "La Voce" on the following day. The Left Wing maintains that the whole root of the trouble was the "Sicilian barons", the separatist agents provocateurs and the oppressive use of the "forza pubblica". They claim that Sicily has been liberated for fourteen months but no administrative elections have been held, therefore the people can rightly blame the present unelected authorities for their miserable conditions. The Right Wing maintains that the incident was caused by the crowd first throwing grenades and firmness on the part of the authorities is more necessary than ever at the present time.

The postponement of the trial of Pentimalli and Del Tetto has aroused sceptical comment and people fear that the trial may end with the same verdict as that of Pellegrini, Soprano etc.

On 22nd October the Provincial Congress of the P.S.I. was held

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On 22nd October the Provincial Congress of the P.S.I. was held in Naples. The Socialist Party line was determined and the Directive Committee was elected. Avv. Salerno (Under-Secretary for the Interior in the last Badoglio Cabinet) maintained his leading position in the Party.

One stop press rumour is that the Fascist Republican Party has a formation in Naples but no confirmation of this has been obtained.

9. A Banker Speaks

The following items are recorded from a conversation by a P.W.B. officer in Naples with a high official of one of the leading Italian banks:

Azzolini. Considerable comment has followed the sentence of 30 years peral servitude, which for a man of Azzolini's age is tantamount to a life sentence; however, there is always the advantage over a capital sentence that a hope exists of a part remission of the sentence or an amnesty following on some cause for public rejoicing.

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In some circles it is felt, however, that the trial and sentence were not justified; it is contended that Azzolini could be charged with not resisting an irresistible order, he might of course have risked his life, but he certainly could not forcibly prevent the Germans from taking possession of the gold; could he be accused of neglect of duty for not having foreseen the event? But then were not the majority of Italians of all ranks neglectful of their duty when they did not rise and overthrow Fascism? Why should Azzolini suffer and the others go scot free?

The Adriatic With the Russian drive in the Balkans it might appear that their aim is to reach the eastern shores of the Adriatic; in which case Italy would become a border state between Russia and the West, and would require considerable support from Britain and France. Would it not have been more advantageous to cultivate friendly relations with Italy in the past, rather than antagonize her?

Count Sforza - A sigh of relief was uttered all round when the rumor was circulated of Sforza's possible appointment to London or Washington. His letter to Croce in which he wrote that he had told Victor Emmanuel that he and the Crown Prince must renounce all claims to the throne is hardly a thing of which a statesman should feel pride in writing about. Also his admission that Prince Umberto was a much finer man than he had previously thought him to be is a confession of "legereté" unpardonable in a man of his training, his past and his age; he should have investigated before, and not after, attacking the Prince. Likewise Sforza's utterances in his speech on August 20th at the Eliseo on the subject of Trieste, Fiume and the Dodecanese Islands, were not a model of the discretion one is in the habit of expecting from a former Foreign Minister and Ambassador. His attitude and sayings concerning the constitutional question have caused him to be considered as one of the most harmful opponents of the Crown. Many people would be glad to say "bon voyage" to the aged "enfant terrible."

Badoglio He is reported to have said that after Churchill's speech it was advisable for him, Badoglio, to cultivate the King, to keep in his good graces.

Financial Talks in U.S. - Mattioli and Quintieri, the Italian government delegates, as banking experts, are expected to leave short-

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Financial Talks in U.S. - Mattioli and Quintieri, the Italian government delegates, as banking experts, are expected to leave shortly by air for the U.S.... Their annoyance asserted by the Rome banker Scaretti was non-existent, in fact they were amused at the idea that anyone should look upon Scaretti as a "financial expert".

ECONOMICS

10 Olive Gil - Views of an Agriculturalist

No recent books of official statistics appear to be available here at the moment, so some of the facts and figures which follow, although believed to be accurate, are not derived from official sources.

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In a rough way olive trees are productive in alternate years, so there are "full" and "lean"years (annata "piena" e "vuota"), but taken on the whole the aggregate production of the country does not differ greatly from one year to the following one; in the first place because the terms "full" and "lean" are always comparative and vary according to zone and also because the crop may be affected by weather conditions and other minor occurrences: olive blight (mosca olearia), which eats into the fruit, causing it to drop from the tree, is promoted by mild, wet weather, while cold and frost destroy it. The following table shows Italian production percentage according to region:

1)	Liguria, Lombardia, Venice, Venezia Tridentina Giulia and Emilia	5.15 %
2)	Tuscany, Marche, Umbria, Lazio	16.31 %
3)	Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata Calabria	59.80 %
4)	Sicily and Sardinia	16.68 %

Olive oil used to come in from abroad to be blended with Italian oil and re-exported under an Italian brand; the quantity of oil imported for home consumption is negligible.

The olive oil production was supplemented by seedoils (groundnuts, colza, sesame and soya) imported and/or manufactured in Italy from imported raw materials. The quantity of such oils imported rose from Hectolitres 687,900 in 1922 to 1,371,000 in 1928, which upset the market and compelled the Government to limit imports and production which had been partly responsible for the drop in prices; another cause of such a drop was the fact that the refined seed oils being tasteless, a large section of the population had grown accustomed to tasteless oil, and by thoroughly refining lower grade oils, it was possible to make them tasteless and sell them at prices which would have been unremunerative for the high grade olive oil; hence the drop in the price of the latter, and consequent crisis.

No seed oils are entering the country now and it is not easy to estimate the quantity of olive oil available. Holders are not anxious to disclose their stocks; but two facts should be borne in mind, that the North production (5.15 % of total) cannot be relied upon since that part of the country is still in enemy hands, and that considerable destruction of olive trees has occurred over a large part

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The chief stumbling block however to lowering the price of oil which is an essential in the life of the average Italian, is the difficulty of transport. The lack of lorries with permits obviously increases the chances of the Black Marketeers to make fantastic profits. The prospects of the harvest which is now being gathered are extremely good, especially in Puglia, and the populations of the larger cities are anxiously expecting a considerable drop in the price of oil in the near future. (C-2)

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L A B O U R

11 Visit of Russian Trade Unionists to Southern Italy

A PWB officer writes that meetings were held in honor of the two Russian Trades-Unionists and Sig. De Vittorio who accompanied them at the following towns: Foggia, Sansevero, Serracapriola, Manfredonia and Cerignola. There were no disturbances and the reception given to the delegates was less enthusiastic than was expected. At Serracapriola one speaker was exhorting the crowd, (250 out of a population of 7,000) to work hard and for the good of their country. One woman remarked that they had had enough of work under Fascism. At another meeting it started to rain and most of the crowd dispersed. The chief criticisms aimed at the speeches were that the speakers talked too much of the war in Russia, about which they had already heard, and that they asked restraint, i.e., not to seize the land.

12 Visit of the Russian Trade Unionists to BARI

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: The Russian Delegation reached BARI from Naples, accompanied by Giuseppe Di Vittorio, having visited on the way some places in the region. It was greeted by Sig. Colasanti of the Christian Democrats and Domenico De Leonardis for the Provincial Chamber of Labour. The delegates were received at the Town Hall by the Mayor, Dr. Natale Iojacono, and all the members of the Municipal Junta, together with the Committee of Liberation and the leaders of the anti-Fascist Parties.

The Mayor welcomed the guests in a short speech, to which Sig. Tarasov, leader of the Soviet Delegation, replied, greeting the people of Bari and expressing his pleasure at finding himself in a city so recently set free after years of oppression. After this short but cordial ceremony there took place, also at the Town Hall, the Trade Union meeting, which was opened by Sig: Domenico De Leonardis of the Provincial Chamber of Labour. Prof. Tommaso Fiore spoke on behalf of the class of intellectuals. In his reply Sig. Tarasov gave greetings from the workers of Russia to all Italian Trade Union organizations, expressing the hope that a better future lies in store for labour and that soon the great cities of Italy will tread again the path of work and prosperity after twenty years of suffering, dupery and oppression. He explained the conditions of Russian labour and pointed out that in

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On 15th October in the theatre of the Railwaymen's Dopolavoro, Via Reggio Calabria, a great labour meeting was held under the auspices of the Provincial Chamber of Labour. Speeches were made by the Russian delegates, Sig. Di Vittorio and the leaders of the Trade Unions. De Leonardis spoke of the sufferings of the Russian people and their long struggle to attain freedom and prosperity, and expressed the hope that Trade Union solidarity would continue to grow.

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The Mayor then spoke, making a plea for the struggle against illiteracy, so that all workers should be able to enjoy the spiritual good things of this world and be raised above mere day-to-day materialism. Speaking for the Christian Trade Unions Sig. Colasanti said he hoped to see the forces of labour more and more united to safeguard their hardwon freedom, and asked that differences of opinion at present separating certain classes of workers should be cleared in the common interest.

Sig. Tarasov said, "The General Council of the Russian Trade Unions greets you through me, and offers you its whole-hearted solidarity. I am deeply moved by the welcome we have received in Italy." He went on to explain the Russian policy and the vicissitudes of the struggle against Germany, and the participation of the whole Russian people in the renewed offensive from Stalingrad to free the whole country and crush Nazism, the sworn enemy of labour and civilization. Sig. Tarasov enlarged on the atrocities of which the Nazis were guilty towards the defenceless inhabitants of Kiev and other towns, and the brutal hatred revealed in the mass requisitioning of everything that took their fancy, leaving the population in impossible living-conditions. "But", he concluded, "the day of reckoning approaches. For Hitler it is already almost here."

The speech of Sig. Di Vittorio concluded the proceedings. He referred to the achievements of labour in the past and stressed the earnest desire of the Italian people for the closest relations with the people and workers of the United Nations, especially those of Russia. He also appealed for union in the work of reconstruction in order to avoid the danger of new dictatorships and to preserve for the nation and people the freedoms acquired at the price of blood and toil, struggles and sacrifice. (B-2)

REQUISITIONING

13 The Requisitioning of Private Premises and Factories

The Italian view - Considerable feeling has been caused among the civilian population by the requisitioning by the Allies of a great many private premises. The chief reasons for complaint are said to be the following:

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In a number of requisitioned apartments comprising four, five or more rooms, only one or two military are billeted; other requisitioned apartments remain unoccupied over long periods; others have been turned over to civilians other than the owners.

Another reported cause of complaint is the fact that the prescribed inventory of furniture, linen, utensils, etc., was not always made, or was nearly always made later, i.e., after damages and removal of furniture from one place to another had been ascertained.

Lastly it is claimed that many of the requisitioned apartments are being used by Allied occupants for places of amusement of various sorts, and that all appeals to the authorities so far have brought no help to the citizens, even in cases of great hardship.

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With the shortage of building materials it would be useless to expect relief of the very serious housing problem from new constructions; as to repairs to damaged buildings these could only be undertaken on a very small scale. With the approach of winter, the problem is becoming a burning one. Various factories as shown in former reports were used for storage by the Allies and the owners are naturally anxious to start production again as soon as possible.

The Allied Authorities view - The Allied requisitioning authorities in Naples are conversant with Italian claims and complaints, as a great number of civilians visit their offices daily. They point out however that "military necessity" is the overriding factor and that while Naples remains a military zone and a great base for operations it is impossible to explain the whys and wherefores of their requisitioning needs to the civilian population without betraying military secrets. For instance the campaign in France and the movement of air, land and naval personnel all have a direct influence on the present and future requisitioning needs of the Allies in this area and therefore no details can be given. The authorities feel however that the following points might be brought to the notice of the civilian population by means of the official press and thereby help to clarify the difficulties peculiar to this particular area.

1) The destruction wrought in Naples either by aerial bombardment or German mines has led to a great lack of hotel accommodation (unlike Rome where the hotels are all intact), thereby necessitating the requisitioning of private houses and apartments.

2) The destruction of warehouses and dock installations means that many of the remaining large roofed buildings, including factories, are required for the storage of delicate military stores, medical supplies, food, munitions, etc, which must be kept dry at all costs, especially during the coming winter.

3) Existent machinery is needed for direct war production, torpedo factories, engineering workshops, etc.

4) Premises which are only partly used by the Allies cannot be occupied by civilians in the unused parts owing to security reasons.

5) The great majority of private houses were requisitioned when unoccupied by their owners, who had fled for safety, or for other reas-

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5) The great majority of private houses were requisitioned when unoccupied by their owners, who had fled for safety, or for other reasons, to areas such as Rome, which were then out of the war. Evacuees should therefore stay away from this area.

6) Owing to future requirements particularly in the event of disembarking returning troops at the end of the war, accommodation at Naples will be essential for an indefinite period and therefore civilians who have left the Naples area would be well advised NOT to return until the authorities advise it officially.

Government Action - A housing Commissioner has been appointed to help in the solution of the very serious problem of lodgings. The managing board is composed of the President Michele Cerabona, and a

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certain number of suitable magistrates; as a consultative body a council is called which is composed of representatives of the Tenants League, and representatives of house-owners. Under the circumstances which prevailed after the 1914-18 war a similar commissariat for housing was established but the tasks of the present one are far more difficult and complicated. The number of people who are homeless is very great owing to the following reasons:

1) Many buildings have been damaged or destroyed by aerial bombardment.

2) A great number of houses have been requisitioned for Allied troops.

3) Many evacuees are now returning from recently liberated zones.

Precise statistics are difficult to obtain for the above, but the Genio Civile is making investigations to establish the number of buildings which are absolutely uninhabitable and those which could be put in order. The Commissioner has already set to work on his difficult task and has issued the following orders.

a) In order first of all to help those whose need is greatest every claimant to live in Naples must have documentery proof of his family's position and their present necessity to be here.

b) All houses which are either empty or superfluous to the tenant's needs are requisitioned by the Commissioner. To this end proprietors and janitors have been ordered to report all available vacant apartments in their buildings. As the proprietors are often reticent in this matter, the Commissioner has appointed a squad of special police who are directly under his command.

C) In the case of apartments which are damaged but repairable, if the proprietor will not or cannot pay for the repairs himself, the Commissioner requisitions the place in order to repair it. Funds for this are provided by the Government, although to date these have not been considerable.

d) Apartments which are de-requisitioned by the Allied authorities are notified by them and placed at the disposition of the Commissioner.

e) To avoid abuses on the part of proprietors who may wish to evict tenants, the Commissioner has decreed that the eviction must have hi

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e) To avoid abuses on the part of proprietors who may wish to evict tenants, the Commissioner has decreed that the eviction must have his approval. He will only permit this in cases of absolute necessity, i.e., when the proprietor himself is left without a house.

The Commissioner's activities have already had good results, and it is hoped that they will be increased, if on the one hand the Allies de-requisition more property and on the other if the government provides more financial aid.

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

14 Cinema

1) The Dictator - Charlie Chaplin - On Sunday, 22 October, this film was shown for the first time in Italy in the Barberini Theatre, Rome. The audience at the premiere consisted of the upper middle class, students and children. The immediate response of the audience was entirely favorable, and the film was warmly received. The comic scenes were received with much the same laughter as in America. There was some disappointment at the appearance of Mussolini in the person of Jack Oakie; these people who had known Mussolini so well found his figure exaggerated to a point where it was hard to recognize their old ruler.

A young man of about 28 said that he found the final address in rather bad taste at the present moment; Italians did not need democratic propaganda and promises now that the Allies were in the country -- they could see for themselves how democratic peoples occupied and governed a country, and people who were suffering for lack of food and shelter under this government found it difficult to continue listening to high-flown moral ideas and promises. From an artistic point of view he liked the film very much.

A waiter, aged about 30, said that he liked the first part of the film much better than the last part. He was disappointed in the figure of Mussolini. He liked the comic scenes and the balloon scene best.

It was obvious from the remarks made by the people after the show was over, thatthey judge the picture more from the standpoint of art than from that of propaganda. They consider Charlie Chaplin a fine screen artist.

A young man of about 26, well educated, wrote the following criticism for this report: "In this film Charlie Chaplin assumed both the role of the persecuted and the persecuter in the persons of the barber and the dictator. The film treats the brutal aspects of a dictatorship in the action of the S.S. men; and in the other scenes, many of which are extremely funny, we find a human content that reminds us [illegible]

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2) La Fornarina - Cinema Splendore This is the first Italian film made after the liberation of Rome. A very crowded audience protested audibly against the profanation of the figure of Raphael, who is so dear to the hearts of Italians. This subject deserved a better interpretation and a more intelligent approach. The technique used here is ancient. When placed beside the developed perfection of British and American films, La Fornarina is a molehill beside a mountain. It is generally agreed that Italian film makers must avoid making such mistakes again.

The documentary "Notizie del Mondo Libero" was on the other hand very interesting and well received by the audience. It is suggested that too many scenes from the Italian front should not be shown, as these tend to have a depressing effect on the public morale. The scenes of the destruction of the flying bombs were considered magnificent.

3) Circo Equestre Zabum - Cinema Volturno. This is also an Italian film that seems to be a succession of still pictures rather than a real movie. This time an audience of women and children protested continually. It was a very bad film and served to discredit actors who before were considered good. Such films should not be shown or they will discourage the public from going to see Italian films. "Il Mondo Libero," though old, was well received; it should be noted that people not only want to see war news but also events that are happening in the various Allied nations, sports, politics, etc. Documentaries have always been found to interest young people. Animated cartoons are extremely popular. It is suggested that it might be a good thing to develop these animated cartoons along lines that would show the Italian people more of the American way of life in which they are so interested.

15 Cinema - Naples

Appointment for Love - Cinema Sala Roma, hours 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Uniform price of 30 lire. The cinema was packed all day long, the great majority of the audience being men of the middle classes. Few women attended.

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Although the film is purely of entertainment value and not propaganda, the breakfast in bed, skyscraper life of Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan seemed to rub in the difficulty of present-day living to the average Neapolitan. One man said, "While Charles Boyer is wondering whether to live on the 17th or 22 nd story of a skyscraper, the poor devils find it hard enough to find a groundfloor flat that hasn't already been requisitioned." The technical quality and richness of scenery and clothes were admired in this film, although the ordinary Neapolitan knows only too well how this dream world is strictly confined to the interior of the cinema. (B-2)

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The Liberation of Paris - Same cinema as above. This documentary has proved very popular and the stark up-to-date realism was deeply felt by the audience. General de Gaulle was warmly applauded, especially when he was shown calmly smoking a cigarette after the attempt on his life. (B-2)

Sergeant York - For the past two months this film has been shown in various cinemas in Naples and has been extremely popular. Italians have been so used to seeing an America of skyscrapers, automobiles, occasional crime and serried ranks of beatific chorus girls that a film of simplicity such as the above is greeted with astonishment and admiration. The earnestness and heroism of the characters have helped to give Italians a better understanding of American patriotism and feeling for the war. (B-2)

16 Press, Naples

IL PROLETARIO - On 17 October the 7th Allied Court in Naples sentenced the printer of the paper "Il Proletario" to three years in gaol and a fine of 10,000 lire.

LA VOCE ATTACKED - People were amused by a recent issue of the unlicensed Salerno paper "La Parola del Fesso" ("che uscirà ogni tanto" according to its editor) which attacks Prof. Reale's article "L'Aria di Capri" on Fascist play boys -- and girls -- who live in quiet security on Capri. The paper ridicules Reale's scheme to turn Capri into an imitation Coney Island, when the workers have other more pressing problems than the spending of their leisure.

RADIO NAPLES - The following opinions are supplied by Italian sources:

1) "Italia Combatte" is very popular, especially on account of its bulletin of resistance by the patriots of the North. Until recently actual combatant patriots were brought to the microphone to recount their experiences, and it is much regretted that this has ceased.

2) "Conosciamo le Nazioni Unite" is criticised for being too dull and failing to explain just how liberty is enjoyed in a democratic country. The political aspect of the British and American way of living should be stressed more than their music for example.

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However some people consider that the war communiques published by "RISORGIMENTO" are too lengthy and contain too many place-names which are unknown to the readers; the consequence is that many people do not read the communiques, which they would do if they were briefer. The public would like more copies of the paper and shorter communiques.

17 Newspapers in Foggia

No daily paper is published in Foggia and it is those from Bari which one usually sees on sale at the kiosks, although papers from Naples and Rome also arrive with some delay. The first weekly paper to be published in Foggia was the "Ricostruzione" of which the first copy appeared on the 14 October, 1944. It is a political paper and favors the "Democrazia del Lavoro". The managing director is Signor Argi Garofalo, although the driving force behind it is Avvocato Sbano, Sindaco of Foggia and a leading light in the local "Democrazia del Lavoro" Party.

A bi-monthly "Juvenilia" is published by the students of Foggia; its first appearance was on the 1 July, 1944; its director, Dr. Mazza, is a member of no political party. Both these papers are authorized by the Allies.

Another paper which is very popular at Foggia is "Presence," which is published in French, for the French troops in Italy. This has a large reading public, particularly among the middle classes, and its articles by such well-known writers as André Gide are much appreciated.

PWB Publications also have a good sale at the newsstands, and the series of four brochures (published for the Committee of Inter-allied Information in London by H.M. Stationery Office) sell 400-5 copies weekly in one shop alone. (B-1)

18 Reactions to Russian Photograph Exhibition, showing the Defence of Russian Cities

The Russian exhibit of war photographs in Via Sicilia, Rome, has attracted large crowds since its opening a few days ago. It is near the Via Veneto Section where AC, the Embassies, and the Italian government have their offices, and therefore the observers are mainly people who are sensitive to and critical of foreign propaganda. Many

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There is a visitor's book in which remarks may be made. The names of many notable Italian personalities of the present moment can be seen in it -- Scatero, Nenni, Togliatti; also the names of many Communist party members. The opinions on the exhibit are varied; here are a few from the visitor's book:

"This stirring exhibition should remove some of the prejudices of the Italians and arouse them from their inertia." "We Italians should emulate these people who have defended Stalingrad and the other cities of Russia." "It is an exhibit of sorrows. But what of sorrows?" "No good." "I don't like it." "In Communism alone there is salvation for Italy." "It is better to spend your money in the

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viet shop than in the Anglo - American shop." (Many people have added : "Bravo! Bene! or Ottimo" etc.)

Some opinions of those present: A man of about 57, apparently well-educated, said that the statements praising Russia and damning the Allies should be taken with a grain of salt. An elderly gentleman of about 60 said that the exhibition was interesting because the Italians know nothing about Russia, and they look with interest upon every bit of information that they find. A man of about 30 said that he regretted that they had not displayed anything about Russian literature. He would have liked to see something along that line. He deplored the views that various observers had written in the visitor's book. A young man of about 28, well educated, said, "This is just like Fascist propaganda only with different titles. Dull, heavy, obvious propaganda." A middle aged man said, "And to think that they omitted a photograph of Trotsky."

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ELECTORATE

19 Classification of Electors of the Province of Florence.

The classification of electors (men of 21 and over), based on the 1936 population, is as follows:

AGRICULTURE		
1. Free-holders.		20,200
2. Tenants.		1.360
3. Share-croppers		57.440
4. Employees		1.150
5. Day Labourers		13.910
6. Gamekeepers and Fishermen		1.750
	Total.	85.810
INDUSTRY		
7. Proprietors		5.630
8. Director and employees.		5.690
9. Skilled workmen		13.930
10. Workmen		56.050
	Total.	81.300
TRANSPORT		
11. Proprietors		1.600
12. Directors and employees		3.650
13. Artisans		1.680
14. Workmen		7.740
	Total.	14.670
COMMERCE, BANKING AND INSURANCE		
15. Proprietors		9.980
16. Directors and Employees		8.890
17. Workmen		5.670
	Total.	33.640
ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL.		
18. Directors and employees.		10.660
19. Workmen		6.450
	Total	17.110

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6. Gamekeepers and Fishermen		1.750
	Total.	85.810

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16. Directors and Employees		8.890
17. Workmen		5.670
	Total.	33.640

ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL.

18. Directors and employees.		10.660
19. Workmen		6.450
	Total.	17.110
20. Catholic Clergy		1.930
21. Domestics and Servants.		2.990
22. Unclassified (upper classes)		17.500
23. Unclassified.(lower classes)		15.500
	General Total.	270.450

The results of the last elections held in Florence may throw light on the future attitude of the electors.

In the 1919 elections about 34.6% refrained from voting.

the 182.859 who voted (out of 279.782 who had the right to do so) were divided as follows:

3577

1. Popular party 39.722

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2. Liberal party	25.801
3. Democratic Block	14.504
4. Independent Liberals	7.526
5. Socialist Party	91.596
Null votes	3.710
Total	182.859

In the 1921 elections Fascist coercion was beginning to make itself felt.

The various social classes naturally supported the parties which championed their economic interests. The rural people voted for the Popular party (to-day Christian Democratic Party) the great majority of the Labour class supported the Socialist party (to-day, split into the Socialist and Communist parties): and the middle classes the democratic-liberal parties.

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF THE VOTES.

Social Classes.	No. of Voters inscribed.	% of non-Voters.	Presumable No. of Voters.	No. of Votes
Agriculturists.	89.000	56	40.900	39.722 to the Popular Party
Workmen	97.600	20	78.100	91.596 to the Socialist Party
Skilled Workmen	16.200	25	12.200	
Proprietors	77.200	33	51.800	47.831 to the Demo-Liberal Party
TOTALS.	280.000	34.6	183.000	179.149

20 NEXT ELECTIONS

The results of the next elections in the Province of Florence may differ somewhat from those of 1919, chiefly owing to the lower middle and skilled workman's classes, whose political attitude is less clearly defined than that of the agricultural and labour classes.

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The two largest classes, labour and agriculture, are likely to very little from the position they assumed in 1919, but the psychological attitude of the labour class is greatly changed.

In 1919 the working-classes, as the result of propaganda against the "capitalists" were animated by a strong class-hatred. The Socialist programme was vaguely understood as consisting in an immediate and forcible redistribution of wealth. The hardships resulting from the war, and the financial instability of the country, made the people more responsive to subversive propaganda, and the continual rise in prices, out of all proportion to wages involved perpetual privation and want.

The situation to-day is very different.

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Twenty years of Fascist oppression, weighing on all, employers, workers, intellectuals, has brought the upper and lower classes together, in one common desire for liberty. Class hatred is, at least for the moment, less strong: or rather it has been turned against the late Regime, and against the ex-fascists individually.

In small centres of the Bisenzio valley the only organized party is the Communist one. It holds its meetings in the Fascist headquarters, where commissions sit to settle local problems.

The individual attitude is calm and cordial, and the absence, even if temporary, of class hatred, and the respect shown towards religion, will perhaps do more to draw new recruits to Communism than did the violent propaganda of other days.

In the share-cropping system the interests of peasants and landowners coincide: the peasants have always agreed with the latter in their protests against the over intervention of the state and the over-bearing behaviour of the local Fascist officials.

The friction between the town and rural workmen is said, at least in the Prato district, to be latent, but strong. The peasants consider the first manifestations of Communist activity as the continuation of Fascist methods.

The rural electors of this region are not deeply religious but have a certain attachment to the Church. They may therefore vote even more compactly for the Democratic Christian party than in 1919.

At the next elections in the Province of Florence there will be, accordingly, two great opposing groups of electors: about 86.000 rural workers and 92.000 industrial workers.

The attitude of the skilled workers and the lower middle classes is uncertain.

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T R A N S P O R T

24 Trams and Trolley Buses in Naples

For many months the service was completely stopped on account of the Allied Military requirements. A first sign of revival came at the end of last winter when the trolleybus service to Posillipo started again; next came the "A" and NO.3 services, which have since been changed somewhat, and are now running as follows:

Service No. 3 - Piazza Vittoria-Mergellina (restarted a fortnight ago)
" "A" - Piazza Vittoria-Corso Vittorio Emanuele-Piazza Mazzini
" No.20 - Piazza dei Martiri - Viale Manzoni
" NO.28 - " " " - Vomero
" No. 5 - " Vittoria-Ferrovia) Started again this
" (not numbered yet) Museo-Ponti Rossi) week
Trolleybus - Mergellina-Mausoleo dei Caduti
Working hours from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 15.00 to 20.00 hours.

The resumption of service No. 5 has caused great satisfaction since it filled the strongly felt need for a connection from the centre of the city to the Railway Station. This Service is fairly good being supplied with coaches in good condition and more or less adequate numbers. Some of the other services (the "A" and NO. 3 particularly) are supplied with ill-conditioned coaches in limited numbers, so the runs are not frequent and are always slow and overcrowded.

The public would like the following improvements: the service to be resumed at 13.00 instead of 15.00 hours in the afternoon; better lighting now that the days are so much shorter; extension in the number of trips.

It is calculated that during the last ten days half a million people have made use of these public conveyances.

The shortage of electricity for running these services might be partly remedied by causing the flourmills and macaroni factories to work only at night. The repairing of coaches would then be facilitated by the de-requisition of the factories at "La Croce del Lagno."

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The people are well pleased by these marks of interest in their welfare by the Allied Authorities, and are hopefully looking forward to the resumption of more tram and bus services. (B-2)

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I NO. 40.

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

THE DISORDERS IN SICILY

1. The Situation in Palermo - A P.W.B. officer writes from Palermo.

This week the point was reached at which many workers felt it was impossible to carry on under the existing economic conditions. The immediate cause for this situation was the fact that the rise in salaries announced in the press was given to state employees only and not to city employees. For this reason the employees of the city began a general strike on Tuesday which spread to many other offices and workers of all sorts in the city.

During the first two days there were no incidents of any importance. The demonstrators found it sufficient to walk through the city streets with placards stating their grievances, or to stand in front of their offices discussing the situation. An order of the day was passed by some of the city workers.

The most important event of this period was a strike on the part of the port workers who were supposed to be loading three American ships with oil to go to the front in Northern Italy. The strike tied up the ships so long that by the time they were able to leave they missed their convoy and had to return to Palermo.

Thursday 19 October.

On Thursday the situation became critical. The strike spread and the city's usual activity was paralysed. Stores were closed, trollies and buses did not run, and taxis and carriages disappeared from the streets.

About noon a crowd of about 3000 had collected outside the Prefettura and at 12:00 two bombs exploded. The Italian troops were called out, fired on the crowd, and threw grenades. This broke up the mob, killing sixteen and wounding 104 persons. About ten were hurt seriously and three more died later.

F.S.S. states that the troops used were Sardinians who do not get along with Sicilians. It is still not clear who called out the troops or who gave the order to fire but it is thought to be a N.C.O.

In the afternoon the troops were withdrawn and the Carabinieri called out to replace them. Feeling was bitter in the city between troops and civilians.

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The police report from the Questura on the event reads in translation as follows:

"This morning, while the employees of various city offices on strike since October 16 went back to work, many employees of private firms stayed away from work and went into the offices of various associations and banking institutions to ask other workers to join them in the strike.

This crowd of strikers was joined by a group from the lower classes who, taking advantage of the situation began to loot some shops in the Capo, Ballaro and Graffello districts as well as some carts carrying flour which were passing through these districts.

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In spite of energetic action by the police set to watch the crowd of strikers, after leaving the various quarters of the city mentioned, the group concentrated before the High Commissioner's Office to stage a manifestation of protest.

Because of the large number of persons in the crowd and the small number of police available, a broup of 40 soldiers of the R.E. were brought to the spot.

At the arrival of the truck bringing the soldiers, according to complete inquiries carried on with military authorities present by this office and by the Army, a bomb was thrown from the crowd and exploded on the left side of the truck, wounding nine soldiers, some of them seriously. The soldiers acted by firing 40 shots and throwing 7 hand grenades (some did not explode) at the crowd which scattered at once leaving sixteen dead and 103 wounded.

According to the testimony of some of the soldiers shots were fired from the crowd during the action.

Energetic behaviour on the part of the public forces deterred the demonstrators from committing further violence.

The population is rather excited. Public order has been restored however, and precautionary measures taken."

On Thursday night the street lights were turned on in Via Maqueda for the first time since the war started.

Friday 20 October.

The Committee of Liberation prepared a manifesto which was posted throughout the city early Friday.

Demonstrations continued which were localized in the center of the city. The group was made up of young men and boys, and any older men who joined in drifted away after only a few minutes.

The cause for the dmonstration was the deaths of the strikers on the day before. The crowd demanded that all shops be closed in memory of the dead, and the shopkeepers hastened to obey the suggestion for fear that the crowd would get out of hand.

During the night a few manifestos were posted (cm. 40 by 15) with the

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During the night a few manifestos were posted (cm. 40 by 15) with the inscription "Lutto della Sicilia per le vittime innocenti del piombo Sabaudo". These leaflets were to make public the reason for today's demonstration, but because of the small number posted the purpose was not clear to the public at large.

The crowd left the central market square, poured into the Via Maqueda as far as the "Four Corners" of the city, and then moved on to the Municipal Office building in Via Roma. All the shops in the locality closed, the group stopped carriages and trollies, and forced the carriage drivers to turn back after they had emptied their vehicles.

A small group of young people succeeded in entering the Municipal Building. Once inside they had no idea in what direction to turn. They asked some of their companions in the crowd for help without success, so they left the building and returned to the street looking rather ridiculous.

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One of the heads of the office, Sig. Carta finally appeared at the door and assured the crowd that the office would be closed within ten minutes.

The indifferent attitude of the Italian police at this meeting was quite obvious. They avoided facing the demonstrators directly or stood by watching events apathetically.

Towards 10:30 the crowd began to thin out.

During the afternoon the same sort of demonstration continued with crowds of small boys and young men rushing through the city streets.

A representative of D Section met four young men who were pasting up a typewritten appeal to the people of Palermo on the corner of Via Ruggiero Settimo and Principe Belmonte. This summons to "vindicate our brothers" is apparently written by a small group of "ferventi" independently of any political party (two in the group said they were Communists).

Very few of these leaflets were posted. All that were put up aroused much interest and many people commented favorably on them, and voiced the opinion that everything written was true.

The leaflet has a Separatist flavor, and the false signature recalls usual Separatist methods.

Incidentally, three young men were later arrested and indicted for distributing manifestos which incited disorder. They were all students and are named Gaspare Carrubba, Emerico Trifiro', and Marcello Veccioni. The police expect them all to receive prison terms.

During the same day other manifestos were issued. The Separatists of course issued a flier promptly. The Communists issued one also, but only the Separatist element in the party as is obvious from the text.

A manifesto was also issued by the Camera del Lavoro.

Toward 18 o'clock a group of demonstrators went to Via Moltalbo where there are some olive extraction plants guarded by Italian troops. As the group did not succeed in intimidating the soldiers they threw two hand grenades.

The soldiers replied with shots fired in the air to terrify the crowd. The throwing of the bombs did not injure anyone.

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Towards 16:30 the crowd began to thin out.

During the afternoon the same sort of demonstration continued with crowds of small boys and young men rushing through the city streets.

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The police arrived quickly and scattered the dmonstrators.

The members of the group were the same type of trouble makers which disturbed the peace all day. The district of the city where the incident occurred has a bad reputation and the happening did not surprise the nearby residents.

The event was not made public in the city.

Beginning Saturday, the police have decided to counterattack against any demonstrators.

Saturday 21 October.

It was announced in Saturday's "Giornale di Sicilia" that the High Commissioner and the Prefect had donated half a million lire each for a

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fund for the families of the dead and wounded. The paper itself donated 50,000 lire, and will publish the names of other donors wishing to subscribe to such a fund.

During the morning it seemed that the demonstrating crowd had stopped their continual disturbances. Stores and offices were open again and the public services functioning.

About 15 o'clock a huge demonstration began which as usual was chiefly composed of quantities of small boys and youths headed sometimes by some older person or a relative of someone killed in Thursday's demonstration.

The crowd carried a wreath for the dead with the inscription "Alle vittime innocenti del piombo badogliano". They also had placards "Pane, Lavoro, Liberta!" and small reproductions of pictures of Churchill and Roosevelt.

Groups of demonstrators scattered out from the Politeama Square and moved on to the Massimo. Some of them entered the Massimo movie theatre and made it necessary to stop the show (The opera performance scheduled for the Teatro Massimo had already been postponed until Wednesday since it was to have been a benefit performance for a worker's union, and after Thursday's events it was put off). They also stopped some public carriages and a few private cars.

The huge crowd collected together again on Via Maqueda until strong units of carabinieri on trucks, on foot, and on horseback appeared from four different directions, shut the group in and then broke up the gathering.

The plan of the crowd was to leave the wreath of flowers at the Prefettura but they were scattered before reaching this building. Some of them yelled that they had grenades ready to use, but no one did so. A few arrests were made by the police.

The movements of the demonstrators were the same as in preceding demonstrations. They split up and divided into small groups, some of which would stop to halt a carriage, while others would move on. When the police appeared they broke into flight, leaving their placards, and some of them looked for refuge in the stores that they had forced to close earlier.

The demonstration lasted about two hours.

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Police raid on Local Separatist H.Q.

At 12:30 with no warning, about fifty police, accompanied by as many carabinieri visited the local headquarters of the Separatists on Via Ruggiero Settimo and carried off any material they thought was of interest.

Even the furniture was examined in the hope of finding concealed papers.

The raid was carried on with great speed and calm but it could not be held without causing a considerable number of people to collect outside.

Ten persons found on the premises were arrested. These were Paolo Panzini, Vincenzo Filippone, Ottavio Clausi, Attilio Luna, Tullio Roccella, Antonino Fiore, Ignazio Maio, Calogero Passolla, Giuseppe Trapani, and Onofrio Marchese. They were later released.

Among the papers found is a very complete list of members of the movement.

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Sunday 22 October.

On Sunday there were no incidents of importance.

Finocchiaro-Aprile and the leaders of the Separatist movement have not returned to Palermo as yet from a party congress at Taormina, and there has been no retaliation for yesterday's police visit to this party's headquarters. There are rumours circulating that the Separatists have been very active in Catania, and that armed members of the movement have been coming into Palermo from the country.

The Separatists themselves are much interested in knowing if the Allies believe the events which have occurred were instigated by the Separatists. They are sure that this is the opinion of the Italian police.

On Sunday afternoon two PWB officers visited Aldisio, the High Commissioner, and he issued the following statement for distribution to the press.

In translation this reads

"As soon as I was informed of the serious events which occurred at Palermo, I returned to the city from Rome. I immediately gave orders that an objective and unprejudiced investigation should be carried on by the Inspector General of the P.S., with the collaboration of representatives from the Committee of Liberation.

As soon as the results of the investigation are completed, and I hope this will be done very rapidly, they will be reported. Suitable measures will then be taken at once according to the usual legal procedure.

After the sad events the leaders of the separatist party published clandestine leaflets containing political opinion in support of the separatist movement. Yesterday morning three students were surprised while distributing these manifestos publicly. They were all put under arrest.

At the same time the Questura was informed that leaflets, which not only were not authorized but what is worse tended to excite the public, were being thrown down on passers-by from the windows of the Separatist headquarters in Via Ruggero Settimo. Orders were given to the police to proceed to a search of the separatist headquarters. Documents and papers were found which were against the state, and for this reason such material was confiscated and the headquarters closed. Eight individuals who were at the scene were arrested, but later released.

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coming into Palermo from the country.

The Separatists themselves are much interested in knowing if the Allies believe the events which have occurred were instigated by the Separatists. They are sure that this is the opinion of the Italian police.

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It is clear that the Italian State is not prepared any longer to tolerate infractions of present la that can compromise the unity and integrity of the country, and for this reason it will be necessary to break up any illegal activity."

The Military Censor in Palermo has censored quite heavily an article in "LA VOCE COMUNISTA". We include the two parts of an article on the strike which the censor deleted. Also deleted were several references to the Sabauda Division which as a matter of fact was not the division of the troops which fired at the crowd.

The main headline on the paper stated "The People Ask for Justice against the Assassins" and the censor changes the word "Assassini" to "responsabili".

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The subhead "Tipico massacro fascista" was also deleted. This newspaper generally comes out on Saturday but so far has not appeared (on Monday) and it is not known as yet if this censoring has made the party decide not to issue the paper at all.

"...provoking the horrible massacre? Why did the soldiers fire, forgetting the noble and generous traditions of humanity of the Italian Army?

Why was this infamous action carried out, dishonouring, not the Army, but those who planned and perpetrated it? We demand that all these questions and many others receive an answer, because the Sicilian people has a sacred right to hear the whole truth, to know the guilty parties, to judge them through competent authorities, to punish them, to circumvent all the plots prepared against it by reactionary classes whose aim it is to set up a new Fascist or super-Fascist dictatorship fiercer and more brutal than Mussolini's, which swept Italy to the worst catastrophe in its history!

The massacre perpetrated last Thursday by officers and men of the Sabauda (Savoy) Division raises once again the institutional question - that of the monarchy, which, having in 1922 broken the Statute and introduced Fascism, is now trying to save itself by preparing for a new and more brutal reactionary movement.

The truth is that, as we pointed out several months ago in the second number of UNITA' PROLETARIA, the Monarchy is working feverishly to renew the Royal Army - not a national, but a Savoy body - so that the latter will support and impose it even against the wishes of the people when the forthcoming decision falls to be taken. It is certainly not for nothing that, without any precedent in Italian tradition, the troops wear on their uniform the shield with the cross of Savoy and that the vehicles of those formations have the same sign. Another significant fact is that attempts are constantly being made in the Army and Navy to force the hand of officers and soldiers in order to make of them, by means both of threats and flattery, the blind instrument of the hoped-for resurrection of the House of Savoy against the well-known and much-feared feelings of the people. From various districts we receive reports of acts of violence committed by officers and soldiers on civilians guilty only of not expressing monarchist sentiments. The vile massacre of 19th October is only the culminating incident of this Savoy policy aimed at repressing by violence the notoriously anti-monarchist sentiments of the people of Sicily.

Nevertheless it is clear that, when the monarchy appears before the tribunal of the people, it will be inexorably overthrown together with blood-stained Fascism!

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Nevertheless it is clear that, when the monarchy appears before the tribunal of the people, it will be inexorably overthrown together with blood-stained Fascism!

But if the institutional or monarchist question is to be settled by the Constituant Assembly, etc. (sic.) Whoever dared look up will never forget the explosion of the grenades, the rat-tat-tat of the machine-guns, the frightful sight of the soldiers, standing high above in the trucks, leaning forward in the act of throwing the grenades."

****

Repercussions from Attacks on the Allies

Political elements from Rome travelling in Sicily for propaganda purposes for the government and some of the political parties which form the government, have been trying to undermine the sympathy which is felt in Sicily toward the Allies. Particular points of criticism have been the failure to publish the terms of the armistice, acts of certain occupation troops, the failure of special aid for Tuscany and Romagna, and the

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monetary crisis. AVANTI, the Socialist paper, and several other Roman papers have expressed some of these criticisms.

Much of this criticism has received little interest in Sicily, where the welfare work done for Sicily by AMGOT and the Allied Troops is still well remembered, and how this work has decreased as the Allied governments have turned it over to Italy, for Sicily and other liberated regions.

But some criticisms have made a strong impression, particularly those concerning the Italian colonies of Tripolitania, Somaliland and Eritrea which preceded the Fascist undertaking.

Also the article in the OSSERVATORE ROMANO of October 8, 1944, which mentioned the acts of violence committed by the Moroccans in the provinces of Rome, Littoria, Naples, Salerno, etc., against women, property, public safety, and in which the Allied offices have declared themselves unable to intervene or repress, has made a deep impression.

Intellectual circles understand all this and the statements of Roosevelt and Churchill have nullified it, but it has made a grave impression of grief especially because at this time, many families have people in the provinces mentioned.

Estimated strength of political parties in Sicily.

A police tabulation of the estimated strength of the various political parties by Provinces follows. These estimates are to be regarded only as approximations.

POLITICAL PARTIES	CALTANISSETTA	PALERMO	AGRIGENTO	TRAPANI	ENNA	MESSINA	CATANIA	SIRACUSA	RAGUSA	TOTAL
Liberale	290	750		466	165	100	1058	50		2879
* Azione	1060	1370	320	466		300	2038	60	100	5706
Democratico Cristiano	8400	4150	3692	2282	2925	3000	9428	1000	2612	37489
Comunista	6148	2800	12887	1355	1185	4000	7682	3350	3810	43217
		800	1112	1464	4885	1000	6469	2000	3197	22535

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Socialista	1618	890	1112	1464	4865	1600	6469	2000	3197	22535
Unione		300			330					330
Lega Italica		1850				20				1870
Democratico Sociale		80	1316	2500	21					3919
Repubblicano Federalista		50				100	300			450
Repubblicano Socialista		40								40
Democrazia del Lavoro		1200	1443	3186	703	300	5348	1216	20	13416
Separatisti		8000	450	30	1210	8000	8445	3000	300	27995

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Estimates of membership in the various parties made by Carabinieri sources. The Separatists claim about 500,000 members, although only about 30,000 appear to be actually enrolled.

*Avv. Vincenzo Purpura, head of the Partito d'Azione insists that the estimate given for the Action Party in all Sicily is ridiculous; that in Messina alone the Action Party has more inscribed followers than the total given for all Sicily. The Avv. Purpura says that at the recent congress at Cosenza of the Action Party, voting was on the basis of membership inscriptions paid up at 6 lire 50 each, and that on that basis the Action Party of Sicily was allowed 23,000 votes which, he says, is just under the total inscribed strength of the party in Sicily at present.

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CONDITIONS AT TERNI

The population of Terni has grown very rapidly in recent decades as a result of the industrialization of the district. From a village of 10,000 in 1880 it jumped to 28,000 in 1910, to 43,000 in 1930, and in 1943 before the Allied bombings the population had grown to nearly 70,000. According to an engineer's survey 75% of the houses in the town are now uninhabitable due to destruction, and although no current census has been taken, estimates on the present population run between 40 and 50 thousand. Many people have fled to the nearby villages of Aquasparta, San Gemmini and Amelia; these villages are very congested with Terni refugees and in many cases five, six and more persons must live in one room. Other people live in cellars of destroyed buildings, in improvised rooms and barracks.

There were important iron foundries, steel works, electrical power plants, electro-chemical works, and many subsidiary industries at Terni; 90% of these are destroyed, the factories by allied bombing, the electric power plants by German demolition. Many conventional apartment houses have sprung up on the edges of town to keep pace with the growing industry -- constructions slightly superior to those that hem the american industrial cities, Chicago, Gary, Lynn, etc. The major part of these have also been destroyed.

The Camera del Lavoro has only recently opened under the AC regional labor office, and is in Via Tacito. Lt. Angelo Fabbia is a member of the staff and he submitted the following information; In the Commune of Terni before the bombing there were 70,000 rooms (vani); now the statistics look like this:

Rooms completely damaged	20,000
Rooms very badly damaged	32,000
Rooms partly damaged	11,000

The major part of these were workmen's homes. He said that there had been about 30,000 persons gainfully employed before the war. Workmen are only beginning to register with the Camera del Lavoro and on the basis of their present figures there are 5,834 men who are unemployed that have registered in the Camera del Lavoro,

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	1942	1944
Clothing stores	11	3
Food shops	49	18
Barber shops	69	18
Drug stores	13	9
Bakeries	22	12
Dry goods	24	4
Restaurants	32	9

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Likewise in medium size industry the difference between firms functioning in 1942 and 1944 are shown:

	1942	1944
Food supply	14	13
Lumber	84	76
Construction	56	43
Firewood	22	26
Garages	30	22
Transportation	28	19

The Camera del Lavoro is in a building that is half-destroyed; there is a reception room for workmen that come to register and ask for information; a record of each man is made that includes his trade, experience, periods of unemployment, etc. They also keep a record of all newspaper articles on the subject of labor, and collect general information on industry, commerce, cost of living, etc. This all conforms with the General Order 28 of AMG which provides for the abolition of Fascist corporate syndicate systems and provides a skeleton framework on the Regional and Provincial Labor offices for Italian labor organizations. The PWB official making the survey asked Sig. Fabbia what the future of these present Allied Labor offices was likely to be; he said he thought that they would come under the control of the Italian government. When it was pointed out that the general policy of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro was to keep free from official government connections (in statements of Grandi, Di Vittorio, Lizzadri and others) he replied that this was true and he did not know just how it would all work out, but it was certain that there would have to be some kind of centralized control to replace these Allied officers when and if they moved.

Several members of the staff of the Camera del Lavoro deplored the lack of a newspaper in Terni; they said that it was absolutely essential to have one as they had no means to make announcements or give information about developments in the field of labor; they added that a local newspaper was also very necessary to give expression to the various trends of public opinion and to assist in reconstruction. Two things are lacking, the said, paper and permission from the Allied authorities, but it is of utmost importance to overcome these obstacles as soon as possible.

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EDUCATION

Professor Salvatore Mazzei is provveditore of the Schools and has been in office only a short time; the Fascist provveditore was expelled, and also the one who served the Republican Fascist period was sent away. Mazzei is a Christian Democrat and before was a professor of Letters in the Liceo Scientifico. He said that he had not yet been able to find living quarters in the town but most of the other professors had returned. About 40 teachers had been epurated, he said, but most of these were in the elementary schools in the province.

In Terni nearly all the elementary schools were destroyed; in the province all are intact with few exceptions. The classical and

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scientific schools in Terni were badly damaged, but they are in the process of being repaired; the technical school was destroyed and its reconstruction has not yet begun.

On November 4 the schools in the province will open. Within the city of Terni they hope to have the schools open by the end of November. The provveditore said that he did not know much about the political orientation of the students as he had not been in contact with the students, but from what he knew there appeared to be a feeling of indifference to politics.

POLITICS

The dominating parties in Terni are Socialist, Communist, and Christian Democrat. The Party of Action and the Liberal Party have not yet shown any signs of activity. The majority of the industrial workers are Communists, the rest Socialists. Before the fascist period Terni had a Socialist government.

Sig. Urbinato Alfredo, head of the Socialist party at Terni, said that their party consisted of workmen, artisans, and a few intellectuals. The tendency of the Socialist Party in Terni is toward the left, and if there is any kind of split the majority would go with the Communists. The party is strongest in the city, although it has a scattering of sympathizers in the province. The party began its activity in the clandestine period and Alfredo was made a member of the Committee of Liberation at that time; he continues in this post together with representatives of the Communist, Democrazia del Lavoro, and Christian Democrat Parties.

The party is still in the initial stages of organization. It has had one Provincial Congress at which about 2,000 persons were present, and also held a meeting to which Pietro Nenni came. The Party follows the Central party directive and party discipline.

Sig. Foliuto Chiappini is the head of the Christian Democratic party and is also the representative on the Committee of Liberation. He said his party has had no official meetings yet, but Gronchi and Tupini have been to Terni and have given talks. The party took no [illegible] institutional question and in his travels about

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(It was impossible to see the head of the Communist Party, but from all sources it is said to be the strongest party in Terni.)

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FOOD

This is always the first problem in the minds of the people. Spokesmen in the Camera del Lavoro said that they had information that there were around a hundred cases of tuberculosis among infants directly due to malnutrition. Cig. Chiaccini of the Christian Democrat party complained that although there was almost enough food produced in Perugia for the needs of the people, much of it was sent to Rome and to other provinces, while they lack the means and methods for getting and utilizing their own foods for their own needs. The rations (except for bread) are distributed very sporadically. Since the Allied occupation they have received:

100 grams of olive oil.....	once
125 grams of sugar....I.....	once
100 grams of soap.....	once
1 kilogram of pasta.....	twice
200 grams of bread.....	daily ration
100 grams of meat.....	every 15 days
150 grams of powdered soup....	once when Allies first came
120 grams of salt.....	twice

The people complain bitterly about the lack of food, salt, matches, and clothing of all kinds. Numbers of people also think that they should be given the additional 50 lire indemnity for care-vita, as Terni is an industrial city where the cost of living is as dear as in Naples, Rome and Florence, which receive this indemnity.

TRANSPORT AND RECONSTRUCTION

Vincenzo Alleva, head of the Camera del Commercio, said that they had an immediate and urgent need of at least 100 trucks. "We have plenty of available labor for reconstruction in the ranks of our thousands of unemployed," said Alleva, "but we are without building materials of every kind. We first need trucks to bring materials --cement, bricks, glass, etc. -- without these we can begin no reconstruction at all. At the moment there are only 150 motor vehicles in the whole province, and these include small private cars, small trucks and regular trucks, most of which are being used for private needs."

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Within the city reconstruction proceeds according to the ability of the owners of the destroyed buildings. Many buildings remain precisely as they were the day they were bombed. The public buildings and streets are slowly being cleared by hand methods and donkey carts by men employed by the local authorities. Though it has been more than one year since the bombing they still find bodies in the rubble from time to time. Here and there women and children may be seen assisting in cleaning up the rubble of their homes and trying to salvage a few remaining possessions; sometimes they try to improvise a wall out of the fallen stones, and in some cases they succeed in making one room of a destroyed house habitable again.

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Yet the reconstruction is proceeding and is bound to proceed agonizingly slowly. The whole population appears to be still stunned by the destruction inflicted on the city, and there is so much to be done and so few means with which to do it that there is much discouragement about future possibilities. There exists a deep misery and everyday suffering among the people and it is extremely difficult for them to rouse themselves since they feel that any efforts will be useless.

CARABINIERI

The carabinieri are not very popular in Terni because the population is largely Communist and Socialist while they consider the carabinieri Monarchist, reactionary and conservative. Further, the people do not like the idea of having politically minded people as police, since there is always the possibility that they will become a kind of gestapo. Another fact that causes considerable dissatisfaction among the people is that the Major at the head of the carabinieri is a Fascist of many years standing. The partisans are especially opposed to this Fascist officer.

EPURATION

The Commisser for Epuration for the province of Terni is Sig. Lausi. He said that epuration was proceeding extremely slowly because all of the people were afraid to sign their names to a denunciation. Without denunciations it was impossible to proceed. He said that he had made the only denunciation so far, and it was against some Fascists who had maltreated his father.

SENTIMENTS TOWARD ALLIES

In spite of the fact of the great destruction caused in Terni by Allied bombings, the people have generally friendly sentiments toward the Allies. One man, about 50, a Christian Democrat, said; "After all we owe what liberty we have to the Allies, how can we have other than friendly sentiments to them? And on the basis of very general statements people seemed to lean more to American than to England in their sentiments.

GENERAL

The hospital at Terni was bombed and it has been moved to the [illegible] The authorities hope to arrange for

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CARABINIERI

The carabinieri are not very popular in Terni because the population is largely Communist and Socialist while they consider the carabinieri Monarchist, reactionary and conservative. Further, the people do not like the idea of having politically minded people as police, since there is always the possibility that they will become a kind of gestapo. Another fact that causes considerable dissatisfaction among the people is that the Major at the head of the carabinieri is a Fascist of many years standing. The partisans are especially opposed to this Fascist officer.

EPURATION

The Commissar for Epuration for the province of Terni is Sig. Lausi. He said that epuration was proceeding extremely slowly because all of the people were afraid to sign their names to a denunciation. Without denunciations it was impossible to proceed. He said that he had made the only denunciation so far, and it was against some Fascists who had maltreated his father.

SENTIMENTS TOWARD ALLIES

In spite of the fact of the great destruction caused in Terni by Allied bombings, the people have generally friendly sentiments toward the Allies. One man, about 50, a Christian Democrat, said; "After all we owe what liberty we have to the Allies, how can we have other than friendly sentiments to them? And on the basis of very general statements people seemed to lean more to American than to England in their sentiments.

GENERAL

The hospital at Terni was bombed and it has been moved to the nearby village of Aquasparta. The authorities hope to arrange for its early return to Terni.

There was a demonstration of a crowd of women who collected about the house of the sindaco one day to complain about the bad food conditions in Terni. There were no casualties but much shouting.

A group of men expressed their feelings against the AC, saying that they thought they could help themselves much better, if they could get rid of the red tape and prohibitions of the military government.

Twice a week there is bus service to Rome. Reservations must usually be made two or three days in advance. Price, 150 lire.

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Newspapers arrive daily from Rome.

Thus far there has been no arrival of Allied propaganda at Terni, according to the people interviewed, except by radio and by Rome newspapers.

There is uninterrupted electric and water service in Terni, but no gas.

There is a very strong feeling on the point of Italian colonies. Everyone wants to keep Italian possessions in Italian hands.

There is a certain indifference on the institutional question among the impiegati class; but they are often indifferent to every kind of controversial question and generally afraid to give an opinion.

People feel that the Allies should deal with the problem of prisoners of war. Unless actual members of a family are involved, there are too many problems to worry about for people to be very interested.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX III No. 48.

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

CONDITIONS IN PRATO

Report on Prato. October 10, 1944. From an Officer of P.W.B.

General Situation.

The town is badly damaged. Factories and houses require extensive repairs. The food situation is bad, not critical. The population is mainly composed of workmen. The political tendency is Communist. The A.M.G. Officer fears violent outbursts due to the presence of about 1,000 "agitators". The cause is dissatisfaction on account of unemployment, the scarcity of food and the presence of some industrialists who have made "exaggerated profits during the war".

The situation, however, may not be as bad as that. Most of the workmen seem more concerned in making money and therefore purchasing food on the black market, than indulging in politics.

The attitude of the population towards the Allies is still favourable. Many complaints have, of course, already been brought forward, mainly concerning the limitation of permits for travelling within the province in order to purchase foodstuffs from the country.

The Workers.

The industrial area covers Prato and the following suburbs: Carmignano - Cantagallo - Vernio - Montemurlo - Calenzano. The main industry is the wool industry which absorbs practically 80% of the workmen, i.e. about 23,000 men and women, the women being in the majority.

Owing to the destruction of the factories and/or the lack of raw material, the factories are not operating and the workmen are unemployed. But according to an agreement reached between the "Camera del Lavoro", representing the workers, and the "Comitato dell'Industria", representing the owners, the labourers are being paid for all the time that they have been unemployed.

Rates of pay before the liberation were 25 to 35 lire per day plus 17 lire for "bombing indemnity". Since the liberation there has been an increase of 30%, but this has not been definitely decided upon. Piece work gets the same rate of pay plus 15% guaranteed by the employer. This type of work is not very popular.

The "Camera del Lavoro" is headed by a "Segretario", Alberto Parricci who is also a member of the C.I.L. (Communist). According to him there employs 30% to 40% of the workmen for

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The "Camera del Lavoro" is headed by a "Segretario", Alberto Parricel who is also a member of the C.I.L. (Communist). According to him there will be no unemployment if the Allies employ 30% to 40% of the workmen for repairing roads, bridges and other military requirements. The factories will absorb the rest.

The employers have been invited by the Camera del Lavoro to pay a certain amount of money to assist the workers who have been unemployed for a certain period, as well as those who have lost their houses and property through enemy action.

In certain cases it seems that the "invitation has been accompanied by several threats. In one case the amount to be paid was fixed at 1.000.000 lire for one factory alone. One of the owners having attempted

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to resist or evade payment was man-handled and otherwise ill-treated and forced to pay for fear of severe physical punishment.

The Camera del Lavoro complains that the following who have made exaggerated profits and collaborated with the Fascists should be "removed".

SBACI (Vasco, Melitto and Oscari).
LUCONI & Figli (& Sons).

Report of industrial conditions in Prato and constitution of Factory Commissions.

On October 5th the "Industriali della Provincia di Prato" met together at Prato, but the assembly was broken up by the A.M.G. Officer, who supposed it to be a political meeting.

Contact was made with the Industrialists by a representative of P.W.B. and information obtained as to the various problems to be solved; or at least brought up, at a subsequent meeting.

These are in brief as follows:-

1) The situation of the factories as regards the possibility of resuming work. It is presumed that from 30% to 35% of the plants will be able to function.

2) Agreement with the Camera del Lavoro on the payment of indemnity to workers who have been unemployed for along time.

3) Adoption of a system whereby a greater number of workers will be employed in the factories (shift system). Twenty men for ten machines in lieu of ten men for ten machines; reduction of the number of days' work etc.

4) Raw material - the obtaining of this and transport.

Factories in Prato could roughly be classified into two categories - the big textile works, and the "Officine meccaniche" or machine tool factories, that keep the former supplied and in good order. To reactivate Prato it was necessary to start the "officine meccaniche" working first.

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Report on industrial conditions in Prato.

Actual Situation of Prato.

Prato is, in order of importance, the third textile centre of Italy, (after Biella and the Vicenza district).

Pre-war equipment.

Before the destruction caused by the war, Prato possessed 4.000.000 looms and 180.000 spindles (158.000 carding spindles and 12.000 combing spindles.)

Present equipment.

No exact figures of present conditions can be obtained. It can be calculated that the war damage has reduced the equipment of Prato to 40% - 50% of what it previously was.

Today the greatest problem is that of electric power. To set the Prato looms going again requires a minimum of about 5,000 horse power. The actual distribution from Valdarno suffices only to keep a fewmills, the hospital, etc. going.

Constitution of the Factory Commissions.

Although, owing to the lack of electric power, the textile industries of Prato are still at a standsill, Factory Commissions have already been created in the majority of the factories, and especially in the larger ones.

For their creation, meetings have been held of the various groups of workers. These have elected their own representatives by vote, entrusting to these representatives the task of regularising the relations between the employers and the workers themselves.

Special agreement arrived at between the Industrialists and workers of Prato and the Prato district.

On Sept. 30th 1944 a general agreement was reached in Florence between the Association of Industrialists and the Camera del Lavoro for the regularisation of the relations respecting work from the date of the Armistic up to October of this year. This agreement holds good for the district of Prato also.

The general Florence agreement has, however, been completed in Prato

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The general Florence agreement has, however, been completed in Prato by another Special Agreement arising out of the special industrial situation of that town itself.

By this integrative agreement:

"The benefit of the payment of the minimum, plus allowances, plus payment for occasional attendance for the four months of July - October is extended to two categories:-

a) To the families of workmen deported to Germany.

b) To the youths of the classes called up for military service, who absented themselves from work so as to avoid serving the Fascist Republic.

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In addition to this Special Agreement a rider and integrative agreement has been reached by which:

"The Industrialists place at the disposal of the Camera del Lavoro the sum of 600,000 (six hundred thousand) lire to provide for certain special exigencies (needy families, etc.)

Composition of the Committee of National Liberation (C.L.N.) of Prato.

Party of Action:	Rodolfo Corsi Roberto Cecchi
Communist Party:	Antonio Terricini Rolando Ricrallini
Christian Democratic Party:	Pietro Gini Carlo Guarducci
Socialist Party:	Tarquinio Fini Otello Giardini

Report from the National Committee of Liberation - Voluntary Corps of Liberty: Prato.

Liberation of the Prato Zone and Occupation of the Town.

The Comando Militare dei Artigiani (Military Command of the Artisans) of Prato had at its disposal two formations, one from the plain and one from the mountains.

That of the plain was formed from the squadrons trained in Prato and the neighbouring borghi (small centres), fairly well-armed, and was entrusted with the task of occupying the town and proceeding with the first combing out actions. The mountain formation, better armed and already tested by many conflicts, was to throw itself into the breach wherever the German resistance should be strongest.

From September 2nd the plain formation began the clandestine occupation of the town, while the squadrons of the borghi, beginning their approach to the predestined positions, cleared out the German troops which attempted to bar their way.

On the evening of the 4th, having cleared out the enemy, they occupied the town. The mountain division, in the meantime, was moving

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On the evening of the 4th, having cleared out the enemy, they occupied the town. The mountain division, in the meantime, was moving towards its destined position. On reaching Figline this formation was attacked by a strong force of German machine guns. The Partisans managed to break through the circle that was forming round them and got clear. Their casualties amounted to about 50, including those who were hanged and those who fell in action.

In the town the work of rounding up the Fascist collaborators and of clearing out snipers was being carried on.

On the evening of the 6th the first Allied patrols arrived. 20 Partisans volunteered to go with these to clear out German troops who had barricaded themselves into aFactory and were resisting furiously. 3 Partisans gave their lives in this action and many were wounded, but the Germans were cleared out.

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The obstacles to overcome are many and difficult; local deficiency of building material, lack of means to transport material available in the neighbouring provinces; shortage of glass. These are the difficulties to be surmounted for an immediate refitting of the less damaged machines and the restoration of the buildings.

Moreover, one of the greatest difficulties consists in finding a fully equipped mechanical plant for the reconstruction of the boilers. But some of these plants are already being steadily reorganised. Similarly, the reorganization, refitting, and where possible, the reconstruction of motors, cabins and electrical plants are well under way.

The enterprise and zeal of the manufacturers of Prato allows us to foresee, that by the end of the year possible production will by 60/70% of what it was.

Even now there are quite a number of firms, and among these some of the most important ones (having over a 1,000 workers) which are ready to start off as soon as electric power is available. Others are being equipped with any other available means (diesel engines) so as not to have to wait for power: others still, (though few unluckily), are already working by water-power.

If some means of transport (lorries of medium and great carrying capacity) and electric power were given to the manufacturers, industry in Prato would accomplish miracles.

The problem concerning the workers has already been met with by the manufacturers and an agreement has been speedily made (see the provincial and integrative accords) which has at least partly solved this problem. We say partly, because the manufacturers intend to overcome the difficulties of the past, but also and principally to encounter and elimina te as far as possible those of the future.

The proposals which they have made to the Camera del Lavoro of Prato had the object of assuring through a programme of work (and in default of this through reduced wages depending in part-time work) the payment of a certain sum to all workmen till December 31st of this year.

This date has been fixed presuming that in the meanwhile a large part of the firms would have started working again, and would therefore have reabsorbed a considerable number of workmen; the rest of them would have found employment in national, provincial or local work of reconstruction, or received assistance from the Government as unemployed workers.

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This vast programme has not been carried into effect, having been rejected by the Camera del Lavoro which asked instead that the past and only the past should be dealt with; the future situation was to be dealt with later.

Therefore, sinc e the firms must not and cannot be turned into charitable institutions, at the end of the month a considerable number of workmen will be leaving them without hope of finding employment for quite a long time.

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wool, imported cotton and other textile fibres. The highest percentage of these materials (about 70%) was represented by the rags, which were supplied half by the national and half by the foreign markets.

The electrical power necessary for the working of the Industrial plants of Prato, amounted to 13.000 K.W. The number of workmen fluctuates between 16 and 17 thousand.

Other Industries.

All the other local industries could be defined as auxiliary to the woollen industry, with the exception of the cement industry, which consisted of four very well equipped factories and employed a total of 8/700 workmen. The others (the real auxiliary industries) in order of importance were the following: the wooden, the mechanical, the chamical, the leather industry etc.

One aspect of the trade of Prato is that it consisted of a mass of nearly 900 artisans with about 1,500 mechanical looms, 150 hand looms. These worked only for the industry.

The situation of the Industry of Prato after the liberation.

The present situation of the industry of Prato, although not as catastrophic as we had reason to fear before the liberation of the city and its suburbs, is still very serious.

From the first results obtained by the Industrial Union of Prato, which is carrying out the research, it is evident that the officiency of the industrial production has decreased by about 35,40%.

The war damage has been in this order; first air-raids, then sabotage and robbery by the Germans and lastly shelling.

Though the damage caused by the air-raids was serious, that caused by methodical sabotage was worse. In some factories the German pioneers have "worked" with very high grade explosives, week after week, ruining the machinery and blowing up the masonry.

In almost all the factories the electrical apparatus, including motors and boilers, have been destroyed. Where explosives have not been employed, pioneers made use of great hammers, and not in a disorderly manner, but consciously damaged the machines in their vital parts.

This makes it even more difficult (considering that many types of machinery are to be found in different plants and even in the same

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This makes it even more difficult (considering that many types of machinery are to be found in different plants and even in the same plant), to reconstruct a machine with the undamaged parts of the others.

Furthermore, owing to the fact that the roofs of all the buildings have been destroyed, the machinery is subject to continual deterioration of being exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

Most of the machinery has been saved, as the manufacturers managed to hide it in various ways, and thanks also to the work carried out by the workers, directors and owners of the manufacturing plants, sometimes with great personal peril, to hinder the action of the German pioneer squads.

The echo of the last shots fired by the German rearguard troops were still to be heard, when the factories reopened their gates and the manufacturers immediately started their difficult work of reconstruction.

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To: Legal Counsel

Re: Freedom of Information Act

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY No. 39

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information & Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 26 October, 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 39

PART I - SUMMARY

(1) A demonstration of black-coated workers and others took place on Thursday, October 19th, at Palermo outside the office of the High Commissioner for Sicily. Seditious elements took advantage of this demonstration to give it a different character. A bomb was thrown from the crowd at a lorry of soldiers who had been called in to preserve order, and the soldiers fired back with the result that sixteen persons were killed and one hundred and four wounded. According to the account given by Aldisio, the High Commissioner, the clerks and officials of various corporations, including bank clerks, telephonists and others, intended to protest against the fact that they had not been included in the list of those who would benefit by the rise in salaries and wages decreed by the government. Aldisio declared that he believed the demonstration had a purely economic character, although certain unidentified elements had attached themselves to the crowd. The Palermo Committee of National Liberation at once issued an appeal to the population inviting them to remain calm, and put itself at the disposal of the local authorities to help in the investigation which the government is undertaking. Further demonstrations took place on the following day, but these were calmed without recourse to arms. It is not yet known whether the incidents were provoked by the Sicilian separatists. The government is at present examining the possibilities of improving the economic situation of the island, but Aldisio maintained that Sicily was not self-sufficient in the production of wheat, and asserted that 50% of the wheat necessary for the Sicilians would have to be imported.

(2) Though the movement is not yet widespread, there have been further individual instances of peasants seizing the land of large proprietors, and on some occasions it is reported that there have been conflicts between the carabinieri and the peasants. After the

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(1) A demonstration of [illegible] took place on Thursday, October 19th, at Palermo outside the office of the High Commissioner for Sicily. Seditious elements took advantage of this demonstration to give it a different character. A bomb was thrown from the crowd at a lorry of soldiers who had been called in to preserve order, and the soldiers fired back with the result that sixteen persons were killed and one hundred and four wounded. According to the account given by Aldisio, the High Commissioner, the clerks and officials of various corporations, including bank clerks, telephonists and others, intended to protest against the fact that they had not been included in the list of those who would benefit by the rise in salaries and wages decreed by the government. Aldisio declared that he believed the demonstration had a purely economic character, although certain unidentified elements had attached themselves to the crowd. The Palermo Committee of National Liberation at once issued an appeal to the population inviting them to remain calm, and put itself at the disposal of the local authorities to help in the investigation which the government is undertaking. Further demonstrations took place on the following day, but these were calmed without recourse to arms. It is not yet known whether the incidents were provoked by the Sicilian separatists. The government is at present examining the possibilities of improving the economic situation of the island, but Aldisio maintained that Sicily was not self-sufficient in the production of wheat, and asserted that 50% of the wheat necessary for the Sicilians would have to be imported.

(2) Though the movement is not yet widespread, there have been further individual instances of peasants seizing the land of large proprietors, and on some occasions it is reported that there have been conflicts between the carabinieri and the peasants. After the last war the same phenomenon occurred, and in some cases where uncultivated land was seized it was later returned by the Fascists to the original owners. It is reported that on several occasions the peasants are trying to occupy the same land. Bonomi has issued a circular to the prefects explaining the fundamental principles of the legislative decrees relative to the transfer of land to associations of peasants. The circular concludes by reaffirming the need for the law to be applied, because only in this way, through respect of the law, can democracy be established and a dictatorship avoided.

(3) Several reports refer to an increase of robbery and assault at night in Rome. Printers returning home from work have been attacked by unidentified persons. Chemist shops open at night have also been invaded and robbed. It is reported that in Naples the [illegible] room of the tribunale was broken into and valuables worth more than twenty

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million lire stolen. On the one hand it would seem that there is an insufficient police force, while on the other hand the efficiency of the police is reduced by attacks appearing in the left-wing papers which tend to discredit the carabinieri. The criticism of the police by anti-fascists rests on the assertions that for the most part they consist of the same persons as were employed in the police force under Fascism, and that the government has done nothing so far to reform the police force so that in the event of disturbances it has to rely on the existing body.

(4) Pietro Nenni during the week outlined in the AVANTI a minimum programme to serve as a basis for a coalition of the anti-fascist parties. In the first place he proposed that the future structure of the state should be republican. Secondly he suggested that agrarian reform should be undertaken through the expropriation and cooperative management of the large estates, and thirdly he suggested the socialization of the trusts and industrial monopolies. These proposals were contained in an article entitled "La Repubblica ci unisce," where Nenni drew a comparison between Don Sturzo and De Gasperi. He emphasized the republican views of Don Sturzo and hinted that he was more progressive than De Gasperi. The article provoked a sharp reply from De Gasperi who pointed out that the six parties had already subscribed to a common programme for the immediate future and had pledged themselves to postpone the institutional question and the solution of the major political and social questions until the whole country could be consulted. He further criticized the tone with which Nenni referred to the Allies, and rejected the suggestion that there was any divergence of opinion between himself and Don Sturzo. On the other hand the article provoked an interesting reply from Ugo La Malfa in the ITALIA LIBERA. La Malfa welcomed Nenni's proposals as indicative of a move towards a democratic view of the state and declared that the Party of Action could accept the proposals as a basis of an anti-fascist coalition. La Malfa implied in his article that he would like to see a government composed of the Socialist, Action and Christian-Democrat parties; Nenni welcomed La Malfa's approach, but retorted sharply that he could not sacrifice the agreement between the Socialists and the Communists for an agreement with the left bourgeois parties. La Malfa would seem to hanker after a government composed of [illegible] including the Communists and the Liberals.

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(5) Ignazio Silone, the novelist, and Modigliani, the veteran Socialist leader, have both returned from Switzerland. Modigliani enjoys a certain prestige among the older and more moderate members of the Socialist party.

(6) From a general survey of the food problem in Italy it is clear that the lack of transport is the cause of many of the present difficulties. The prices are highest in Rome, where a large population has to be fed, and the surrounding country is not particularly fertile. In Sicily black market prices are lowest. As a result of

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this variation in prices, the lira has a much greater purchasing power in some parts of Italy than others. The black market in Italy today is often not so much a black market as an open market where goods can be freely bought at high prices. It is reported from Apulia that the olive crop will be good this year.

(7) One of the most disquieting effects of the war in Rome is the sight of ragged, undernourished children begging or cleaning shoes in the richer quarters. In pre-war Italy elderly men used to clean shoes and there were a few here and there. Now there are numbers of children, who it is reported are controlled and encouraged by syndicates. Many Italians regret this phenomenon, as they argue it provides a handle for Fascist propaganda. They feel that such children should either go to school or be looked after by some charity organization.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 No. 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy October 26, 1944

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Explanation of Reliability Rating

Source (Reliability)		Report	(Probability
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

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2. The Azzolini Trial

The last three days of the Azzolini trial - October 12th to 14th inclusive - passed over as calmly as the first two. On Wednesday October 12th the Public Prosecutor De Villa exhibited documentary evidence to show Azzolini's complicity in the arrangement whereby Vittorio Mussolini was given power to draw from the Bank a sum up to 10 million lire.

The witnesses for the defence, who were examined on the same day, presented rather a sorry spectacle. Several of them were men suspended from their positions by the Epuration authorities and one on testifying gave the Fascist salute to the President of the Court by mistake. The only thing to be said in their favour was that the witnesses for the prosecution - in particular Acanfora - had not shown up particularly nobly on the previous day. It was obvious, nor did it escape the observation of those present in the court, that the atmosphere was uneasy and that the witnesses were mostly anxious not to compromise themselves more than they were compromised already. On one occasion even De Villa, the Public Prosecutor had a lapsus linguæ and referred to the High Court of Justice as a "special tribunal" - a Fascist body set up for summary "justice" - and the defence naturally made an outcry at the slip.

The testimony for the defence was thus pathetically weak and consisted to a considerable extent in attempting to show that Azzolini was a good man and charitable. It was shown that the directors of the Bank of International Settlement in Bern were very grateful that Azzolini had effected the consignment of Italian gold to them from Milan. It was stated that Azzolini had a high reputation in banking quarters in Paris and in "Anglo-Saxon" circles, and kept up the prestige of the bank during periods of political difficulty. A priest - an exarch of an oriental rite - who had sheltered the ex-Minister Acanfora during the days of German terror, gave witness to Azzolini's kindness and generosity. He also said en passant that Acanfora had been prostrated with fright when hiding with him during the German occupation, which brought the court down with laughter.

For the Prosecution Sinibaldo Tino, Counsel representing the Bank of Italy, argued that Azzolini in fact did nothing to prevent the Germans obtaining the gold and that the Germans did not know details regarding it - here he confuted Azzolini's statement. The Public Prosecutor De Villa asked for the death penalty. He maintained that Azzolini knew perfectly well what the Germans

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Perhaps the strangest point the defence made was that important witnesses such as General Calvi di Bergolo and others still in the North were not heard and that after all the King and Badoglio fled from Rome leaving a confused or hopeless situation for those who stayed behind. This last comment was made by numbers of Italians in Rome.

3. Press Reactions to the Azzolini Trial

The majority of the Rome newspapers expressed their satisfaction at the condemnation of Azzolini, though in most instances their favourable comment had some unfavourable qualifications attached to it. A general comment expressed with varying emphasis

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PART II - ANNEXES

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. President Roosevelt's Announcement on Italian Currency - Press Reactions

The announcement made by President Roosevelt regarding the credit in dollars in the United States for Italian purchases, which is to equal the amount of Allied Military lire issued in Italy, met with quiet satisfaction in the Rome Press. The declaration seemed the more welcome in that for several previous weeks numbers of papers had been voicing the general disquiet regarding the currency situation which, while tolerable if the circulation could be limited and inflation kept down to its present level, was felt by most commentators to be very possibly the edge of an abyss which recalled that of Germany after the last war.

At least one cause of the inflationary tendency of the lira is not thought to have been removed. According to the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE the consequences of the dollar backing given to the Allied Military Lire will only become perceptible gradually on the inflationary situation. And though Roosevelt had pointed out that Italy was receiving different treatment from America's friends in Western Europe the gap between co-belligerency and alliance no longer existed, at least on the financial plane.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) asked if the decision applied to all A.M. Lire - especially those issued by the British Military Authorities - or only to the currency put in circulation by members of the U.S. forces. Like most other papers it related the new American move to the general improvement of Italy's position in her relationship with the external world. Other comment associated expressions of satisfaction with satisfaction at the celebration

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L'UNITA' (Communist) took the opportunity once again to put in an appeal that Italians should be allowed to fight more efficaciously against the Nazi invader and that the alliance should at last be recognised.

Pietro Nenni in AVANTI (Socialist), who had already written somewhat doubtfully about Dumbarton Oaks was the most hesitating of the leader writers and his approval was very qualified. "There are signs" he wrote "that America may intend once again to adopt in Europe the simple position of being a witness. It would be an error which would complicate all the problems of peace. We are grateful to President Roosevelt for the measures taken to alleviate the most urgent needs of our people and to improve the money market; but we do not believe that the only wound which is hurting in Italy is that of stomachs and the paper currency. We suffer above all from the atmosphere of distrust with which we are surrounded..."

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was that the condemnation of Azzolini involved a great many other people. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) claimed that the whole upper banking bureaucracy of Fascism was also, even if only indirectly, responsible for the loss of the gold. In fact this consideration, according to the paper, explained why Azzolini had not been condemned to death.

A further and more important reflection made by several other papers was that Azzolini's crime was tied up in the closest way with that of the generals and the monarchy who were responsible for the failure to defend Rome against the Germans. AVANTI (Socialist) went so far as to say that persons who were more responsible than Azzolini had remained untouched. This point, in the view of the paper, tended to discredit anti-Fascist justice and made it seem as though scapegoats were being sought out to bear the brunt, though of course Azzolini deserved what he got. VOCE REPUBBLICANA pushed this arguement further still and directly accused Azzolini of monarchism, of adopting what it called "monarchist morality". Others, it suggest bitterly, were to come after him and the real trial still continued. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat), tended to adopt a chariable rather than a rigidly juridical tone, although it agreed with the majority of newspapers in saying that there might well be other persons with greater responsibility than Azzolini, and that the condemnation led one to think. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) alone criticised the court which it accused of failing to adopt a really clear-cut attitude of general validity.

UNITA (Communist) throughout the trial adopted a "death to traitors" attitude but refrained from much comment after the verdict, merely agreeing with Count Sforza's view that "Azzolini's crime always seemed to me so abject as to deserve supreme punishment".

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B GENERAL REPORTS

ECONOMIC

4. Position of the Glass Industry - Naples

The position is a very serious one; between air-raids and German destructions a very large percentage of windows were smashed and severe damage done to the glass factories both large and small. Naples region has a considerable number of factories, the principal ones being run by the Ricciardi group at the following factories.

No. 267 Via Traccia a Poggioreale specializes in producing sheet glass and has a modern installation with a daily output of about 10,000 squares metres; the factory which had not suffered much from Allied air-raids was very seriously damaged in the German raid of April 25th, 1944. At present it is requisitioned by the British Army who use it as a depot. In order to save the plant it would be necessary to release it, or at all events portions of it; the company could then protect the ovens and machinery to save them from damage by the weather.

No. 48 Via Poggioreale equipped for producing table glassware and technical articles; was severely damaged, but with the assistance of P.B.S. the factory was in part re-built and is now manufacturing insulators for the "Meridionale" electric company, and tumblers for the Allied Forces and Civilians. Formerly they employed 1,100 hands, at present only 300. The factory is working for P.B.S. who supply raw materials and fuel; in order to keep it going it would require 200 tons of gas-coal and 40 tons of fluid oil for ovens and boilers.

No. 69 Via Palmieri equipped for the manufacture of fine glass articles is working at present only with small ovens running on heavy oil (supplied by S.I.P. Italian Petrol Company) and produces about 3,000 tumblers per day for Allied Forces and civilian population; uses debris of glass in lieu of raw materials which are lacking. Employs about 100 hands instead of the normal 500.

Vietri sul Mare (Salerno) - Has an up-to-date plant for the production of sheet glass for window panes; a melting cauldron holding up to 350 tons of glass, machines for pressing glass and all subsidiary machinery, also a battery for producing the gas required to feed the melting oven. This plant produces only sheet glass for window panes or shop windows, the output being about 130,000 square metres per month.

In September 1943 the factory was severely damaged during the Salerno battle, but as soon as the city was relieved repairs were started on the buildings and plant, and the factory has been ready for work for some months. As soon as fuel and raw materials have been supplied, work can start at once.

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FINANCIAL

5. Some views of a Rome Banker

It appears that Signor Scaretti the Rome banker, is being sent to the U.S. officially, as representative of the Red Cross. He says that when his appointment was announced, Mattioli (the Managing Director of Banca Commerciale Italiana and an outstanding figure in Italian banking) and other bankers were much annoyed, since there was no means of sending them to the U.S. except as "experts"; this situation, however, he considers may be modified by the new concessions concerning official representatives recently made to Italy by the Allies.

CON. DERILL

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Scaretti criticised serverely the pinning of the pound/lire rate to 400, at the same time as the price of corn was fixed at 900 lire per quintale.

He considers that it will take "generations" to change the mentality of Italian youth, and states that their present morale is deplorable, based on a general "je m'en foutisme". This can only be remedied by letting Italy have an army and making all these young men fight.

He was convinced that Italy's economic recovery can only be assured by generous foreign credits and loans and stated that Italian emigration should once again be encouraged, in particular to Australia.

EPURATION

6. Purge in the Teaching Staff of the University of Florence

Before the opening of the University courses the Allied Military Government, acting upon the proposals of the Committee for the purging of the teaching staff, has decreed the immediate provisional suspension from teaching of the following professors, deferring them to the judgement of the Government Purgation Commission already constituted in Rome:-

Giotto Dainelli
Guido Manacorda
Camillo Pellizzi
Ivo Ranzi
Arrigo Serpieri
Pier Giovanni Garoglio

A further list of professors deferred to the judgement of the Government Commission is as follows:-

Iacope Marrei
Rodolfo de Mattei
Ignazio Fazzari
Antonio Lanodei
Renato Piattoli
Pompeo Biondi
Mario Marsilli Libelli
Giuliano Mazzoni
Giovanni Canneri
Raffaello Fagnoni
Renato Galli
Generoso Patrone
Fausto Terrefranca
Giuseppe Maranini
Paolo E. Lamanna

These measure have a preliminary and provisory character and definite decisions will be taken by the Government Commission. Examination is being made into the standing of the rest of the teaching and administrative staff.(A-1)

7. Journalists expelled from the Inter-Provincial Syndicate

The provisory Commission of the Tuscan Press Association has made a preliminary examination of the list of those inscribed in the ex-Sindacato Interprovinciale dei Giornalisti, & decided on the expulsion, for political motives of the following professional journalists and publicists:-

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He was convinced that Italy's economic recovery can only be assured by generous foreign credits and loans and stated that Italian emigration should once again be encouraged, in particular to Australia.

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Journalists:-

Alessandro Pavolini
Paolo Orano
Augusto Aiazzi
Sergio Codoluppi
Cipriano Giachetti
Luigi Gozzin (Gozzini)
Carlo Martinelli
Vinconzo Samino
Ugo Ojetti
Giovanni Papini
Giovanni Ansaldo
Aniceto del Massa
Mirko Giobbe
Aldo Guerrieri
Ridolfo Mazzucconi
Ardongo Soffici

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Publicists:-

Iolanda Anforti Pelagatti
Guido Bonaccini
Bruno Bugiani
Alessandro Cecchini
Giovacchino Contri
Piero Domenichelli
Alfonso Gaetani
Enzo Locchi
Guido Manacorda
Mario Marbini
Marcello Paghi
Antonio Pedata
Pietro Poggi
Giannino Romualdi
Aldo Sanpoli
Marcello Tallarico
Giorgio Venturini
Aldighiero Batini
Luigi Bonelli
Giovanni Buratti
Rafaello Ciompi
Alessandro Del Vita
Gianni Forzoni
Giulio Gandi
Alberto Luchini
Giovanni Martelloni
Onorio Omeri
Barna Occhini
Luigi Maria Personé
Generoso Pucci
Giuseppe Santaniello
Orfeo Sellani
Mario Vannini

The following journalists, whose names were struck off the list of members consequent to the application of the so-called "racial laws", have now been reinstated:-

Adolfo Orvieto
Gianna Basavi Panzieri
Arnaldo Bonaventura
Eugenio Tagiuri
Nino Renato Serani

(A.1)

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PUBLIC SECURITY

8 A Twenty Million Lire Burglary, Naples

Last week, thieves who are still unidentified, broke into the evidence-room of the Tribunale at Naples and stole valuablesworth over 20 million lire.

Among the money and valuables stolen was some sequestered from the brothers Piscitelli and from the ex-National Councillor Borriello. The investigation of the case has been put in the hands of Magistrate D'Alessandro while the Minister for Justice has ordered an administrative investigation to be carried out to ascertain the eventual responsibility of the employees concerned. Caccariello, President of the Court of Appeal is responsible for this.

From preliminary investigations, it appears that there was negligence on the part of the office employees, as the thieves worked undisturbed. It appears from present evidence that there is a great similarity between this robbery and that of the Tribunale at Rome, when 28 million lire worth of valuables were stolen.

The magistrate who is undertaking the enquiry is sure that there was negligence in guarding the evidence-room, and this appears to be beyond doubt, as the first and third doors next to the said room were forced open while the second was broken in with a hatchet. One of the pubblica sicurezza police considers that the robbery must have been planned on the certainty of inefficient surveillance. Among the few clues which the police have are a can and a little hatchet with the signature U.F. The police have arrested several suspects. (C-3)

AGRICULTURE

9 Agriculture (from an Italian source)

Agriculture in Tuscany is carried on on the sharecropping (mezzadria) system. This system is based on tradition and may be explained and justified by the special conditions of the Tuscan countryside. The Tuscan soil varies greatly from region to region, and this allows of widely varying methods of cultivation. It may be said that in the majority of cases, all that is necessary for the life of a family is cultivated, at least to some extent, on a Tuscan farm. It follows that a peasan must be a highly specialized man, a real technician, which would be impossible were the farming carried on by hired and frequently changing men. Moreover the various crops cultivated need continual vigilance at all times, as does the live stock, rendering

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Very rarely do differences arise between the fattore or overseer, representative of the landowner, and the peasant. Tradition and habit rather than law, serve to safeguard against clashes between the two.

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Any party propaganda aimed at the bringing about of the abolition of this system, so long and universally adopted in Tuscany, is accordingly vain.

On the other hand, the better educated among the rural workers realize that the mezzadria, or share system, as practiced today, is a genuine form of socialization, never as yet attained to in the industrial field, and they are very distrustful as regards any eventual form of estate ownership of the soil. (B-2)

10 Peasants Occupy Land at Gavignano andGorga (Frosinone)

Two hundred peasants of Gavignano and Gorga, at the end of September invaded the Marchesa Balestra's property Villa Maina, about a hundred hectares in extent. The peasants, most of whom are communists, took immediate possession of the land and divided it up equally among themselves. This happened whilst the Marchesa was in Rome. The peasants justified their action by saying that the Marchesa was an absentee landlord and that the land was left uncultivated. The latter assertion is not true as in the district north of Frosinone there is no uncultivated land.

While this event was taking place, the Carabinieri intervened, but they could not commit to prison all the peasants in the district as the prisons were too small. After two days strong bodies of the Italian Police came as reinforcements from nearby villages, took possession of the property, gave it back to the Marchesa, and expelled the peasants who were all reported to the proper authorities.

This incident proves the strong influence in the district of the Communists who very often create incidents which may have serious consequences. (D-3)

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

11 Press in Rome

Two outstanding articles appeared in the weekly press this week. IL PARTIGIANO, the organ of the Patriots, laments that the Italian people should have renounced their right to insurrection which was first enunciated in article 35 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man of the French Convention. IL PARTIGIANO made at least a strong hint that by the right to revolt it meant the right to revolt against the present government. The Italian people, it said, is too kind hearted and has allowed itself to be abused both in the past and now. But the popular revolution is already occurring and it is fated to be fulfilled.

LA FUNTA, organ of the Christian Democrat Youth, points out that whoever has traveled in town and country in Italy has been able to observe that the two strongest parties are the Communists and the Christian Democrats. When the North is liberated, it says, this fact will become more evident. It asks whether once the liberation passes Bologna the Socialists will be able to compete in influence with the Communists. The Socialists are in fact in a grave dilemma -- whether they will become more revolutionary or evolve towards social democracy. Regarding the Communists the paper does not believe that a pact of unified action between them and the Christian Democrats is possible owing to the depth of doctrinal differences.

12 Public Opinion on the Italian Press, Florence

The complaints heard relate less to the contents of the article than to the paper and type. A single sheet is held to be too little, and in consequence the news service is restricted and the type too small to be read with ease.

Another very common criticism is too much of the small available space is filled with polemics and political articles, and that this is unadapted to the actual moment and is a release into one of the errors of the Fascist Regime.

What is demanded is a daily paper supplying news from all parts of the world and not a political organ; that is why the 'Corriere di

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What is demanded is a daily paper supplying news from all parts of the world and not a political organ; that is why the 'Corriere di Firenze" is preferred to the "Nazione del Popolo".

Another complaint is that the number of copies printed is insufficient to meet the demand and that readers are left without a paper; a thing which never happens in Rome, where there are more papers published with a greater number of pages and larger type. (C-3)

13 Anglo-American Films in Florence

Large audiences -- As soon as the first Anglo-American films appeared in Florence the cinemas, empty during the Republican period, suddenly filled, the people crowding in at all hours. A single film (such as "Pimpernel Smith") runs for weeks. The Gambrinus Cinema sells an average of more than 1000 tickets a day.

Reaction to Propagandist Films - The middle classes and the half-educated find the Allied propagandist films fascinating, living their

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own war experiences over again in the pictures on the screen. The more cultured classes are sometimes critical and comment that plots which(like that of "The Golden Door") might have been developed into masterpieces, have been treated in a rather simple and childish manner. The people seem to understand, from the films, the greatness of the Allied war effort and the rightness of the cause for which they are fighting. "Pimpernel Smith" has had an enormous success, as regards both subject and interpretation of the principal part by Leslie Howard, a special favorite with the Italians.

Preferences and Criticisms - The Florentine public shows a preference for American rather than English films. Musical films are very popular, especially when set to jazz music. The technique of all the films is considered much better than that of the last films brought to Italy before the war. There is much criticism of the Italian captions. In the film "Pimpernel Smith" they could not be worse and rather have spoiled the general effect. Among the defects noted are: linguistic errors, passing from tu to lei (the familiar and formal modes of Italian address), and literal translation.

Films awaited and asked for - "The Great Dictator, much spoken of on the American Radio, is eagerly awaited.

Prices - Prices (30 lire for the best seats, 20 lire for the next) are considered too high.

Russian Films - Communists and Socialists are asking for Russian films and they complain that propaganda in Italy is the monopoly of the Allies. Most Italians however do not agree with this complaint.

14 Florence Propaganda Shop

This is situated in a central position; it has three glass show windows outside and three show cases, as well as four glass panels inside, allowing of a total display of 48 photographs renewed each week. There are also six glass wallcases with 72 photographs and bulletins renewed twice a day, and two cases with the latest news and 24 photographs. These are visited by very large numbers, especially at certain times of the day. Another centre is needed in some other part of the city, especially on the South side of the river in view of the difficulty of passing over the bridges.

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Distribution and Sales - A certain number of publications are distributed free of charge: "Il 43", "L'ABC Italo-Americano", "Marionette del Governo", "Repubblicano Fascista", etc. "Il Governo degli USA" and "USA" which are distributed gratis in the country, are on sale at the Centre. This has been somewhat criticised, seeing that they are small publications of purely propagandist nature.

Favorite publications - The publications most in request are:

"Victory" (10 lire) Daily sales about 400 copies.
"Mese"(20 lire) Daily sales about 200 copies.
"Mondo Libero" (5 lire) daily sales about 200 copies.

These prices, fixed by the Rome Center, are considered very high; this does not however affect the sales.

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Requests - Back numbers of "Mese" and "Victory" are continually asked for. Anglo-American novels are in great demand; "Notte Senza Luna" has had a great success despite the price (30 lire) which is considered very high. It would be well to furnish the Centre with novels in English, seeing how high a percentage of people in Florence read the language.

Renewal of stock -- The directors of the Centre complain that fresh stock comes in irregularly and that the supply is always far less than the demand. Only 2000 copies of "Victory" arrive monthly and they are sold within two days or so.

Reactions to the propaganda - These are very favorable to the Allies. People of all social classes feel deeply the right motives of the propaganda. Russian publications have not as yet been asked for. (B-2)

15 The Vallecchi Publishing House and its Proprietors, Florence

There are two Vallecchi Publishing Firms, one in Rome, one in Florence. They are very wealthy, possessing a very large amount of real estate. This fact contrasts with the assertions of the Directors, who claim their business to be in a very critical condition.

Politically speaking, the firm is anything but sound. It was considered essentially patriotic, that is Fascist. Its largest income was derived from work for the Government, such as the production of ration-cards and revisions of text-books.

The Vallecchi family is composed of three members: ATTILIO, the fathern PIERO and ENRICO, his sons.

ATTILIO VALLECHI was a close friend of Mussolini, whose autograph with a dedication, he jealously preserved. Very wily in business matters, he is really uncultured. He has always been high in favor with the people in power, who procured him the coveted title of CAVO DEL LITTORIO, transmissible to his heirs. In his relations he has always proved himself mean to excess. His personnel was chiefly made up of women in order to save on wages. He is a squadrista.

PIERO VALLECCHI, squadrista, is much like his father. It is certain that he had much to do with the Germans and Fascio-Republicans.

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ENRICO VALLECCHI, may be considered the most intelligent member of the family. On July 25, 1943, he openly admitted that Fascism had been a mistake, and removed from his office all signs of the regime. After the 8 September, he remained at his usual place of work. On the whole he has developed his father's business. (C-3)

16 The Newspaper Situation in Pistoia, Lucca and Pisa.

At PISTOIA the streets were crowded and the town had a look of normality. This may have been due to the visit of Lieutenant-General half an hour before. (It was reported to the Town-Major that Prince Umberto had been very satisfied with the reception.) The Town-Major said that Pistoia had been receiving some newspapers from Florence. He had looked copies through and found them suitable for dis-

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tribution. He had seen a few PWB Bulletins but could do with more. He undertook to get in touch with the Press Officer, PWB, to arrange a regular supply of the "Corriere di Firenze."

LUCCA - The town was much emptier. The PWB representative was very cordially received by Col. Hale, the senior AMG officer. Col. Hale explained that AMG had been authorizing a single sheet paper, issued every other day by the C.L.N. "Notizie Lucchesi". (The paper is poorly printed, and the news out of date.) "Corriere di Firenze" arrived twice a week, and was very much sought after. He had enough PWB Bulletins; they were not as popular as the paper, since to the people they resembled the AMG police notices of the local announcements of deaths.

It was possible to see at first hand something of the news-hunger of the inhabitants. At one p.m. the PWB officer spent ten minutes in a newspaper shop buying postcards. Eleven people came in and asked for a newspaper. There was none to be had. I questioned four. None of these had seen a newspaper for several days.

A possible site for a propaganda display shop exists in the Cathedral Square (Piazza San Michele). The "Italia" shipping office there is barred up. They have a large window which is at present filled up with faded posters and crumpled posters of pre-war cruises.

PISA - A short talk with the AMG Senior Executive Officer revealed that no paper except a Communist daily, smuggled in from Rome, had reached the town since its liberation. He had seen the PWB traveling van the previous day and had collected a supply of bulletins. He would however welcome the PWB's sponsored paper, even if he could not get the current day's edition. Distribution might be a problem. He had no means of his own. In the town and at San Giuscia and Empoli the bulletins up to Sept. 28th were to be seen posted on the walls.

CONCIUSION - Despite everything the AMG are doing, this area is starved of news, and consequently liable to rumors. Enough PWB bulletins are getting through, but a more regular service of papers is urgent. As far as could be gathered, there are few if any wireless sets in the hands of the civil population. In view of the difficulty of laying on transport for a daily press-distribution, it is suggested that PWB should open an outpost at Lucca. It would own a display window and serve as a distribution centre for the whole area. The very cooperative attitude of the Senior AMG officer in Lucca and

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17 The situation of the Tuscan Provincial Centres as regards Press and Propaganda (from an Italian source)

It is certain that at present few in the Tuscan region, with the exception of the chief provincial towns, have the possibility of listening-in to the propaganda and war news. The three principal causes of this deprivation are:

i) The total lack of electricity, which renders it impossible to listen to the radio transmissions.

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ii) The lack of newspapers. For example, Bagni di Casciana, a place of a certain importance today on account of the hosts of refugees from Leghorn and Pisa, has been a month without news.

iii) The rarity of the visits of the PWB broadcasting vans, which do not come around to the provincial places (with the exception of some centres) more than once a fortnight.

18 Radio (Florence)

The Broadcasting stations from which reception is easiest and best are Florence, London, Tevere, Repubblica Sociale, Bari. Rome and almost all the other Italian broadcasting stations are little heard. The people as a whole listen more to the Florence Radio than to any other, and think well of the programmes. The London Radio, very widely listened to during the period of Nazi invasion, has lost a good many listeners because the news which formerly it alone transmitted, is not transmitted by all the Italian stations, and can be heard from the south with less atmospheric disturbances and at different hours. The Voice of America has never been listened to, even in the preceding period, to any very great extent; now those who interest themselves in it are very few.

The general public prefers to all else the radio van of the PWB which daily broadcasts the news in the principal piazzas of the city.

Of the very numerous radio sets formerly to be found in Florence (so numerous that one could estimate one set to every three families) a large part have been carried off, together with the bicycles and motor cars, by the Germans, especially during the emergency period, and that which immediately preceded it. It is estimated that about 30% of the radio sets in and around Florence could not be hidden and consequently were carried off.

19 Movement for the Federation of Europe – Centre of Study and Propaganda, Naples

At 210 Via Roma, Naples, are the offices of the Movimento Federale Europee – Centro di studi e Propaganda. The President is Lucio Garzia; Alberico Solimene and Giuseppe Napoli form the Committee.

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Of the very numerous radio sets formerly to be found in Florence (so numerous that one could estimate one set to every three families) a large part have been carried off, together with the bicycles and motor cars, by the Germans, especially during the emergency period, and that which immediately preceded it. It is estimated that about 30% of the radio sets in and around Florence could not be hidden and consequently were carried off.

19 Movement for the Federation of Europe - Centre of Study and Propaganda, Naples

At 210 Via Roma, Naples, are the offices of the Movimento Federale Europee - Centro di studi e Propaganda. The President is Lucio Garzia; Alberico Solimene and Giuseppe Napoli form the Committee. The two former are masons of the Scottish Lodge and used to work for the Corda Fratres, an International Student Group.

To date they have something over [illegible] members, chiefly intellectuals and well-known people. Invitations have been sent to Sforza, Omodeo, and Cianca and the latter is due to address them sometime during this month. So far their funds have been supplied by contributions from individual members; their aim is to form a federation of democratic nations in Europe, following the example of USSR, USA Switzerland and the British Commonwealth. At present they have sections in Rome, Cosenza, Potenza, Catanzaro and a few smaller towns.

20 Interview in Naples with Signor Albertini

Signor Albertini is the brother of the famous editor of the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan and was himself editor of this paper

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for some years. They directed the paper's political policy, although the Crespi family actually held a majority of the controlling shares.

He considered that the present PWB press policy was eminently just, especially in view of the many wartime technical problems of lack of paper, communication difficulties, etc. He felt however that the present florescence of many minor newspapers was a malady due to the reaction against Fascist control; the paper shortage incidentally being a decided advantage to the smaller papers, who did not fear their being squeezed out by larger rivals, whose sales were now necessarily restricted. His own view was that a return to the old system of the private purchase of a newspaper by business interests or individuals was the only alternative to state control. The evils of the latter system are only too apparent and he quoted the instance of the "Popolo d'Italia" whose fast circulation was entirely artificial as all banks, factories, etc., were forced to accept a certain number of copies. Signor Albertini considered that the older system was not necessarily corrupt nor biased and referred to his own attacks on the cotton industrialists of Milan, despite the Crespi's ownership. Once the large newspapers got underway again he was sure that the present number of insignificant papers would diminish and the majority die a natural death.

He claimed that the "Corriere della Sera" had been in large part responsible for bringing Italy into the war in 1915 and was convinced that an intelligent press campaign started <u>now</u> could have a similar effect in guiding Italian public opinion with regard to participation in the war against Japan. This would be particularly important once North Italy was liberated, as there would be great industrial destruction with consequent unemployment, and a volunteer force for the Far East might partly solve the problem.

Signor Albertini finally feared that the Allies might pay more attention to the polemics in Italian journalism than they warranted. He said that this was part of the Italian character, and with continued liberty of expression and the maturity and reduction in number of parties and their papers, which he expected to be a natural development, the present effervescence would sober down.

21 Intellectual Publications, Naples.

A deputation of young students who wished to produce a monthly

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21 Intellectual Publications, Naples.

A deputation of young students who wished to produce a monthly literary magazine called at the PWB office in Naples. It was to be non-political and entirely the work of young men (unlike the Aretusa); the publisher Caselle supported their project. Neapolitans are jealous of Rome, as they consider it has preferential treatment in this sphere. The deputation have registered their application for publication at the bottom of the list of thirty previous applicants. (A-1)

22 Rome Cinemas

"Novo Cine" is closed because of the suspension of electricity. "Tirreno" was half destroyed by bombs, and is not open. "Esperia" is frequented by some of the lower classes, workmen of all types, small

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Jewish businessmen who deal in second-hand goods, hucksters, street vendors, young people of the neighborhood. The old American film, "Ritorna l'Amore", a rather banal narrative, was being shown. The young people were all moved and reacted emotionally according to the scene -- pathos, humor, etc. Whenever there were scenes of people eating, or of tables filled with fine foods, the audience reacted audibly, sighing, perhaps in memory and envy. The documentary was "United News" and it treated the battle of Cherbourg; a man, about 37, obviously bored, said, "Bah, we've hadenough of this Cherbourg battle. The Allies are in Germany; these news films are so old, that if it continues in this way, a year after the war is over they will show here the taking of Paris."

"Lamarmora" - The audience was not very big; it was composed of young people under 23, and the remainder were of the working class. The old film "Bombey Express" was being shown and the sound effects frequently broke, which annoyed the audience greatly. The documentary "Il Mondo Libero" was well received, especially on the point of Churchill's Italian visit. Jokes were made about the eternal cigar. A keen interest was also felt in the pictures illustrating the week of cleanliness (la settimana della pulizia) initiated by ACC which was to encourage the cleaning up and reconstruction of destroyed sections of towns and cities. When he saw the mountains of rubble on the screen, a young man said, "To rebuild all of this and to return to normality will take at least 20 years."

This observer also thinks that the animated cartoons are one of the most popular institutions; immediately it is announced that one is to be shown, there are shouts and cries of delight. These animated cartoons could also be given a certain propagandist twist.

23 Criticism of the film "La Fornarina", UNITÀ, 17.10.44.

It is really deplorable that the first Italian film to be presented to the public, after the difficulties and restrictions which up to now have prevented projection should be this.

"La Fornarina" seems more out-of-date than the period it re-enacts -- or rather, than the stupid way in which it is re-enacted, namely in the habitual manner of the worst epoch of the Italian cin-

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We regret the choice all the more because there are some good Italian films such as "Ossessione" by Visconti, "I Bambini ci Guardano" by De Sica, "Nessuno Turna Indietro" by Blasetti, films which would have shown us in a better light. But we know only too well the ignorance and vulgar mentality of the film distributors and are not surprised to hear that the next film will be "La Vispa Teresa". It is said that the next film to be put into production will be "Scandal al Collegio" with Macario. Meantime, Italy is going through the most tragic hours of her history.

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C U L T U R E

24 Florentine Works of Art stolen by the Germans

Works of art from the Florentine galleries, removed for safety from the city, were hidden in villas, monasteries, churches and small isolated places in various parts of the Tuscan countryside. The following reports have, up to date, been received concerning them:

Montagnana - A villa at Montagnana was sacked and 291 paintings were carried away. German officers stated that the paintings were removed as a precautionary measure and are in a place near Modena, which may or may not be true.

Castel Olieveto - Paintings from Castel Olieveto were returned by night to Florence by the Germans "to save them from the Allied attacks." The following day it was discovered that the pictures were in a bad state, and that two important paintings by Cranach (the "Adam" and "Eve") were missing. As the estate agent at Castel Olieveto states that the place had never been under Allied fire, the pictures were evidently returned to cover the theft. Col. Lansdorff, German supervisor of Italian works of art, promised to return the Cranach paintings but failed to do so.

Royal Villa of Peggio a Caiano - Half the works of art hidden in the Medicean villa of Peggio a Caiano were carried off by a German officer, Von Rat, on August 23rd. From the 23rd to 26th August no less than 58 crates were stolen. Axis Radio in these days broadcast an appeal to the Allies to refrain from bombarding the Villa. The officers directing the removal gave an informal receipt promising an official one later. This formal receipt was never received.

Dicomano - 26 crates containing sculptures were stolen from the central part of the church where they had been hidden. Other treasures hidden around the church were fortunately not discovered.

Villa Bocci at Soci - Sculptures and other works of art were stolen; but as the custodian had been previously sent away, the total loss cannot be ascertained.

Poppi (Casentino) - Almost all the works of art hidden in the Castle of Poppi in the Casentino were carried off by the Germans or

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Poppi (Casentino) - Almost all the works of art hidden in the Castle of Poppi in the Casentino were carried off by the Germans on 22 August. The secretary of the Castle (used as a museum) was fired on, volleys were fired in the streets and the people confined to their houses while the removal was being effected.

Paleographical Library - The paleographical Library of Florence University was thrown into a cellar containing water, trodden underfoot by the Germans, and reduced to a disastrous state.

Barbarino - The large cartoons of the Uffizi Galleries which had been placed there, were thrown into a cellar, frames and glass were broken and 25 cartoons stolen.

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Total Loss - In all about 450 to 500 works of art are missing, so far as at present ascertained. Half of those are of secondary value, but the following list gives an idea of the world importance of some of the stolen paintings and sculptures:

The Veiled Woman (Raphael)
Minerva and the Centaur (Botticelli)
The Adoration of the Holy Child (Filippo Lippi)
The Deposition (Bronzino)
Calvary (Durer)
Portrait of an Old Man (Rembrandt)
The Entombment (Van der Weyden)
Statue of St. George (Donatello)
Statue of Bacchus (Michelangelo).

25 Notes on the State of the Villa Palmieri (Florence) after German Occupation.

On October 2nd a British resident in Florence visited the Villa Palmieri as representative of an Allied organization, together with the Times Correspondent, to see in what condition it had been left by the Germans who had occupied it for a year.

Villa Palmieri is one of the most celebrated villas in the neighborhood of Florence. Tradition claims it as one of the haunts of Boccaccio and his friends and as one of the two villas where Boccaccio laid the scene of his Decameron. Bought in 1454 by Matteo Palmieri, it was owned by the Palmieri family until the beginning of the 19th Century. It then became the property of the Grand Duchess, who sold it to the Earl of Crawford. Twice during its ownership by the Crawford Family, Queen Victoria made a stay there (1888 and 1893). The villa was sold by the Crawford family to Mr. Ellsworth (American), father of the antarctic explorer Lincoln Ellsworth. It still belongs to the Ellsworth family.

Filled with art treasures, it was placed by the owners under the guardianship of an American Society for the tutelage of monumental and historic buildings and collections. The villa is thus architecturally, historically and artistically of importance.

The Germans on leaving mined the house and grounds extensively. Only now has the staff received permission from the Allied officer in

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The Germans on leaving mined the house and grounds extensively. Only now has the staff received permission from the Allied Officer in charge of the mine removal to enter the house and use some main avenues in the grounds. A sign "Booby Traps" is still affixed to the main entrance. The Germans have carried off the house linen and mattresses; the silver, much porcelain, some costly carpets and many valuable objets d'art, including a large part of a magnificent collection of old velvets and brocades. They smashed glass cases in which valuables were kept; threw quantities of books out of the cupboards, broke furniture and slashed and ripped fine coverings of silk and velvet. A marble bust of Queen Victoria had the crown knocked off and the nose chipped.

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The old servants of the villa lived in great fear and distress. The head gardener, after nearly 70 years of service, succombed to the grief of seeing the villa and grounds maltreated. A gardener (aged about 65) and his hunchback niece, were shot by the Germans in the lodge at one of the villa gates.

It was remarkable that in the midst of the confusion every one of the countless drawers, cupboards and bureaux had been scrupulously emptied of all letters and documents. Only a few maps and printed papers were revealed by careful combing; and some of the officers' names on the doors of some of the rooms, which may be useful in identifying those responsible for this destruction and looting.

EDUCATION

26 Interview with Prof. Barbato, Director of Secondary Education for Sicily.

A member of D Section interviewed Professor Barbato this week. During the discussion with the Director much was said about the very crying need for an increase in the salaries of teachers. At present the inspector is occupied with two infractions committed during the last examinations. The first is the question of a substitution of one person for another at the examinations for a license to teach at the lyceum, but this is after all a question of a prospective and not an actual teacher. The other infringement is much more serious: it concerns a professor who prepared a candidate for the examinations at a very high price. Then he examined the candidate officially (since the professor was part of the commission) hoping to get out of debt with the very high payments received with a promotion.

Scholastic affairs are today in a very much confused state because of lack of directives. The inadequacy of the salaries paid forces teachers to find some other activity that can help their finances.

The following is a written statement submitted by Prof. Barbato: "Of all classes of Civil Servants, those whose salary is least in relation to the cost of living are the teachers, the men and women entrusted with the education of our young people. It is true they can eke out their meagre salaries by giving private lessons. The state-

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Few teachers obey this regulation; but if that were all, their conduct, though blameworthy, would not cause any great harm. However, some do not stop at that. They tutor pupils of their own and other schools for examinations at which they themselves are the examiners, even in a few cases take money to pass a pupil to a higher form, coach pupils in questions known to be included in examination papers, and indulge in all kinds of cheating at examinations. In this way the examinations are stripped of all value and the cause of education and the standing of the schools are greatly endangered.

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This plague, comparatively rare until recently, is spreading even among teachers whose past was irreproachable; this fact is made abundantly clear by investigations carried out by the writer personally, and by information reaching his office daily.

What are the causes of this state of things? The serious economic situation, the constantly rising cost of living, inadequate salaries and the daily struggle to make ends meet, wearing down the resistance to temptation even of those who hitherto regulated their lives in accordance with the highest moral principles.

What remedies can be applied? Enforcement of regulations, severe punishment of offenders ranging from suspension to dismissal with loss of salary and pension. Close supervision by headmasters, directors of education and inspectors cannot alone put an end to this evil, just as sentences, laws and the strict supervision of the police are unable to prevent criminals from committing offences.

If teachers are paid a living wage, if their standard of living is raised, they will in almost all cases remain, as in the past, in the strict path of honesty."

27. Students and Fascism

The influence of Fascism on the mass of students and on study itself has been deleterious. As far as the number of students is concerned inflation point has been reached for the following reasons:

1. Fascism wished to increase the number of students and therefore reduced the school fees to a level available to the purses of the lowest classes, so that even a workman was able to have his children study in the hope of improving their social standing.

2) Fascism had immensely increased the number of government employees, especially in Rome, and these classes enjoyed special Fascist facilities and concessions.

The result was that 80% of the students did not study for love of study, but just to get a certificate or diplome, which would permit them to work under more favorable conditions than their parents. So that their one object was to get a school or university degree, which was indispensable to them in applying for office work or civil service

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This gave rise to a number of night schools, with regular courses of study. These regular courses became irregular; from two years they were shortened to special accelerated courses, two years in one. These "private" students would then take the regular state examinations.

The advantages of a school diploma or a university degree assumed greater importance with the war. Many, stimulated by the enormous difference, moral and material, between the position of an officer and that of a soldier, studied because with a school diploma or university matriculation in hand, they could enter the cadet courses. In Italy it is obligatory for all those who have high school diplomas and have

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matriculated at the University to inform their superior officers of this fact.

The usual scrupulous observance of the scholastic statutes fell into disuse and new concessions were made.

1. Extra examination sessions were granted to enlisted men.
2. Favoritism in conferring diplomas and degrees upon enlisted men; this gradually became obligatory in the case of protegés of Fascism.
3. The conferring of degrees by pre-arrangement between professor and student for some compensation (generally food supplies.)

This last statement is confirmed by various scandals which became public. On one occasion, a teacher who formed part of the examination committee, gave out the subject of the written test to pupils who had already paid him. This fact became know, the examinations were annulled in all the schools and had to be given over again before new Committees.

This merely goes to illustrate the conditions of the schools and universities. Nevertheless, a lot of credit is due to the students during those nine months of Nazi-Fascist sabotage. They formed anti-Fascist associations in the schools and colleges, joined the Partisans and many lost their lives in the cause. Among the 320 of the Fosse Ardeatine were many students. The Italian Students' Union is still in being due to the initiative of the university students.

Fascism had developed a sense of fanaticism in the young people and though the majority changed at the time of the armistice, either of their own conviction or through self-interest, a small minority continued their Fascist activities, and during the Nazi occupation acted as spies on their professors and fellow students.

The present situation is as follows: the majority of students who for obvious reasons could not attend the schools and universities are now trying to make up the time lost at the special classes preparatory for the examinations.

MASONRY IN ITALY

28. NAPLES

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MASONRY IN ITALY

28. NAPLES

After the fall of Fascism the two Masonic Rites (the older one of Palazzo Giustiniani and the Scottish Rite of the Piazza del Gesù) started discussions at Rome for the joining of their forces. The outcome of these discussions is still unknown.

At Naples on the other hand immediately Fascism fell these two Rites here split up into several lodges, all of which started quarreling among themselves. Between February and June 1944 these quarrels came to a climax, when the various lodges accused one another and began a campaign by writing all over the walls of the city. When Rome was liberated however, this open strife died down.

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In recent months the lodges at Naples of the Palazzo Giustiniani Rite have been unified and their chosen leaders are as follows: Ermanno Solimene, Vittorio Marchi, Alfredi Bartolomei, Filippo De Filippo and Rodolfo Grassi. The former heads (Magliotta, Chiarolanza and Germini) are now completely out of the picture. It appears that recently the lodges of the Piazza del Gesù at Naples (whose head is Gustavo Scervini) have paid over a large sum of money in Rome, and have been recognized by Raul Palermi, who is head of the Piazza del Gesù here.

In order to understand better their present position in Italy it is necessary to explain that Italian Masonry has always taken a hand in politics; however it is at present thoroughly discredited in public opinion, and does not carry much weight in political circles.

The relative position of these two Masonic Rites is as follows:

1° Palazzo Giustiniani - Is the most numerous, influential and esteemed; it is definitely antifascist and republican. It carries on active republican propaganda in the army through its affiliated officers; in political circles it is regarded as the mainspring for insisting on a concentration of republican parties. It carries a certain amount of influence in the political parties listed below:

a) Italian Republican Party.
b) Party of Action - many of the leaders are Masons (e.g. Cianca)
c) Labour Party - a small Neapolitan Party which a month ago amalgamated, theoretically but not in practice, with the Democracy of Labor; it is headed by Ermanno Solimene, who is one of the leaders in Naples of the Palazzo Giustiniani.
d) Democracy of Labour - some of the members of which are Masons.

Lastly the Palazzo Giustiniani is closely associated with the "ITALIA LIBERA" political groups which in America, are led by Salvemini and which, in agreement with Masonry, carry out active anti-Vatican propaganda.

2° Piazza del Gesù - Less numerous and looked down upon by that section of the public which is informed on the subject of Masonry. This is due to the fact tha many of its leaders had Fascist leanings and that its lodges are never in agreement with one another. It has decidedly monarchist tendencies for which it carries on active propaganda in the Army and Navy; it can easily do this because a great

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Gesù here.

In order to understand better their present position in Italy it is necessary to explain that Italian Masonry has always taken a hand in politics; however it is at present thoroughly discredited in public opinion, and does not carry much weight in political circles.

The relative position of these two Masonic Rites is as follows:

1° Palazzo Giustiniani - Is the most numerous, influential and esteemed; it is definitely antifascist and republican. It carries on active republican propaganda in the army through its affiliated officers; in political circles it is regarded as the mainspring for insisting on a concentration of republican parties. It carries a certain amount of influence in the political parties listed below:

a) Italian Republican Party.
b) Party of Action - many of the leaders are Masons (e.g. Cianca)
c) Labour Party - a small Neapolitan Party which a month ago amalgamated, theoretically but not in practice, with the Democracy of Labor; it is headed by Ermanno Solimene, who is one of the leaders in Naples of the Palazzo Giustiniani.
d) Democracy of Labour - some of the members of which are Masons.

Lastly the Palazzo Giustiniani is closely associated with the "ITALIA LIBERA" political groups which in America, are led by Salvemini and which, in agreement with Masonry, carry out active anti-Vatican propaganda.

2° Piazza del Gesù - Less numerous and looked down upon by that section of the public which is informed on the subject of Masonry. This is due to the fact that many of its leaders had Fascist leanings and that its lodges are never in agreement with one another. It has decidedly monarchist tendencies for which it carries on active propaganda in the Army and Navy; it can easily do this because a great many officers of high rank are members of this Rite. It is constantly in touch with the high monarchist circles and has some influence in Liberal Democracy, especially in the Italian Democratic Party.

29 SICILY

It seemed an opportune time to approach Michelangelo Cipolla, head of Masonry in Sicily, in connection with locating Gioacchino Cipolla, signatory of the "Federale Comunalista" party program.

Michelangelo Cipolla would not have written a leaflet tending to communism, but it was discovered that he knows Gioacchino Cipolla very well (they are not related) and knew of the new movement. He believes that it is a party ready to adapt itself to the political needs of the

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moment, and tentatively formed in the hope that by taking a middle way between separatism and communism it can have many adherents, especially among those people who still today remain undecided among the various established political parties.

For the moment it is not possible to interview Gioacchino who is in Caltavuturo to carry on propaganda work in that locality which is very strongly separatist.

As is well known Michelangelo Cipolla has given to a great part of Masonry a separatist tendency and he has founded the "Partito Siciliano del Lavoro" which is centered at the main separatist headquarters and which professes ideas of absolute independence or of an Italian confederation on the type of the American or the Russian states.

During the discussion Cipolla often let himself be carried away by enthusiasm in describing the sentimental reasons for the movement, citing figures, events, or injuries inflicted by the central government to the misfortune of Sicily.

All the points in the leaflet edited about a month ago by the Partito Siciliano del Lavoro have been discussed at meetings and one can perhaps state that it is the only political program that during the development of events has made no variations and has not tried to go with the wind.

Michelangelo Cipolla is a close friend of Finocchiaro Aprile, and for this reason the latter can enjoy the support of Masonry in his favor.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I NO. 39

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

(This is the first of 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.)

A comparative table of Black Market Prices in different parts of Italy is given at the end of this Appendix.

R O M E

1) Production - Local production of foodstuffs is quite insufficient to supply the needs of Rome. About 30% of certain fruit and vegetable products and of wine can be obtained locally. Green vegetables, small quantities of dry vegetables, wine and salt can be brought into the city from the neighborhood, but by far the larger part of the food-supply has to come from southern or central Italy, a situation complicated by the present grave shortage of transport. Grain and citrus fruits come from Sicily and Apulia; dried vegetables from the Naples area; oil from Apulia and Calabria.

Meat is not included as it has practically disappeared from the market as a result of German inroads on livestock in all parts of Italy hitherto liberated.

The above factors result in the greater part of Rome's food supply being brought into the city by private individuals using whatever transport they can find. Such goods fetch high prices on the black market, as the vendors charge highly for their travels and the risk run.

2) Distribution - Rationed foodstuffs other than fruit and vegetables (green) are distributed at 10-15 day intervals. Such rations come almost exclusively from Allied sources, and are known as "foreign produce" (prodotti esteri). Details of distributions, such as quantity, price, number of coupons to be surrendered, and period during which the ration is available, are published in the "Corriere di Roma", the official Allied paper. On the publication of such an announcement the customer draws his ration from the supplier with whom he is registered in exchange for the requisite coupons. Shopkeepers [illegible] according to the number of customers registered with

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3) Food available in the Esquiline Quarter (Celio, Monti, Trevi) - The principal market in this district is that of the Monti quarter. The foodstuffs in greatest supply at the moment are: Tomatoes, egg-plants, red peppers, fruit and various vegetables (green). As the season advances they will be replaced by cabbages and broccoli, which are expected to provide the staple diet throughout the winter.

In the adjoining streets are a number of delicatessen stores (salsamenteria) selling tinned anchovies, tinned tunny (650 lire a kilo), tinned sardines and sauces. These are unrationed and sold openly.

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On the Black Market can be bought all sorts of foodstuffs: meat, flour, oil, cheese, bacon-fat, bread; etc. Even on the Black Market the following are scarce: potatoes, oil, cheese and soap. Anyone with an unlimited purse can thus enjoy every day a normal meal consisting of pasta, meat and vegetables, fruit and wine.

There is another kind of delicatessen store (rosticceria) selling cooked food, especially meat, at quite prohibitive prices, the ingredients having in the first place been bought on the Black Market, and the shopkeeper profit being in proportion. As the process of seeking all the ingredients for a meal is long and wearisome, these shops do a roaring trade.

The following are examples of Black Market Prices (price per kilo except where stated):

Flour	L.	110	Potatoes	L.	40 - 50
Oil (per litre)	"	225	Salt	"	100
Maize-flour	"	90	Sugar	"	350-400
Rice	"	400	Milk (per litre)	"	60
Beef	"	370	Jam	"	220
Mutton	"	260	Eggs (each)	"	30
Tripe	"	220	Soup Powder	"	90
Chicken	"	350	Tomato paste	"	220
Butter	"	560	Soap	"	240
Bacon-fat	"	600	Candles (each)	"	30
Lard	"	600	Matches (per box)	"	20
Pasta	"	225	Charcoal	"	25
Old Cheese	"	550	Italian cigarettes (20)		70
British and American cigarettes (20)		L. 100			

ROME REGION

A few miles from Rome, in the hill towns of Albano, Castelgandolfo and other districts, although half-destroyed by the war, there are butcher and grocer stores open to the public, where pork sausage-meat, cheese, meat, etc., are for sale unrationed. Although the prices are high, they are lower than at Rome. This is proved by the fact that Black Market specialists go there daily to buy up supplies that they sell in Rome at a big profit.

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Flocks of sheep have come down from the mountains to the plains around Rome, so that lamb, mutton and cheese should be more plentiful this winter.

The local wine in country districts is excellent and prices have gone down visibly. Flour is to be found near Rieti at 40 lire a Ki

VELLETRI (SEE APPENDIX IV)

FLORENCE

The food situation in Florence has grown very much worse on account of the lack of adequate means of transport. The country round is now only producing scanty supplies of vegetables and fruit, and it

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would accordingly be necessary to resort to richer regions, even of Tuscany itself, so as to furnish the Florence market with additional supplies. Meanwhile, bread for the immediate future is ensured, and there is even a small margin. Provision will be made to bring in further supplies. For this purpose means of transport are necessary, because the wheat to be found nearby has proved to be of very poor quality, and almost all spoilt, because the threshing could not be done at the right time.

Organization of Provisioning - The food supplies pour into the magazines by means of the CONSORZIO AGRARIO which from time to time, notifies the dealers of arrival. These latter have to secure assignment cards from the Distribution Office, and by means of these, withdraw from the magazines the various quantities assigned to them, which are then put on sale to the public.

Foodstuffs distributed monthly - The next distribution will comprise the following items:

Tinned meat	grammes	400
Sugar	"	100 (this may be slightly augmented)
Evaporated milk for infants		
Dried vegetables	"	1000
Soup powder	"	50
Laundry soap	"	30

It is also hoped that a small quantity of olive oil may be obtained, which should have come from southern Italy, but has not yet arrived. In the last monthly distribution no oil was given, and only 270 grammes of tinned meat. (B-2)

Pensions -

Pension Annalena, Via Romana - Terms about 60 lire a day. Breakfast: Surrogato, no milk, one's own sugar and bread. Lunch: a soup with either vegetables or a little pasta; a plate of vegetables, either carrots, beetroot or puree of peas. Occasionally "melanzana" (eggplant) or white beans, this pension having perhaps a small reserve. Supper as above, no fruit.

Pension Isola, Via dei Serragli. Terms, about 40 lire per day. Breakfast, same as the Annalena Pension. Lunch: a plate of vegetables, carrots, beetroot or puree of dried peas. On Sunday, occasionally, if someone in the pension has made "tagliatelli" with flour bought on the Black Market, they give you a little of this. No fruit. Supper:

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Some Individual Experiences of Black Market Prices -

Flour	per kg.	L.	30
Potatoes	"	"	30
Rice	"	"	80 - 100
Oil	"	"	1500 a fiasco
Chicken		"	700 for a chicken of about 1 kg 200 grammes
Mutton	"	"	300

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Beef	per kg.	L.	400 - 500
Beans	"	"	70
Bread	"	"	50
Sugar	"	"	400
Eggs (each)		"	25-30

Milk in tins can be bought at Lire 50 a tin. When the British and Allied people first brought their supplies in August, tinned milk was being sold on the black market at L;95 per tin (the cost being L.15 per tin) and the tinned meat and vegetables at over L.100 a tin (the cost being L.52.50 per tin).

Fresh milk is not to be had yet, and it has been lacking for months, as there is no transportation. Wood the same. There are often long cues for vegetables. The poor get very little. There is now a Committee in the Via dei Servi called the ANGT Committee to help particularly poor cases, but the middle class and professional class are also suffering very much. Even some of the families who have means but cannot face the terrible prices of the Black Market, are in great difficulties. (B-3)

Report on Oil Production (from an Italian Source) - Much of the oil of last year's harvest is still in the peasants' hands. It was not consigned to the people because of the low price offered for it (L.15 a litre.) As it is so difficult for the population to leave the city to buy food directly from the peasants, the black market merchants impose the prices they like.

Oil is brought secretly into the city or by authorized drivers. The price of a flask of oil that had risen to 2500 lire, has come down to L. 1700 and may still fall considerably. A Tuscan Flask holds two and a half litres. This year the oil harvest will be more abundant than in former years, so, well organized, the price of this prime necessity should drop definitely to a reasonable level.

Investigations were made on the daily expenses of a professional man, an employee, a tradesman and a wholesale merchant.

	WORKMAN	EMPLOYEE	PROFESSIONAL MAN 1 Cat.	PROFESSIONAL MAN 2 Cat.	TRADESMAN 1 cat.	TRADESMAN 2 cat.
Bread	L. 5	L. 5	L. 6	L. 6	L. 6	L. [illegible]
[illegible]	" [illegible]	" [illegible]	" [illegible]	" [illegible]	" [illegible]	" [illegible]

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	WORKMAN	EMPLOYEE	PROFESSIONAL MAN 1 Cat.	PROFESSIONAL MAN 2 Cat.	TRADESMAN 1 cat.	TRADESMAN 2 cat.
Bread	L. 5	L. 5	L. 6	L. 6	L. 6	L. 6
Fruit	" 30	" 30	" 45	" 35	" 45	" 30
Vegetables	" 30	" 30	" 50	" 40	" 50	" 40
Wine	" 30	" 30	" 60	" 60	" 60	" 60
Seasonings	" 30	" 30	" 100	" 70	" 100	" 70
Meat (chicken rabbit,etc.)	" --	" --	" 300	" 200	" 300	" 200
Various items	" 20	" 40	" 129	" 79	" 129	" 79
TOTAL	" 145	" 165	" 690	" 490	" 690	" 490

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CONTROLLED PRICES OF FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRUIT, 14.10.44 FLORENCE

The Provincial Food Supply Section communicates maximum prices for retail sale of the following products at controlled prices.

FRUIT			
Table grapes	L.	17.25	per Kilo
Bragola (American grapes)	"	15.00	" "
Trebbiano grapes	"	12.70	" "
Peaches	"	15.00	" "
Peaches 1st quality	"	13.00	" "
Peaches 2nd quality	"	11.50	" "
Apples 1st quality	"	9.00	" "
Apples 2nd quality	"	7.00	" "
Pears 1st quality	"	14.00	" "
Pears 2nd quality	"	12.00	" "
Nuts	"	25.30	" "
Figs	"	10.00	" "
Marrons (large chestnuts)	"	15.50	" "
Chestnuts	"	13.50	" "
VEGETABLES			
Ordinary tomatoes	"	7.50	" "
San Marziano Tomatoes	"	8.50	" "
Mushrooms (pinaroli)	"	38.00	" "
Beetroots	"	3.80	" "
Turnips (leaves)	"	3.50	" "
Marrows	"	7.50	" "
Egg Plant	"	17.50	per dozen
Big peppers	"	12.00	" "
Small peppers	"	8.00	" "
Beets and small beets	"	7.00	" "
Spinach	"	8.00	" "
White Salad	"	14.00	" "
Green salad	"	11.00	" "
Big cabbages	"	7.00	each
Green celery	"	2.00	" "
White celery	"	8.00	" "
Small cabbages	"	5.00	" "
	"	8.00	a bunch of 24

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Trebbiano grapes	"	15.00	" "
Peaches	"	13.00	" "
Peaches 1st quality	"	11.50	" "
Peaches 2nd quality	"	9.00	" "
Apples 1st quality	"	7.00	" "
Apples 2nd quality	"	14.00	" "
Pears 1st quality	"	12.00	" "
Pears 2nd quality	"	25.30	" "
Nuts	"	10.00	" "
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Spinach	"	8.00	" "
White Salad	"	14.00	" "
Green salad	"	11.00	" "
Big cabbages	"	7.00	each
Green celery	"	2.00	" "
White celery	"	8.00	" "
Small cabbages	"	5.00	" "
Red beets	"	8.00	a bunch of 24
Carrots with leaves	"	5.60	a bunch of 10

QUARATA (PISTOIA)

FOOD CONDITIONS - They are very bad since most available supplies have been either destroyed by the Germans or through military action. The population has a ration of 200 gr. a day, but has no fats, no meat, no rice; pasta or sugar. There is a certain amount of grain available, but as the Germans blew up the mills, it is ground by the peasants themselves. On the Black Market, bread is 40 L. per Kg., oil 900 L; per kilo, but very scarce. No milk at all; wine costs 35 L. a flask (2 litres) and is fairly abundant. The outlook for this town of 15,000 inhabitants is rather serious, and there may be riots if further supplies of food do not arrive.

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N A P L E S

Wheat - Wheat production in Campania was never sufficient for local requirements; in peace time large quantities were brought in from Puglia and Northern Italy. The two million people in the Province need an average of 6,000 quintals of wheat per day, or more than two million quintals a year. In normal times production reaches a maximum of 400,000 quintals, but this year the actual production was less than half that figure.

Olive oil - In Naples Province as well as in the whole of Campania oil production is very limited; the Sorrento peninsula, the zone north of Castellammare di Stabia and the Sarno zone also produce little olive oil. About 55% of the quantity required comes from Puglia, and this year arrivals are hampered by lack of transport. The scarcity has been aggravated by war destruction of crops and the absence of imported seed oil.

Potatoes - Production this year should have been very considerable, but will in fact be disappointing on account of the shortage of fertilizers and late sowing. The crop of winter potatoes is expected to reach 250-300,000 quintals. In 1943 Campania exported 600,000 quintals of potatoes, being one of the highly productive regions. This year exports are restricted to Rome but this is detrimental to the Neapolitans since a large quantity already has to be reserved for the Allied Forces.

The British Authorities provided the Agrarian Inspectorate of Naples with 70,000 quintals of seed potatoes with the proviso that the farmers were to hand in 70% of their crop for use by British troops. But this is not in fact being done because the farmers are withholding the produce, and it is doubtful whether even the 70,000 quintals of seed will be recovered.

Beans - Production this year was far below requirements; this being due to the rains coming too late to be of use in watering the land.

Maize - The crop should be good, say the experts, but the authorities must take the measures necessary to prevent the produce being held back.

Unrationed goods - Regarding supplies which are not rationed the SEFRAL is following a fairly elastic policy in an endeavor to give

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than half that figure.

Olive oil - In Naples Province as well as in the whole of Campania oil production is very limited; the Sorrento peninsula, the zone north of Castellammare di Stabia and the Capua zone also produce little olive oil. About 85% of the quantity required comes from Puglia, and this year arrivals are hampered by lack of transport. The scarcity has been aggravated by war destruction of crops and the absence of imported seed oil.

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Maize - The crop should be good, say the experts, but the authorities must take the measures necessary to prevent the produce being held back.

Unrationed goods - Regarding supplies which are not rationed the SETRAL is following a fairly elastic policy in an endeavor to give the people a chance to buy other goods even if at high prices. Experience shows that when a price limit is applied the controlled goods disappear from the legitimate market, only to reappear on the Black Market at a greatly increased price. With eggs for instance, while the price was controlled they were only to be found with great difficulty and at a price of 24-25 lire each; when control was released the price dropped to 19, 17 and even 15 lire.

The SETRAL therefore is inclined to leave a certain amount of liberty of sale, only intervening in case of excessive increases in price. Rationed goods provide only 1,000 of the 3,000 calories each person needs; the other 2,000 practically speaking have to be procured

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from the Black Market. In order to assist the majority of people who do not possess the necessary means, it would be desirable to increase the ration of basic foods and provide a sufficient quantity of fats and sugar. It is said that Rome is more favored than Naples and that recently sugar and codfish have been sent there, in consequence of which it has been necessary to delay a distribution of sugar which had been on the agenda for Naples.

Food Supplies Available Per Head - It is very hard to estimate a quantity with any degree of accuracy; the extent of agricultural produce is not known, nor is it possible to ascertain precisely how the produce is distributed among the population; these difficulties are the consequence of the chaotic condition of production and of the market in general.

In a general way it may safely be said that the great majority of farmers (with the exception of the peasant daily workers who are unemployed) at present have at their disposal quantities of food produce (vegetable and animal) amply sufficient for a full maintenance of their standard of living.

The conditions of the other people in general are entirely different; with the exception of the wealthy, the black marketeers, and the people whose profits are in proportion with the cost of living, the great masses of workers (the workment and the blackcoated fraternity) in consequence of their restricted earnings get a provision of food that is totally inadequate. For these classes of workers the rationed goods are the only ones they can afford: bread, 200 gr. a day; oil, 200 gr. a month; "pasta" 80 gr. a day; dried vegetable powder 200 gr. a month; meat with vegetables, 200 gr. a month. The remaining rationed goods are of so uncertain delivery that they are not to be relied on.

Distribution of Food supplies - The task of distributing food supplies belongs to the Provincial office of S.I.R.L and it is a most important and difficult problem under present circumstances. The office must supply the city of Naples and also 130 other communes, which have been divided by ACC into industrial communes and agricultural communes, the distinction being made to simplify the allotting of rations. For the time being only bread and "pasta" are being dis-

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Distribution of Food supplies - The task of distributing food supplies belongs to the Provincial office of SEPRAL and it is a most important and difficult problem under present circumstances. The office must supply the city of Naples and also 130 other communes, which have been divided by ACC into industrial communes and agricultural communes, the distinction being made to simplify the allotting of rations. For the time being only bread and "pasta" are being distributed in equal measure in all communes; 200 gr. of bread and 80 gr. of "pasta" per day. Registration for these goods is made monthly and are sold against coupons from rationcards. Allotments are made according to the number of customers registered, and in order to avoid confusion duplication and irregularities, it has been laid down that registration shall be made through the same dealer. By this means a closer check has been established and as a consequence about 300,000 forged rationcards have been seized.

Regarding other produce Naples, Portici, Resina, Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata and Pozzuoli alone have further distributions; meat with vegetables 250-400 gr., dried vegetables 200 gr.; soup powder 250-400 gr.; oil 0.20 of a litre per month.

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Potatoes - The most vital problems at present are those of potatoes and oil. Regarding potatoes it has not been possible yet to make a distribution. The SEPRAL, in agreement with Allied authorities have sent out agricultural inspectors to endeavor to collect a certain quantity of potatoes; but they meet much opposition on the part of the farmers and frequently have to arrange themselves to dig up the potatoes, put them in bags and load them on transport. In spite of these efforts, only 2,500 quintals have been collected instead of the 20,000 which are wanted to distribute 2 kilos per head to the population. Nevertheless it is hoped to secure this quantity. Allied authorities could assist in relieving the people's anxiety in the matter if they would refrain for a few days from using up potatoes for their troops, leaving them instead for the benefit of the population.

Oil - The position as regards oil is also very serious; arrangements for collection and distribution are as follows: on delivery to the pools the producer will be paid 60 lire per litre. Certain wholesale firms have been entrusted with the task of taking up the oil from the pools, carrying it to Naples and storing it in their own warehouses. When the authorities issue orders for distribution, the wholesalers will hand over the oil to retailers, according to the number of their registered customers. As has been said it is only distributed in Naples, Portici, Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Resina and Pozzuoli; the allowance is a very small one. The other 125 communes in the province are showing signs of discontent which is increasing. In any case it would be well to await until there is more news of this year's olive crop which appears to be fairly good.

Non-rationed produce for City Workers - It is not possible to state what quantity is available to the mass of city workers; on the other hand from the observer's experience the following list of the average city worker's food consumption may be taken as fairly accurate; rationed foods are omitted: vegetables 100 gr.; greens, 300 gr.; potatoes 300 gr.; oil, zero to 0.10 gr. This is a purely vegetarian diet and quite insufficient; but there is a strata of city inhabitants whose diet is even more insufficient: unemployed, pensioners, invalids, members of large families, etc. The diet of these people is reduced to a plate of soup without fat at noon, and in the evening a

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It must not be imagined from the fact that food shops appear well stocked that matters are not as shown above; the goods in these shops are only for people with regular or occasional large incomes.

Black Market Prices of Basic Foodstuffs:

Pasta	Lire 250.	per Kg.
Bread	" 160	" "
Flour	" 200	" "
Rice	" 360-400	" "
Beans	" 160-400	" "
Oil	" 370	" litre

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Butter	Lire	350-500	per	kg.
Ham	"	580-700	"	"
Lard	"	600	"	"
Sausage (salami)	"	580	"	"
Tunny fish	"	650	"	"
Cheese	"	400	"	"
Milk	"	30	"	litre
Milk cheese	"	360	"	kg.
Meat	"	300	"	"
Liver	"	400	"	"
Greens	"	25-35	"	"
Fruit	"	25-60	"	"
Potatoes	"	30	"	"
Sugar	"	360	"	"
Salt	"	75	"	"
Dried fruit	"	90-120	"	"
Eggs	"	19	each	

Subsidized meals - As part of their welfare measures in favor of their staff, one of the leading Italian banks provides their personnel with a good midday meal consisting of some satisfying soup (pasta, beans, etc.), a second course (vegetables, "pizza", etc.) and fruit; this is the fare in the Rome branches and the charge is 5 lire. In Naples the Branches of the same bank have the same facilities on a smaller scale, just a soup and fruit for which the charge is 3.50 lire; the difference between the staff's contribution and the actual cost of the meal is provided by the bank. In Rome the Bank's contribution rose to a maximum of 44 lire per head and has now dropped to 25 lire; in Naples from a maximum of 25.75 lire last July it has now gone down to 21.75.

The considerable drop in the cost in Rome is partly explained by the fall in the price of olive oil which is said to have gone from 750 to 400 lire per litre and the price of flour reported to have dropped from 220 to 100 lire per kilo. Of course these are Black Market prices. (L-1)

F R O S I N O N E

The town is in a state of almost total neglect. Despite the large amount of destruction nothing has yet been done to make the houses fit for human habitation. From time to time the town has been [illegible] but the population

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Meat	"	300	"	"
Liver	"	400	"	"
Greens	"	25-35	"	"
Fruit	"	25-60	"	"
Potatoes	"	30	"	"
Sugar	"	360	"	"
Salt	"	75	"	"
Dried fruit	"	90-120	"	"
Eggs	"	19	each	

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F R O S I N O N E

The town is in a state of almost total neglect. Despite the large amount of destruction nothing has yet been done to make the houses fit for human habitation. From time to time the town has been visited by Ministers and members of the government, but the population remains sceptical as they have heard many speeches and promises but have not seen anything done to solve their local problems.

Recently the Undersecretary to the Office of Works gave a speech to the people but could not make himself heard as he was whistled at and shouted down.

Electric light and water are still not available in several quarters of the town. The local authorities who employ labor are criticized for not easing the housing and transport situation for their employees. Means of transport between the various communes are almost entirely lacking, except for a few passing Italian lorries who charge 10-12 L. a kilometre. (B-2)

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Black Market Prices at Frosinone

Oil	Lire	550	per litre
Flour - wheat	"	180	" Kilo
Flour - maize	"	140	" "
Sugar	"	500	" "
Meat	"	350	" "
Potatoes	"	40	" "
Grapes	"	45	" "
Candles, poor quality	"	35	each
Allied cigarettes	"	120-100	per packet of 20
Matches	"	30	per box

(B-2)

S A L E R N O

Granai del Popolo - The delivery of wheat in the Salerno Province has yielded to the Granai del Popolo about 30,000 quintals, which is only about 50% of the quantity which should have been delivered; experts estimate that such deliveries should have brought in from 60 to 70,000 quintals. Even those comparative results were due in a large measure to the efficient action of the two British officers in the Salerno agricultural office of the ACC. Black Market dealers in the countryside are paying as much as 8,000 lire per quintal for wheat. (B-2)

Potatoes - Nominally the price of potatoes is 25 lire per kilo, but none are to be found; farmers are said to be hoarding them in the hope of selling at 40 lire. (B-2)

Black Market Prices

Flour	Lire	80	per kilo
Pasta	"	150	" "
Bread	"	80	" "
Potatoes	"	25	" "
Sugar	"	300	" "
Meat (beef)	"	250	" "
Mozzerella	"	280	" "
Butter	"	300	" "
Lard	"	700	" "

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Potatoes	"	40	" "
Grapes	"	45	" "
Candles, poor quality	"	35	each
Allied cigarettes	"	120-100	per packet of 20
Matches	"	30	per box

(B-2)

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Bread	"	80	" "
Potatoes	"	25	" "
Sugar	"	300	" "
Meat (beef)	"	250	" "
Mozzarella	"	280	" "
Butter	"	300	" "
Lard	"	700	" "
Oil	"	280	" litre
Eggs	"	18	each

(B-2)

B A R I

The food situation in Bari is not as good as in the summer. Prices of non-rationed foodstuffs have become higher and higher. The population has had a ration of macaroni, of a very bad quality. All are obliged to supply themselves on the black market.

Black Market Prices

Eggs	Lire	20	each
White flour	"	[illegible]	per kilo
Black bread	"	75	" "
White bread	"	100	" "

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Butter	lire	350	per kilo
Olive Oil	"	200	" litre
Soap	"	140	" kilo
Soap (good quality)	"	280	" "
good fish	"	150-200	" "

For two months the population has not received soap or oil. These goods however are hardly found on the Black Market as there are many persons who transport them to other places, such as Naples or Rome, where they sell them at still higher prices.

There is free sale of port at 250 lire per kilo, and of fish of not good quality. During the month of September the following rationed foodstuffs were given:

Sugar (about 3 months)	100 gr. per person
Dry vegetables	400 gr. " "
Tinned meat	400 gr. " "

Coal - It has been announced that coal would be available for the coming winter.

S I C I L Y

Unfortunately at the present time it is impossible to furnish any accurate data on food production in Sicily. This situation has developed as a result of the war and through various factors which have completely changed the pre-war picture and the potentialities for production on the island.

Grain and sulphur are the only two products which can be found in Sicily in great quantities, and with which the island is always well supplied. There is a lack of many raw materials and it is difficult to find the personnel to develop any available resources. Apparently the businessmen on the island have been either unwilling or unable to take the necessary steps to develop any extensive commerce or industry. For these reasons Sicily has always been dependent on other regions, and the resources here, especially of food, have been wasted because of the lack of initiative of the islanders.

Under twenty years of fascist regime the grain producers developed an attitude which is completely opposed to the best interest of the island. There are many grain fields abandoned, partly in reaction to the autocratic system with which the fascists controlled the pro-

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are many persons who transport them to other [illegible] or Rome, where they sell them at still higher prices.

There is free sale of pork at 250 lire per kilo, and of fish of not good quality. During the month of September the following rationed foodstuffs were given:

Sugar (about 3 months)	1[illegible] gr. per person
Dry vegetables	400 gr. " "
Tinned meat	400 gr. " "

Coal - It has been announced that coal would be available for the coming winter.

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Under twenty years of fascist regime the grain producers developed an attitude which is completely opposed to the best interest of the island. There are many grain fields abandoned, partly in reaction to the autocratic system with which the fascists controlled the crops, but more generally because the owners have found no advantage in an intense cultivation of their land.

Present difficulties and the high cost of living have induced many proprietors to give up cultivation, but the price of grain as paid by the government has had a great influence. The State pays 1000 lire a quintal and in Sicily this amount does not cover the lowest possible cost of production. This price has caused the success of the black Market where as much as 3[illegible] lire a quintal is paid for Sicilian grain.

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Under these conditions it is impossible to speak accurately of the potentialities of grain production. There will not be much progress, however, until the returns from producing this crop correspond to the present cost of living.

The only accurate estimate of the grain crop is that of the Allied Control Commission. The quota of the nine provinces of Sicily at the granai del popolo is 3,100,000 quintals. As of 5 October, 41.1% had been turned in to the pools.

The average cost of food in Sicily for a day for one individual is 100 lire. This is equivalent to a minimum amount of 450 lire a day per family, if a family is considered as being made up of 4 or 5 persons. A laborer or a clerk in Sicily receives at the maximum a pay of 5000 lire a month, or the equivalent of about 165 lire a day. This of course does not cover even the price of food. Since a certain amount of clothing is indispensable and a man's shoes cost 2500 lire and a shirt 1000 lire, the impossibility of living on the average worker's salary is obvious.

Rationed Foods - Sugar - the ration is 375 grams for a three month period Distribution began on 4 September and the price was fixed at 18 lire a kilogram.

Bread - since 12 August the ration of bread has been 200 grams a day at a price of 5 lire a kilogram.

Pasta - Since 12 August the pasta ration has been set at 550 grams a week at a price of 7 lire a kilo. It has not been possible to keep this ration up to date and beginning 11 October the ration of 550 gr. being given out covers the third week in September.

Current Market conditions

Bread - Bread continues to be very poorly made and there is still in vogue the bad custom of selling it while it is not from the ovens. This gives an illegal gain to the bakers. On the black market one can buy bread of doubtful quality for 75 lire a kilo.

Pasta - The quality of the pasta distributed on the ration leaves much to be desired as the cereal base does not please the average person. Those who wish to eat the best pasta, made of fine wheat,

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Pasta - The quality of the pasta distributed on the ration leaves much to be desired as the cereal base does not please the average person. Those who wish to eat the best pasta, made of fine wheat, must use the black market, which is abundantly furnished at a price of 120 to 135 lire a kilogram.

Meat - The normal cost of meat has now become 160 lire a kg. Even livers, etc. have come to be sold at a high price, and bones that once were sold at 6 lire a kg. have gone up to 10 and even 12 lire.

Fish - The prices are high for fish and range from 120 - 160 lire a kilogram, depending on the quality.

Eggs - Eggs have been gradually going up in price and now cost 15-15 lire apiece.

Olive oil - This product sells everywhere for 160 lire a litre, and the price has finally been accepted by everyone since it is such an essential item for Sicilian cooking.

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Potatoes, fruits, vegetables - It is practically impossible to find potatoes, as it is believed that farmers are holding on to their crops in order to get higher prices this winter. The few that can be found cost 60 lire a kilo. All vegetables are high - onions sell at 16 lire a kilogram and tomatoes at 20 lire. Fruit prices are also up and run about 50 lire a kilogram.

Some prices	"Calmiere"	Black Market
Bread	5.00	75.
Pasta	7.00	120 - 135
Beef, first quality	120.00	160.
Beef, second quality	100.00	140.
Fish (average prices)	60.-90.	120.
Eggs (each)	8.00	15 - 16
Cheeses		230 - 250
Olive oil (a litre)		160.
Potatoes		60.
Fruit		20 - 50

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Bread	5.00	75.
Pasta	7.00	120 – 135
Beef, first quality	120.00	160.
Beef, second quality	100.00	140.
Fish (average prices)	60.–90.	120.
Eggs (each)	8.00	15 – 16
Cheeses		230 – 250
Olive oil (a litre)		160.
Potatoes		60.
Fruit		2[illegible] – 50

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APPENDIX 1 NO. 39

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOME BLACK MARKET COMMODITY PRI
OCTOBER 15, 1944

Kilograms or Litres

COMMODITY	ROME	VELLETRI	FLORENCE	NAPLES	FROSINONE
Bread	100	60-80	50	160	
Pasta	225	260		250	
White flour	130			200	180
Brown flour	90	85	30		140
Meat	350	300 (beef)	400-500 (beef)	300	500
Fish				650 (tunny)	
Sugar	400		400	360	500
Salt	100	160-200	80-100	75	
Oil	500	500-550	600	370	550
Butter	600			350-500	
Milk	60			30	
Cheese	550	350-460		400	
Eggs (each)	30	19-23	25-30	19	
Potatoes	45	35	30	30	40
Beans	150	50	70	160-400	
Fruit	27-31 apples	20-25 pears	25-60	45 grapes	

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOME BLACK MARKET COMMODITY PRICES
OCTOBER 15, 1944

itres							
ME	VELLETRI	FLORENCE	NAPLES	FROSINONE	SALERNO	BARI	SICILY
100	60–80	50	160		80	75	75
225	260		250		150		120–135
130			200	180		110	
90	85	30		140	80		
350	300 (beef)	400–500 (beef)	300	500	250 (beef)		140–160 (beef)
			650 (tunny)			150–200	120–160
400		400	360	500	300		
100	160–200	80–100	75				
500	500–550	600	370	550	280	200	160
600			350–500		300	350	
60			30				
550	350–460		400				230–250
30	19–23	25–30	19		18	20	15–16
45	35	30	30	40	25		60
150	50	70	160–400				
27–31 apples	20–25 pears	25–60	45 grapes				20–50

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX II NO. 38

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SICILY

Address by the High Commissioner:

The High Commissioner gave an address at Bagheria at the Teatro Nazionale on the 1st October. The occasion was the opening of a section of the Christian Democratic Party.

Changes at the Questura:

One of the great problems in Sicily at the moment is that of public security. This is mentioned in Aldisio's address and was brought up in Rome. On the 4th October Bonomi received representatives of the Palermo Committee of Liberation who were accompanied by the Under-Secretaries Ramirez and Mattarella. The representatives had the opportunity to describe many of the problems of the island with particular reference to that of public security. Many of the local papers devoted space to the problem this week.

The Separatists:

On the 5th October a Separatist meeting was held at the party headquarters.

Aldisio's Speech:

Signor Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, spoke on the problems of the day on October 1st to a large crowd in the Teatro Nazionale in Bagheria.

Aldisio said that the present crisis in the citrus fruit industry in that district has drawn the attention of all the authorities. The Allies wish to export 2 million quintals of fruit, but the bulk of the crop should go to liberated Italy where the demand is greatest; in any case, transportation presents a serious problem.

The economic life of Sicily is bound up in the reconstruction of roads and railways. In th year since the liberation almost all

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of a section of the Christian Demo[illegible]

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Signor Aldisio, High Commissioner for Sicily, spoke on the problems of the day on October 1st to a large crowd in the Teatro Nazionale in Bagheria.

Aldisio said that the present crisis in the citrus fruit industry in that district has drawn the attention of all the authorities. The Allies wish to export 2 million quintals of fruit, but the bulk of the crop should go to liberated Italy where the demand is greatest; in any case, transportation presents a serious problem.

The economic life of Sicily is bound up in the reconstruction of roads and railways. In th year since the liberation almost all the bridges have been rebuilt and many railways restored, even if on a low stardard of efficiency. Beside increasing this efficiency, a big problem is factory reconstruction and restoration, which will permit Sicily to export not only raw but finished products, thus increasing the island's financial independence.

In agriculture, Sicily needs to develop intensive rather than extensive farming. Private initiative justifies itself only when it leads to the greatest production for the most people. Some farmers have been loath to raise grain because of the low price, but now is an hour of need and sacrifice, and not one for speculation. A few agitators have induced farmers by threats to take workers from the fields, but Aldisio refuses to believe that this has been instigated by Sicilian political leaders, and the agitators have only succeeded in arousing general indignation.

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Aldisio concluded by saying that all these plans for labour and production can be best attained under a decentralized regime, local problems being solved by local people. Sicily must go forward. It is true that the national government has failed in the past to do all it should, but it is also true that Sicilians should have been more united in upholding the rights of their land.

It would be a grave error, Aldisio said, to break up the political and spiritual unity (united Italy) which should collaborate in the reconstruction of Europe. It is a duty of all to seek a real understanding of Sicily's needs and rights.

Aldisio's speech was heard with frequent interruptions for applause, and ended in a rousing ovation.

Public Security in Sicily:

A group of articles appeared in the Sicilian press between 30 September and 8 October, discussing the problem of public security. Bands of thieves and marauders, armed with every weapon of modern warfare, are increasing on the island, and this public menace, taken together with the danger to the public in the lack of adequate work and income, form serious problems for the present government.

The number of police is considered entirely inadequate, and their weapons are helpless against the machine guns, rifles and bombs of the robbers. POPOLO E LIBERTA4 suggests asking the Allies for a hundred jeeps and automatic rifles, and even advocates a few airplanes to reabh more distant bands. LA VOCE SOCIALISTA remarks that Rome has little cause to comment on Sicilian lawlessness in view of the recent lynching in the face of her judicial authorities. All agree that the establishment of an impartial and effective police force, ensuring public safety for everyone, is one of the first objects of a good government and is the testing stone for the present one.

New Questore of Palermo - Cesare Sessa:

A change has been made in the Questore at Palermo, and the new incumbent is Cesare Sessa, one of the local leaders of the Com-

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New Questore of Palermo - Cesare Sessa:

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The recent substitution of Sessa for Questore Garbo has create a decided stir in police circles because of the speed with which the change was made.

The new questore, Dott. Cesare Sessa is thoroughly experienced in this type of work as he has held similar positions since 1930 in various Italian cities (Vercelli, Cagliari, the ministry at Naples, etc.).

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Bandits at Torre di Trabia

During the night of the eleventh of October at Torre di Trabia, two miles from Trabia itself, a gang of bandits collected to see what success they could have in that locality.

The group stopped some cars and an INT truck. They took away only the wallets of the passengers as they thieves hoped to take advantage later of the goods on board after they had finished stopping other cars.

During the proceedings, however, a car was stopped which held the Questore of Catania, Dottore Giuffre, with three policemen as escort, on the way to Palermo to confer with the High Commissioner. The group answered the bandits with gunfire and during the fight which followed two of the officers were severely wounded, while one of the bandits was killed by two shots fired at close range.

The Questore of Catania returned to his car and later accompanied a group of police from Palermo who came to remove the body (in this group were two members of D Section). Through bad handling of the affair, the police arrived on the spot toward midnight about five hours after the killing. At that time the body had disappeared and only drops of blood, empty boxes, a man's beret, and a machine gun were to be found.

The next morning a group of police returned to the spot to search it thoroughly, but nothing new was discovered except some firearms left in adjacent cowsheds.

Fortunately the carabinieri of Bagheria succeeded in capturing the brother of the dead man by tracing the body which was being carried in a car stopped earlier by the police. After the brother was interrogated he gave the names of the group which had collaborated with the dead man.

The Commissioner of the Mobile Squad, Dottore Guarino, has begun investigation of the case. The dead man was identified as

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The Commissioner of the Mobile Squad, Dottore Guarino, has begun investigation of the case. The dead man was identified as Pasquale Gargano of Bagheria. Through his brother's statements the police hope to arrest the whole band in the near future.

Further Activities of the Separatists

This week the Separatists published without authorization a newspaper "L'Indipendente" in order to reply to "La Voce Socialista" and "La Voce Comunista" on the shooting of Li Causi at Villalba.

Monday and Tuesday of this week the Separatists were occupied in "stamping" paper money which is now in circulation. A representative of the movement calculates that at least two million

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bills of various denominations have been marked.

Samples of the work have been turned into D Section. The message is the same on all the bills. In purple ink "Vogliamo l'indipendenza della Sicilia" is stamped on the reverse side of the bills.

In the last few days the police appear to be rather out of their depth as far as separatism is concerned.

The new head of the Political Section of P.S., Dr. Pipitone, has often expressed his ideas on how the separatist problem should be handled. He declares that he will stay strictly within the letter of the law, as he has seen the results of initiative taken by former officials.

The situation may be bettered as a result of the new Questore just put into office.

The Separatists, to counter the effect of the speech of Mario Verdi that the American Government did not support the separatist movement, spread the rumour that at 5:30 on 12 October over Radio Palermo an announcement was made that the British Government did support their party.

Upon checking with Naples, the point from which the program was relayed, it was found that, of course, no such statement had ever been made. In fact the truth of the matter was exactly the reverse. The actual announcement concerned the Italian Under-Secretary of Press and Information who at a press conference stated that he was in a position to state officially that His Majesty's Government did not support any separatist movements in Italy.

On 14 October the statement from Rome about this attitude of the British Government was published on the front page of the

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As yet the Separatists have not publicly answered the announcement. On 13 October they were occupied in printing propaganda about the treatment of Sicilian refugees in Naples, ending up with the thought that after such treatment who has the courage to blame Sicilians for wishing to be separated from Italy. This leaflet is to be distributed on 14 of October in Palermo and the surrounding countryside, according to a member of the movement.

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APPENDIX III NO. 39

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INTERVIEW WITH THE REGENT OF SAN MARINO,
AVV. TEODORE LONFERINI

Interview granted by his Excellency Theodore Lonferini, Captain Regent of the republic of San Marino, to a representative of the Italian Undersecretariate for Press and Information, at the reception to officers of the Allied Forces.

Question: "What do you think will be the future internal political directives of the Republic?"

Reply: "I think that the political groups of progressive democracy will see their position strengthened. Our tradition and our institutions are purely democratic and only interference from outside could change them. During the past year, which has been so trying for us, we have done our best to defend them."

Question: "What do you think should be the attitude of the Republic towards the United Nations?"

Reply: "I think our attitude should be one of profound loyalty. The Germans violated our neutrality by entering our territory, although they had promised not to, and we are sure that, had it not been for that, the Allies would have passed by without entering our borders. We think therefore that our attitude today should be one of friendliness and understanding. The Sammarinnese want peace. A policy of neutrality may perhaps seem egoistic or exclusive, but we feel it our duty to observe with scrupulous loyalty our pact of neutrality. If the Germans had kept their word, we would have kept ours. We must add that we have had cordial friendship, help and understanding from the Allies, especially with regard to the difficult problem of assistance to the refugees in our territory. You know that from the normal number of 15,000 inhabitants we have now some 80,000."

Question: "And towards the Italian democratic government."

Reply: "We have preceded Italy on the road to the restoration of Democratic liberty in our elections of the 28th of July and we tried to keep to it even during the neo-Fascist period. Our ideals coincide with those now expressed by the Italian people."

Question: "What is your attitude towards the ideal principles of this war?"

Reply: "Liberty and sovreignity of the people are the principles on which the Sammarinnese intend to conform their existence. It is evident that, following such principles, we are already in sympathy with those ideals for which the [illegible] Italy are fighting."

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX IV NO. 39

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VELLETRI - September, 1944

(Source: Sig. Lucrezio, Giuseppe - 6 Oct 44)

1. WAR DAMAGE

Before the war VELLETRI counted about 6,000 houses, of which roughly 2,500 were in the town proper. Today 2,000 have been completely destroyed and many others more or less seriously damaged.

In the town itself only about 500 houses remain standing; even among these several have collapsed in the first rains, causing some deaths. The Communal Engineer's Department is making a survey of buildings to ascertain which are safe and fit for habitation.

Among the artistic monuments destroyed or damaged are:

The Town Hall, attributed to Giacomo della Porta (1575) - almost completely destroyed. It is hoped to save part of the valuable library.

The Law Courts - destroyed

The State High School - completely destroyed.

The Palazzo Ginnetti, formerly called Palazzo Lancellotti, generally considered one of the masterpieces of Martino Longhi il Vecchio - almost completely destroyed.

The State Technical School - destroyed.

The State Commercial School - partly destroyed.

St. Clement's Cathedral - The splendid ceiling destroyed.

The Church of Santa Maria in Trivio, with its steeple and also the belfry dating from 1353 - damaged in several places.

The Municipal Hospital - destroyed.

St. Martin's church and Convent - badly damaged.

The Railway Stations

Whole districts have been reduced to heaps of rubble in which it is

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Whole districts have been reduced to heaps of rubble in which it is impossible to distinguish even the lines of the streets.

2. RECONSTRUCTION

Only the main streets are being cleared as yet. Plans for rebuilding or repairing the more important buildings are being drawn up by the municipality the civil engineer's department and private individuals. Actual rebuilding is less in evidence, contractors finding that the work offers little profit. Some rebuilding is, however, in progress, especially for private individuals. The materials used are partly taken from the ruins themselves, partly bought locally and partly brought into the area. Prices vary greatly: on the average lime costs Lire 600 - 900 per quintal, tiles Lire 7 -9 apiece, bricks about Lire 5, glass Lire 1,300 - 1,500 per square metre, tarred roofing material Lire 400 per square metre. Examples of labour costs are Bricklayers Lire 290 - 220 per day, carpenters lire 300 - 320-.

Public services are gradually being restored. The power-station is working. Water is available from street hydrants.

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Communication with Rome is by means of private cars and lorries; the fare charged is lire 100 per trip.

3. EDUCATION

This is one of the thorniest problems facing the population. The elementary schools have come off best, the school at Monaco la Valletta being untouched and that at Via L. Novelli only slightly damaged. On the other hand the secondary and higher schools, which in the aggregate had only about one hundred schoolrooms serving the State High School, State Secondary School, State Industrial School, State Commercial School, State Normal School and State Vocational School now have at their disposal only four classrooms in all situated in the State Commercial School. The latter building, when repaired, will provide nine more classrooms. All the other school buildings have been completely destroyed.

4. POLITICS

All the parties included in the Committee of National Liberation, together with a few others, are represented. The Communist Party is the most numerous, while the Christian Democrats, who include in their number the more influential and cultured elements of the popul tion, are probably potentially the strongest party. The Republican Party also counts a few members, reflecting as it does the strongly anti-monarchist views at present popular in VELLETRI. In the early days of the liberation the Communists are said to have acted violently on a few occasions, trying to seize land on behalf of the peasants; but no such incidents have occured recently. The Sindaco is an honest but unenterprising individual.

5. AGRICULTURE

The principal crops are wine and olives. About one-third of the vineyards have been destroyed, and the crop will be a very poor one. The olive crop, on the contrary, promises to be exceptionally good both in quantity and quality. Unfortunately, of about ten olive-presses in the district, only two or three are in working order.

6. FOOD PRICES

The food situation is very interesting. All kinds of food-stuffs, including those usually rationed and those subject to monopolies, are sold on the open market, in any quantity, without any attempt at control by the police. Kitchen-salt, for instance, is on sale in shops and the market at a price varying between lire 160 - 200 per kilo. Prices vary greatly, as the following examples will show (prices per kilo except where stated):

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French Beans	Lire 50		Pears	lire	20 - 25
White beans (dry)	140		Chestnuts		20 - 30
Potatoes	35		New wine	(per litre)	45 - 55
Flour	85		Marsala	(per litre)	100 - 110
Bread	60 - 80		Coffee		450 - 650
Pasta	260		Charcoal		12 - 15
Beef	300		Parafin	(per litre)	140
Eggs	19 - 23 each		Petrol	(per litre)	50 -55
Oil	(per litre) 500 - 550		Washing soap		180 - 220
Salt Bacon	700		Toilet soap (Italian)		20 per cake
Cheese	350 - 460		Matches		15 per box
Apples	25 - 30		American Cigarettes		90 per 50

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Bread is the only commodity sold on the ration card. The above prices are not beyond the means of most of the inhabitants as almost all are themselves engaged in the sale of foodstuffs of one kind or another. The sufferers are salaried employees.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX V NO. 39

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REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF FASCIST PROPAGANDA IN FLORENCE
(From an Italian Source)

We have received information that a Fascist group still acts secretly in the propaganda field in Florence. This propaganda aims at terrifying people who distiguished themselves in the clandestine struggle, and is directed against the partisans and those who sympathise with them. It is carried on by means of leaflets, secretly distributed and generally introduced into private letter-boxes.

On the 26th September, Mr. Paolo Benucci, a student and ex-partisan, registered in the Communist party, found in his letter box in Via Medici 6, a letter addressed to himself containing a typed note, which said that the Fascist were returning soon and that they would be revenged in a terrible way upon traitors. Benucci gave the note to the office of his party.

The effects of this propaganda is exactly the opposite to what the Fascists intends The idea of a return to Fascism only strengthens the feeling of hate among the people, urging them on to revenge.

Fascist Republican Circular Distributed in Florence 27th Sept. 1944 in the Name of Italy.

We are young men who have placed the love of our country above all other ideals. We love Italy, The country where we were born and where we lived and at present we love her more because she is unhappy and we feel ourselves bound to her by deeper ties and ready to do anything to lighten her sorrows. The avalanche that is descending cannot put an obstacle in the way of our desire to put Italy again in the place which she occupied under the sign of the Littorio, and it will not be able to disperse the block of those who are still willing to fight to resist; to suffer for the cause of Italy.

We want to avoid Italy's complete ruin. We mean to clear the minds fogged by a propaganda whose only aim is to erase every trace left by Fascism, because the Party is too great to be understood by those who are only animated by a spirit of revenge and political hate. The anti-Fascist are not urged by a wish for revindication, but by the determination to crush an ideal that is not theirs, either because they stayed far away from it, for reasons exclusively personal or political.

We are desper te people trying to bring to life an institution that has broken down, but we are men who firmly believe that Fascism is not yet dead; and we are fully determined to enlighten people's consciences, to reinstate the truth; and to make it clear that the Fascist Party cannot be thrown to one side that on the contrary, it is the only one capable of keeping the Italians united;

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We don't want to force anybody; we only calmly invite people to follow our ideal; but above all we invite them to reflect on what is happening around us. We want everyone to understand how humiliating the sight of the proud foreignor is to us, for he is boast ful and mercenary. We want people to help us to drive the enemy from our soil which he is contaminating. We want to convince those who are hardened against every form of common sense that Italy is able to take care of herself and will only belong to the Italians. Finally we want people to know who our leaders were, and what their merits and intentions were, compared to those who now act in the name of who knows what law and liberty.

Therefore we are the survivors of the Party which alone represents Italy, in whose name we are driven to act, for whom we work, though this work is for the moment forcibly limited, to whom all our thoughts are turned. In this same name we want to be followed by those who think they still have an Italian soul and conscience.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX VI NO. 39

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COMPLICITY OF MUSSOLINI IN THE ILLICIT SPECULATIONS OF MARCELLO PETACCI

The author of the present report claims to have proof of the manner in which, under the Fascist regime, private companies were formed for the express purpose of making large profits for party bosses - in this case MUSSOLINI himself - by the simple means of exploiting advance information of government trade policy.

Marcello PETACCI, brother of Claretta, known in 1935 to be MUSSOLINI's mistress, was in 1941 entrusted by MUSSOLINI with the formation of the "C.I.S.E." limited company, a concern dealing with foreign trade and currency, particularly in SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The company, however, was opposed by Raffaele RICCARDI, Minister of Foreign Trade and Currency, because it broke the monopoly of the thirty-two government sponsored firms authorised to trade abroad, in which RICCARDI was himself financially interested.

Eventually RICCARDI had SENISE, chief of police (Pubblica Sicurezza), proceed against the C.I.S.E. and its management. It was at this stage that PETACCI drew up a report for MUSSOLINI, a first draft of which found its way into the hands of the writer of the present report.

This draft, is somewhat lengthy document, contains proof of MUSSOLINI's direct interest and intervention in the affairs of C.I.S.E.

At one point, referring to RICCARDI's opposition to C.I.S.E. the draft describes the latter as "sure to have the supreme sanction, as it had its initial authority from the Capo".

Going back to the genesis of the company, the draft describes it as a firm which "while remaining a private concern should have a confidential mission recognised either by a special decree or an ordinance of the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Currency and of Finance". Petacci states that he accepted the position of Managing Director on the understanding "that all the profits of the Company would go to the State .... and in view of its vast programme of a personal nature".

A further long extract deals with a government decision to buy up large quantities of rabbit-skins in SPAIN for use in the Italian shoe industry. C.I.S.E. had advance information of this, presumably through MUSSOLINI, and hastened to secure options on large quantities at very low prices. When, however application was made to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Currency for the appropriate import licence this was refused by RICCARDI. No sooner had C.I.S.E.

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policy.

Marcello PETACCI, brother of Claretta, known in 1935 to be MUSSOLINI's mistress, was in 1941 entrusted by MUSSOLINI with the formation of the "C.I.S.E." limited company, a concern dealing with foreign trade and currency, particularly in SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The company, however, was opposed by Raffaele RICCARDI, Minister of Foreign Trade and Currency, because it broke the monopoly of the thirty-two government sponsored firms authorised to trade abroad, in which RICCARDI was himself financially interested.

Eventually RICCARDI had SENISE, chief of police (Pubblica Sicurezza), proceed against the C.I.S.E. and its management. It was at this stage that PETACCI drew up a report for MUSSOLINI, a first draft of which found its way into the hands of the writer of the present report.

This draft, is somewhat lengthy document, contains proof of MUSSOLINI's direct interest and intervention in the affairs of C.I.S.E.

At one point, referring to RICCARDI's opposition to C.I.S.E. the draft describes the latter as "sure to have the supreme sanction, as it had its initial authority from the Capo".

Going back to the genesis of the company, the draft describes it as a firm which "while remaining a private concern should have a confidential mission recognised either by a special decree or an ordinance of the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Currency and of Finance". Petacci states that he accepted the position of Managing Director on the understanding "that all the profits of the Company would go to the State .... and in view of its vast programme of a personal nature".

A further long extract deals with a government decision to buy up large quantities of rabbit-skins in SPAIN for use in the Italian shoe industry. C.I.S.E. had advance information of this, presumably through MUSSOLINI, and hastened to secure options on large quantities at very low prices. When, however application was made to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Currency for the appropriate import licence this was refused by RICCARDI. No sooner had C.I.S.E. been obliged to cancel its contracts than import licences for this class of goods were granted.

PETACCI's report was ultimately submitted to MUSSOLINI, with the result that SENISE was instructed to suspend his investigations of the affairs both of PETACCI and his associates and of RICCARDI.

The present report concludes with a list of 27 individuals and bodies ("enti") compromised in the affairs of C.I.S.E. These include the Ministers BUFFARINI-GUIDI, COBOLLI-GIGLI and RICCARDI; the Prefect of Milan TESTA; various directors and agents of C.I.S.E.; representatives of firms with which it did business; and individuals who acted as [illegible] between with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Currency. (Full list on application)

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Editorial Sub Comm.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
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Unit No. 12 APO 512

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10 OCT 1944

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy October 16, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 38

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Explanation of Reliability Rating

Source (Reliability)		Report (Probability)	
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

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PART II - ANNEXES

A - CURRENT EVENTS

1. The trial of Azzolini.

The trial of Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, on the charge of delivering over the gold reserve - approximately 120 tons - of the Bank to the Germans and of collaborating with the Republican Fascists opened before the High Court of Justice in Rome on October 9th. The atmosphere of the trial at its opening was calm; in striking contrast with the over-excitement which prevailed when the cases of Caruso and Occhietto were dealt with.

Lorenzo Maroni, whose ability in conducting the Caruso trial won general approbation, was again supreme judge. Azzolini's defence largely rested on the long statement which he himself made during the first day.

Azzolini is a substantial looking Neapolitan, well dressed and very much a man of the world. He spoke with a sonorous voice and with measured sentences. He showed very little sign of fear and seemed in full command of his subject, only deviating into rhetoric where his personal merits were involved and only over-excited at moments when he was cross-questioned by Maroni.

Azzolini protested against the charges brought against him, and pleaded "not guilty". His actions throughout had been dictated by patriotism and loyalty to the interests of the Bank of Italy. Throughout he had countered proposals made by the Fascists and pressure applied by the Germans which endangered the safety of Italy's patrimony in gold.

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Much turned on Azzolini's so far unsupported contention that the Germans knew the full quantity of gold in the vaults of the Bank of Italy, which was his reason for considering the hiding place constructed at the bank unsafe while German control and espionage made the transportation of the gold without their knowledge impossible. Azzolini's story seemed somewhat confused and several of his contentions were flatly denied by Signor Acanfora the former Minister of Currency and Exchange, who with Signor Intrena the present Commissioner Extraordinary to the Bank, was the principal witness examined on Tuesday morning.

Azzolini claimed credit for having cajoled the Germans into agreeing to the delivery of 23 tons of gold to Switzerland as payments arranged with the Bank of Switzerland and the Bank of International Settlement, and he took credit for sabotaging the

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printing of Italian and Albanian banknotes after the German occupation.

A sensation was caused in the court when two telegrams, one from Swiss and the other from Swedish bankers who had been in relations with Azzolini were read out. Both gave Azzolini moral support, and the Swedish note was strongly worded. Count Sforza's reply to the latter was also read out. It involved a protest against the interference of "foreign bankers" in an affair of high justice. Journalists present were asked not to reveal the contents of these telegrams in the public press.

There were no incidents to disturb the smoothness of the procedure on Monday or Tuesday, and every precaution was taken to avoid any repetition of the scandal which occurred during the Caruso trial. Feelings however were not involved to the same degree.

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2. Press Comments on Azzolini Trial

After the second days hearing it is possible to give some account of party and press reactions to the trial.

The left wing papers were at one in affirming that the evidence provided by witnesses for the prosecution - who were interrogated on the second day - confirmed the case against the accused to an overwhelming degree. Papers of the centre on the other hand, while not excusing Azzolini from his heavy responsibilities, maintained that no new light had been cast on proceedings.

Nearly all the Rome newspapers gave a full account of proceedings on the second day and reported the protest made by the press representatives to the President of the Court against the limitations imposed in the account allowed to be given of the proceedings

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Nearly all the Rome newspapers gave a full account of proceedings on the second day and reported the protest made by the press representatives to the President of the Court against the limitations imposed in the account allowed to be given of the proceedings of the first day. The initiative in this matter was thought to come from the Allied censorship. Two papers only - UNITA' and L'ITALIA NUOVA gave brief comments on the filming of the trial, the first saracastically and the second in a trifling tone.

UNITA' (Communist) and AVANTI (Socialist) were outspoken in their comments even though the trial was still in progress. UNITA' pointed out, in its enumerations of the accusations against Azzolini which had emerged during the evidence, that the servile zeal of the ex-governor towards the Fascist authorities was shown by the fact that he had organized inside the bank an espionage system on the political behaviour of the employees whereby weekly reports were handed to the police.

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AVANTI wrote in much the same tone as UNITA'. The "charge against Azzolini" was "unshakeable". Furthermore numbers of the witnesses who had been former funtionaries of the Bank and Azzolini's collaborators were being judged by the epuration authorities or had already been "purged" and were trying to minimize their own personal responsibilities.

L'ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) wrote of the Supine defeatism of the ex-governor in face of the Nazi-Fascist leaders and of the ten and a half million lire paid to Vittorio Mussolini.

IL RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) was at one with AVANTI on one point, that the witnesses for the prosecution were busied about saving themselves from possible accusations of complicity. It was clear that other persons in the Bank of Italy besides Azzolini had been afraid at the time in question, had feared reprisals and feared taking over their responsibilities in a decided way. In twenty years Fascism had succeeded in forming a class of high functionaries who had no longer any spirit of initiative and who for their careers sake and for a quiet life waited for orders from on high and only acted on orders which relieved them of their own responsibilities. According to IL POPOLO which made a similar point, Azzolini might have been expected to feel rather relieved after hearing witnesses for the prosecution owing to "the partial shipwreck of the principal witnesses" who showed that they too were directly responsible for handing over the gold. The organ of the Christian Democrats furthermore gave the impression that it favoured mercy, pardon and the remission of sins.

L'ITALIA NUOVA, organ of the Italian Democratic Party, referring to Inter-party polemical articles which had already appeared in Naples, arising out of the Azzolini trial, produced a violent attack against a "social-communist speculation" while "demagogically" inviting the judges of the High Court to reflect on their position as a political tribunal which should take in account besides juridical proofs the will of public opinion, aimed at enslaving justice to political ends and extorting a death sentence. L'ITALIA NUOVA which represents monarchist inclinations and interests has so far shown itself indulgent towards the accused, though it does not deny the force of the accusations brought to bear against him, especially the statement confirmed by four witnesses, that the secret hiding place built to hide the gold from the Germans was too well concealed to be traced, had Azzolini made use of it.

3. Public Reactions to the Azzolini Trial

Here are some opinions expressed by persons of various

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3. Public Reactions to the Azzolini Trial

Here are some opinions expressed by persons of various social classes while the trial is still in its preliminary stages.

The Principal of an Intermediary Private School, about sixty-five years of age:-

I do not believe that the Azzolini trial can awaken the same interest that the Caruso trial did, since the charges which the ex-governor of the Bank of Italy faces do not directly touch each citizen. Although the crime of which Azzolini is accused is serious enough to cast discredit on the whole Italian nation, nevertheless each individual does not feel himself so intimately

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and particularly affected because Italians today are selfish and egotistical.

A Carpenter, of about 36 years:-

Naturally Azzolini is to blame for a crime which has done great damage to the cause of Italy, otherwise he would never have been brought to trial. But I do not think he is entirely to blame judging from his explanations which appeared in the accounts in the newspapers and from what I know of the case. However, if the facts that come out at the trial show that he was fully responsible then the sentence passed on Caruso is light compared with what he would merit.

Another, a State employee of about 32 years, a member of the Republican Party, said:

In my opinion Azzolini is not voluntarily responsible for all that happened but can rather be considered a victim of circumstances. Many another person might have very well found himself in the same position and have been forced to submit; such people are of course weak, a little unprincipled and lacking in sense of responsibility.

I think all these billions in gold, now in the North, have very fortunately escaped the clutches of certain political speculators and party heads who, under the guise of reconstruction intended to line their own pockets as the Fascists did. Naturally the loss is a tremendous blow to the nation.

The amazing salvation of the Crown Jewels seems rather strange to me. Evidently there was someone in Rome during the Nazi-Fascist period who was quite lacking in self-interest and who safeguarded the fortunes of the Monarchy.

4. [illegible] BY MINISTER BONOMI

Meuccio Ruini, Minister without Portfolio, of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro, spoke at the Teatro Quirino on Sunday, 8th October, to a crowded audience. Many distinguished figures in Italian public life were present, such as De Gasperi, Saragat, Togliatti, Casati, Corsanini, Piancentini, Sigliente and others.

He began his speech by giving an account of how his party, the Democrazia del Lavoro came into existence. During the clandestine period in 1942 he and others thought best to have in Italy a single democratic movement, deferring on this way the foundation

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Minister Ruini expounded three fundamental principles which were at the basis of the party's programme. The first was the great Pauline maxim "who does not work does not eat", the full implication of which was that whoever did not do his duty could not enjoy the full benefits of citizenship.

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The second principle was to raise the standard of living of the workers, so that all might become owners in their work, and possessors of small property, thus destroying the proletariat class.

The third was to establish cooperatives which would eventually replace big private concerns.

Discussing the relations of his party with those of other parties he deplored the multiplication of parties and made a plea for the concentration of political forces. Such a concentration could not be brought about by a shuffling or combination of many small political factions, each of which kept its own identity. Manipulation only brought about insecurity in a democratic government.

In contrast to this, the Labour party in England was an example of how it was possible to combine in a single political federation a number of individual leagues, cooperatives and other groups. Minister Ruini hinted at the possible fusion of certain political groups in Italy and indicated that there was a great affinity between his party and the socialists.

He went on at considerable length to emphasize the necessity of strengthening the central structure of the government and state, without however giving way to any form of extremism. He said he was tired of hearing the word 'revolution' repeated today after twenty years of Fascist 'revolution'. (At this point someone in the audience cried out "The revolution is under way". The speaker replied "That is the very phrase used by Mussolini.") Any state of disturbance or revolution would prolong indefinitely the foreign occupation of Italy.

Perhaps the most interesting passage in Minister Ruini's speech dealt with the work which the present Italian Government had accomplished during its short tenure of office, of three months. With the assistance of the Allies, 4000 kilometres of roads on the mainland had been put into condition again; 400 bridges rebuilt, the railway system to the south was working, and 2800 kilometres of secondary railway line rehabilitated. Three-hundred and eighty bus lines were in operation though these were running in a very haphazard way. The most important immediate needs in order to establish certain elementary conditions of life were a roof over ones head, food, transport and work.

The housing question seemed desperate owing to the lack of material. The government however was building small temporary shel-

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The housing question seemed desperate owing to the lack of material. The government however was building small temporary shelters quickly as possible, and giving assistance and subsidies to those who had to rebuild their homes. The order of the day was 'be quick' because the winter was at hand.

Food was the greatest worry, and to meet this problem the generous help of the Allies was indispensable. In spite of national ruin and present fantastic prices the Grandi del Popolo had served the occasion. An organisation was being devised to take control of the rationing system. There would be an Undersecretary of State in charge of a network of offices throughout the country. These would control food deposits and distribution and establish food kitchens to meet the needs of various classes of the population.

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Everything however depended on transport, and until Italy received more transport, the country could be compared to a number of small uncoordinated units. The government had asked for twenty thousand transport lorries, and eventually would get a smaller number. Moreover, it was estimated that if one ship of ten thousand tons could bring in food every day, making a total requirement of fifteen ships, this would satisfy Italy's needs.

Turning to finance Minister Ruini said that not a single new bank note had been issued by the Italian government. Others were indeed printing money but the total amount of inflation was no cause for alarm. Bank deposits were in fact increasing; people were hoarding considerable summ, and the usual sympton of inflation namely the flight of money into real property had stopped.

By a careful handling and readjustment of the system of taxation, revenue had increased from forty to sixty milliards per annum. The attempt was being made, but always with moderation, to lay a greater burden of taxation on companies rather than on private enterprises. New measures of taxation were also under discussion concerning death duties and inheritance. Only when Italy was altogether free would it be possible to float a loan and make a conversion. At the opportune moment a capital levy might also be made.

Minister Ruini went on to discuss the institutional problem of Monarchy or Republic, the extent of State ownership, and finally the place of Italy in the international post-war set-up. He said he could never forget, which ever way his own country might be treated, that it was the Allies who had ensured the victory of civilisation and liberty. But certain declarations recently made were not in line with the hopes that had been cradled by the Allies in Italy. They would surely not come to any decision at this time without Italy being at least interrogated. If some form of colonial dominion was going to be established in which Italy could take part, then all he would ask for was that Italy should be included. But if this was not the case then all should remember that Italy's gems of colonies had been developed and managed with singular ability and that Italy could not be severed from them as a punishment, which it did not deserve. Minister Ruini with great eloquence argued that the tradition of friendship between Italy and England had in fact historically been maintained and that during, what Croce had called, the great civil war, Italy had declared and assisted herself for England.

B. GENERAL REPORTS

5. Interview with Benedetto Croce 28th September in the

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

5. Interview with Benedetoo Croce 28th September in his own villa by a P.W.B. Officer

Benedeto Croce was very friendly and extremely glad to have some English reviews and newspepers which the interviewer managed to obtain for him.

He was pleased with the notice paid in England by the radio and press to his speech given at the Elisio Theater in Rome. Hi own views on Churchill's recent speech were full of approval, especially those parts in which he spoke of the sincerity with which he was welcomed by the population in the country districts while on his way to the Front in Italy. He was, however, rather sceptical of

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Churchill's apparent approbation of Badoglio and Prince Umberto which, he claimed, has confirmed the fear current among Italians that English political opinion is being groomed to suppose the Italian monarchy as the only stabilising force in the country.

Benedetoo Croce enlarged on some points made in his recent speech in Rome. He expanded on his gentle hint to the Allies to have an elastic outlook when dealing with the Southern Italians, which he gave in his historical allusion to the Piedmontese rule in Naples in the last century. He hoped that our policy would be subtle enough to make allowances for the differences of character and modes of thought that exist between us. He also spoke of the parallel between the Jewish Messianic idea and the quasi-religious myth of Hitlerism. He admitted that although his Liberalism had made him defend German intellectuals both during and after the Great War, he had not really understood the true German feeling of revenge during his visits to Germany in the Stresomann period. He hoped that the Allied policy toward Germany after the war would be one of intelligent firmness without any feeling of vendetta. The cure of Germany he considered to be the greatest of post-war problems in Europe and traced the present combination of brutality and sentimentality in the German mind to their worship of mystical romantisism in the ninet eenth century. He foresaw the possibility of Germany and Russia quickly forgetting their mutual hatred and a denger of the latter embracing the former with her bureaucratic political system.

With regard to home affairs. he deplored the current lack of interest in politics among the population in Southern Italy, but attributed this to the present feeling of despondency which he was sure would pass with this interim period when the whole of Italy was liberated. The influence of the Communist Party in Italy, was he realised, growing fast. He deplored the spread of Russian influence in Europe and particularly in the Balkans, criticising the Communist bureaucratic system, whose centralised control determined the actions and speeches of Togliatti whom he considered a political puppet. Although his Liberalism made him respect the views of the Communists, his philosophy revolted against the "amorality" of the Party's opportunist policy, their antipathy to individual freedom and their denial of the rights of private property.

He considered that France had fallen even lower than Italy and blamed the intellectual barrenness of her leaders. On the other hand he felt convinced that, despite the present state of miserty of this country, the Italian people still had confidence in the Allies and expected no territorial adjustments to be made to the sovereignty of the Mother country and few to her older colonies,

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6. International Intellectual Co-operation - The view of Edwin Cerio

Edwin Cerio is one of the best known literary and scientific figures living on Capri today, and in the past few years has known all the chief literary and artistic personalties who have lived on the island; among whom were D.H. Lawrence, Norman Douglas, Somerset Maugham, Compton Mackenzie, F. Brett Young, (who has translated some of Cerio's books), H.G. Wells, Andre Gide and Dr. Axel Munthe.

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The Cerio family own seven large villas on the island as well as the fourteenth century library in Palazzo Cerio, which is the oldest building in the Piazza.

After the Great war, Edwin Cerio as mayor of Capri, with the full support of Jules Destree, the Belgian Minister, put before M. Bergson, President of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, (which formed part of the League of Nations), a scheme to make Capri a "centre of intellectual production and protection - a sort of non-academic Villa Medici". The municipality of Capri was to ask the Italian Government to buy disued Certosa di Capri for 20,000 lire as a building suitable for housing the resident intellectuals.

The proposed arrangement of the Certosa was as follows:

1) a large hall for concerts and lectures,
2) four large rooms for exhibitions of pictures and sculptures,
3) a museum specialising in archaeology, paleontology and geology with exhibits from research and excavation on the island,
4) a museum for Mediterranean land and sea fauna,
5) a garden with hothouses for the cultivation and preservation of Mediterranean flora, rare rock plants in danger of extinction, exotic flowers and flora deserticа;
6) a large library for Mediterranean scientific and artistic literature,
7) Fifteen studios for painting and Sculpture, laboratories, workshops for ceramics and a printing press for editions de luxe;
8) a room for the exhibition and sale of the artistic production of the estimated 50 to 60 resident members.

The Committee for Intellectual Co-operation included among its members, Mme. Curie, Professor Murray, Prof. Ruffini and others, and its President, M. Bergson, was enthusiastic over the idea. The Certosa, however, passed into the hands of the clergy and unfortunately - owing to a number of causes, political and otherwise, the scheme never materialised.

Through his contacts in the intellectual world, however, Edwin Cerio hopes to resuscitate the scheme after this war, thereby giving a lead to the unification of Europe by an example of intellectual co-operation which, he hopes, will induce other countries

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Through his contacts in the intellectual world, however, Edwin Cerio hopes to resuscitate the scheme after this war, thereby giving a lead to the unification of Europe by an example of intellectual co-operation which, he hopes, will induce other countries to settle their political disputes and live in amicable relations. The Allies post-war plans for European reconstruction are not yet known, but Cerio himself is willing to give a practical demonstration of his own good faith by offering his property, the Palazzo Cerio, as an International Centre of Studies. Eventually he intends to lend another building as a palaeontological museum and hopes that the various governments of Europe will follow his generous example by granting subsidies to support this plan.

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7. The difficulties of a well-known Publisher

There undoubtedly is considerable wastage of paper which might be put to better use. Many weeklies, daily papers belonging to small groups and papers which are of an almost personal nature could be done without. Also the following matter could be eliminated: publications of a general nature and which do not deal with present day questions, grammars and conversation booklets for teaching English but which fail to do so, and small dictionaries full of errors.

To give you a personal example I myself need wighty quintals of paper for my catalogue of old books. This catalogue has a wide circulation in international circles, especially in Britain, France, etc. It is important to students to require classical works and who find in it, as in other catalogues of the same nature, notices of the books they need. The libraries of Britain, France and other nations are able, thanks to these catalogues to complete their libraries and keep them up to date.

As an editor of literature, and art, I should like to carry on my programme, (which I had to suspend many years ago), of publishing works of a cultural nature, scientific nature and artistic nature. With regard to literature, I would publish in Italian the works of great British authors, and I am considering the publication of an anthology of contemporary poets from Eliot down to the youngest. I should like to enlarge the "Aretusa" review and include articles in English in order to promote, through this cultural organ, an intellectual understanding among the followers of future spiritual and literary tendencies in Europe. For this group of publications I should need 200 quintals of paper, of good quality paper. It is my opinion that publications of a classical nature would be of value in the future, would not stand the test of time if printed on poor-class paper which, owing to its texture and process of manufacture, renders the characters illegible in the course of years. I consider therefore, that for publications of an artistic or classical nature, my requirements would be about 200 quintals of better quality paper.

Many years ago I published school books, but gave this up on account of constantly-changing superficial tendencies which I did not trust. Now I have decided to take up again this line of publication and have prepared ten volumes for the secondary schools and universities; this I have done with the assistance of specialists, producing purely literary and scientific books on

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Possibly, I am a prejudiced observer in this matter, but it is beyond doubt that much of the paper now allowed by the Allies is used on publications of little or no importance.

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ECONOMICS

9. Food Situation, Rome, from October 1 to October 10

From the Corriera di Rome
October 1 -- Rome's oil supply is assured.
Food shop opened for labor sick and injured.
October 5 -- Increase of salt ration from 100 to 200 grammes per month
October 8 -- Special ration for school children's lunches.

According to the newspapers the food situation is improving. The Federazione Italiana agrarian society has brought 400 wagon loads of garden products, citrus fruits, and 12,000 quintals of potatoes from Avezzano (Ricostruzione October 5th). 50,000 quintals of wine have arrived by sea from Puglia (Risorgimento Liberale October 3rd); every day there are notices of this sort that tell of the arrival of foodstuffs. However, in the various markets one can see little improvement. A moderate quantity of apploes, nuts and melons can be found, but the women who spend hours shopping and waiting in queuesare finding little or none of these newly arrived foodstuffs. A delegation of mothers of families have been named by the sindaco to obtain better means of obtaining provisions for the zones of Ponte Milvio and Tor di Quinto (Unita October 5th). The question is: What is happening to all of these newly imported products? One hopes that they are being consumed by someone instead of meeting the fate of the 400 quintals of fish that went bad in the Via Ostiense 393 (Unita October 6th).

Popular indignation is also aroused when fine foods are seen in the windows of pastry shops, these delicacies are obviously made with pure flour, eggs, milk, sugar and other ingredients that not only are unavailable to the holders of ration tickets but also to the sick and to babies. The Unita asks that the making and sale of these delicacies should be prohibitied as such things are "an outrage to our misery" (Unita October 7th).

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A great public service would be performed if stores and restaurants could be institut . for the people where food could be bought at moderate prices; this would serve to discourage the black marketeering of restaurants which charge 500 lire for a meal. (Tempo October 8th).

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10. Bread

A Control Committee was appointed by the Board of Health in an effort to solve the bread problem and eliminate the causes of continu al complaint. The people claim that the bread is too humid, that the proper amount of flour is not used but is sold by the bakers at high prices on the black market. People prefer loaves of 100 grams, because the bread is better cooked and is less soggy when made in small sizes.

The "Risorgimento Liberale" (24th September) speaks of 12 lire as the unsubsidised price of bread, which the people think too much. The peasants consider 1000 lire a quintal far too low a price for wheat turned over to the Granai del Popolo, and it would be impossible to pay more for the wheat without raising the price of bread still higher.

11. Wood and Coal

With the distribution of coal rations and the return of gas, the prices of coal and wood are much lower and the general situation is much improved. According to "Italia Libera", over 25,000 quintals of coal were allotted to bakers in July and 29,000 in August. But the bakers are not yet satisfied, because the quantity is still insufficient. And there are complaints that the A.S.A. (Azienda Servizi Annonari) is monopolizing and making too much profit on coal, even though the ceiling price has been lowered. (Risorgimento Liberale, 21st September).

12. Postal Service

The Minister of Communications announced that Special Delivery service has begun in the Lazio provinces of Rome, Rieti, Frosinone, Littorio.

13. Rations for the Sick

From the 13th of October on, a ration of 500 grams of fresh meat will be distributed.

14. Water

Although water has begun to flow from street hydrants, numerous complains about the lack of water come from many quarters of the city, such as Primavalle, with 30,000 inhabitants, where

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Although water has begun to flow from street hydrants, numerous complains about the lack of water come from many quarters of the city, such as Primavalle, with 30,000 inhabitants, where there has been no water for three months, and where there has been several cases of Typhoid Fever. The "Tempo" speaks of the Appio, Latino, Metronio, Testaccio, Trastevere, and S. Saba, waters where people stand in endless queus to get water, According to "La Ricostruzione", (14th September) this lack of water is probably due to an underground breakdown of the pipes (mains), which should be repaired. In fact, in many streets there are pools formed by water seeping up through the pavement. But the "Avanti" (13th September) accuses Fasicsts who are still in positions of authority in the Acqua Marcia Co., and prefer to pocket the money rather than have it spent for repairs. (C-4).

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15. Report on Market Prices at Florence

An Italian collaborator writes:

The market situation is a serious problem. This is due to several causes.

1. Foodstuffs are held back because of an expected rise in prices.

2. The almost total interruption of industrial production which up to now had managed somehow to satisfy local demands.

3. Interruption of the normal channels of supply for the black market and introduction of retioned food into the city.

4. Buying up by Allied troops of food and commodities. This has been the case with clothing and dry goods which have reached dizzy prices.

5. The impossibility of the refugees in Florence to leave the city and return to their homes.

Now prices are so high in Florence that it is hard to know if they are legal or black market prices and no one stops to think about it. Here are some prices:

wheat flour	Lire	90 a kg.
corn (not ground)	Lire	40 a kg.
potatoes	Lire	40 a kg.
oil	Lire	2,000 a fiasco
wine	Lire	50 - 100 a fiasco
meat	Lire	700 a kg.
means	Lire	70 a kg.

If we compare these prices with those existing before the state of emergency, they show a 100% increase and more.

Amost the only possibility of buying clothing is through the black market. Here are some of the prices:

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Amost the only possibility of buying clothing is through the black market. Here are some of the prices:

A suit (man's)	Lire	10,000 to 20,000
Leather shoes	Lire	3,000
Handkerchiefs	Lire	130
Underdrawers	Lire	300
Pyjamas	Lire	2,000

A bicycle costs about 15,000 lire and a typewriter the same. On comparing these prices with the present salaries, one can understand the difficulties of the present moment. An employee with a family rarely earns above Lire 3,000 a month. It is evident that he cannot cover his mere food expenses. This causes great discontent, which has a political reaction and the parties of the left take advantage of it to promise an increase in salaries and better conditions for workmen.

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The only people who continue to prosper are those who traffick in the black market.

16. Distribution of Pasta in Palermo

Starting 25th of September the Pasta ration for the first two weeks in September was distributed in Palermo. The allowance per person was 1.100 kg. to cover the two week period.

17. Increase of Cooperatives in Palermo Province

The Regional Office of Labour of Palermo on 23rd of Sept. held a meeting of representatives of cooperatives of all types of activity in the province.

The Director of the Office, Prof. Francesco Ghera, pointed out to the representatives the aims of the meeting and the necessity of supporting the cooperatives in order to help the members and better economic conditions.

After some discussion it was decided to have a committee formed to plan the constitution of a union among the cooperatives, and at the next meeting the committee will report on its activity.

18. Arrest for illegal sale of Pasta

The Mobile Squad of Palermo arrested Gioacchino D'Amato and Umberto Marino of Porticello for the clandestine sale of Pasta at 100 lire a kilogram. 175 kilogramms of pasta were sequestrated and also about 54 kilograms of charcoal. The pasta was turned over to the City Hospital of Benfratelli and the charcoal was put on public sale.

19. Sale of Charcoal in Enna

Recently the Consorzio Agrario Provinciale of Enna assiged to the shops of the city a considerable amount of charcoal to be sold to the public. The Consorzio had acquired the charcoal for 7,44 lire a kilogram and the price set for public sale from 8,30 lire a kg.

The shops did not follow this price and sold the charcoal at 10 lire a kg. The Consorzio Agrario, to end this state of affairs has begun to sell the charcoal directly to the public for eight lire a kilogram.

20. Sindaco loses office for Grain Infraction

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20. Sindaco loses office for Grain Infraction

The Sindaco of Mezzojuso, Gaspare di Giacomo, has been denounced to the authorities and deprived of his office for failure to turn in 50.82 quintals o grain to the granai.

21. Contraband Grain on the Railroad

On the 26th of September rwo members of "D" Section accompanied a police force to Marcato Bianco (Roccapalumba) where the train from Catania was examined for contraband grain.

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This is one of a series of raids that the police intend to carry out in order to cut off the extensive running of contraband which at the present time has developed to great proportions.

The police force consisted of 50 policemen , under the command of Dr. Magrone, 50 carabinieri under Second Lt. Oliva, and 50 soldiers under the command of a Second Lieutenant.

The original plan was to carry out the operation at the station of Montemaggiore Belsito, but there was a change in the hours of the trains. The train coming from Catania would have arrived at the station of Montemaggiore an hour and thirty minutes late which would have made it necessary to stop the train after dark. The spot was changed therefore to the station of Marcato Bianco, but when the train carrying the police arrived at this station the passenger train was already there, and it was obvious that some unknown person gave the warning that the police were on the way to the station.

If the raid was successful it was only because of the prompt action of the police who, summing up the situation immediately succeeded in surrounding the train. The soldiers (who proved to be most cooperative) ran after some persons who tried to escape and used their guns frequently since someone in the hope of escaping used a revolver.

100 quintals of grain were sequestrated. The greater part of this was left on the train since the owners preferred to abandon it, rather than take the consequences. They were traced in a nearby countryside by the soldiers and carabinieri who followed them.

There was much exicitement during the incident because of the extensive use of rifles and machine guns which proved most effective in convincing the contrbandists of the strong measures which the police intended to take.

A dozen contrbandists were arrested, among those who tried to escape and those who used weapons. Some who were arrested appeared to take a very pitiful attitude and tried by this common means to appeal to the officers. The general attitude however, was one of mockery and some one said that the raid was useless as the contrabandists would continue their usual work.

The representatives of "D" Section had a chance to talk to a group of those who had left their grain. These stated that they were forced to continue running contraband and since it is much more profitable than they work they would continue to do it. It

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The representatives of "D" Section had a chance to talk to a group of those who had left their grain. These stated that they were forced to continue running contraband and since it is much more profitable than they work they would continue to do it. It they were forced to abandon the grain as in this case, they would simply look at the situation as one business deal which went badly. They pointed out the reasons that made it necessary for them to do this - the high cost of living, scarcity of work, and the very small pay of workers.

For the people whom they arrested as witnesses the police showed some consideration, but they were firm toward those who had argued or had fired against the police.

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It can be presumed that by continuing to use this method the contraband on trains can definitely be stopped. It is obvious, however, that this contraband can only be carried with the consent of the railraad personnel.

On the way back much precaution was used, especially while going through Bagheria. This is known as such a rebellious town that if certain elements had been aware of the event which had just occurred, they certainly would have halted and attacked the police train, as had happened before. (See "D" Section report No. 28, page 8).

On 27th of September the same group left to stop the train coming from Messina and similar raids will continue during the entire week.

22. Market in Palermo, 24th - 29th September

The general trend of the market this week does not permit of any hope for betterment in favour of the population which still waits for the intervention of the authorities.

In the table at the end of this article we consider various goods in detail.

Bread Bread continues to be very poorly made and there is still the very bad custom of selling it while it is hot. This, as we have reported previously, gives an illegal gain to the bakers. On the black market one can buy publicly bread of doubtful quality for 75 lire a kilo.

Pasta The decision to distribute for the first two weeks of September (a distribution which took place this week) 350 kg. per week, as was announced some time ago was very well received by the population. The quality, however, leaves much to be desired. Those who wish to eat the best pasta, made of fine wheat, must use the black market which is abundantly furnished at a price of 120 to 135 lire a kg.

Pasta with a cereal base has not met with any public favour since the people of Palermo have not known how to adapt themselves to it.

Meat The normal cost of meat has now become 160 lire a kg. Even livers, etc., have come to be sold at a high price, and [illegible] sold at 6 lire a kg. have gone up today to

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Meat The normal cost of meat has now become 160 lire a kg. Even livers, etc., have come to be sold at a high price, and bones that once were sold at 6 lire a kg. have gone up today to 10 or even 12 lire.

Fish The price of fish has continued to climb. Recently a Prefect's decree has ordered the sale on the market of all fish caught along the shores of the Province of Palermo; since the supply has been limited fish must not be preserved but sold fresh. This provision will never be able to cause a sufficient quantity of fish to appear on the market to make the price go down, since the wholesale dealers have the situation under control and continue to establish the prices which suit them.

Eggs Eggs have gone up in price to 14 lire apiece. If on one hand the season has brought a decided decrease in production, on the other the increase is not justified if one considers that the cost of feed for poultry is today the same as that of three months ago when eggs sold at maximum price of 10 lire.

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Olive Oil. There is nothing new to report on this product. The price of 160 lire a liter has been accepted with resignation by the population inasmuch as this is such an essential item for their cooking.

Potatoes, fruits vegetables This citizens are thoroughly disgusted with the prices of these foods. It is difficult for anyone to understand why in Sicily it is necessary to pay 60 lire for potatoes, or 20 lire a kilo for vegetables, or that some fruit has reached a price of 50 lire a kilo.

It is definitely inconceivable to the Sicilian people, accustome to the use of these foods, to have to spend for example one lire for a stalk of "scarola" (a common endive).

Charcoal Since the promised ships loaded with charcoal have not yet arrived in Palermo, this product continues to be sold to the public in the streets of the city for 18 lire a kilo. This is a recent discovery on the part of shopowners who do not wish to sell it in their stores at such a price for fear of a surprise raid (although they probably could do so after all since there is very little surveillance). They arrange therefore, to have the charcoal sold by peddlers moving through the city.

Medicines Medicines can be found on the black market, and this is particularly true of specialized types. It does not seem that the old pharmacy with fair prices (that of the city hospital) has been supplied recently and this rememdy for the situation is today almost ineffective.

It can be understood that the market situation has a political influence, since complaints are always made against the authorities who are now in power.

TABLE

Foods and other good consumed in quantity	"Calmiere"	Prices per Kilogram Merc Bianco	Merc Nero
Bread	5,00	--	75,00
Pasta	7,00	--	120,00) 135,00)
Beef - First quality	120,00	160,00	--
Beef - Second quality	100,00	140,00	--
Fish (average prices)	60,-- - 90,-	120,00 160,-	--
Eggs (apiece)	8,00	12,00-13,00	--

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Fish (average prices)	60,-- - 90,-	120,00 160,-	--
Eggs (apiece)	8,00	12,00-13,00 14,00	--
Cheeses	--	230,-- - 250,00	--
Olive Oil (a liter)	--	160,--	--
Potaotes	?	50,--	--
Fruit	?	20,-- - 50,00	--
Charcoal	8,00	18,00	--
Medicines	-	?	?

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23. The shoe and leather trade - Naples

The shoe question for the province of Naples, (as, of course, for all liberated provinces of Italy), is one of real importance to the population.

The province of Naples had, before the war, a good output of skins and leather, many small and average sized tanneries and chiefly, thriving artisan industries and small and average sized factories situated mostly on the outskirts of Naples, e.g. Casanuovo.

At the beginning of the war as all production was blocked for military supplies, a skin and leather shortage made itself felt which caused the price of shoes to rise very greatly. These, however, could be obtained, at least in very small quantity, until June 1943 with ration cards, after that period production fell quickly and prices rose rapidly, and it may be said, at present the shoe situation is nothing better than chaotic.

Skin and leather goods are still blocked. In order to check the production statistics given by the producers, AMG has created a commissioner for skin and leather goods. However, only a small quantity of existing goods are delivered to the government pool, as the majority comes from the Black Market.

The factories, (several of which have been destroyed by air raids and German mines), being under stricter control, have less opportunity to trade on the Black Market and produce chiefly shoes of "Erstaz" material. Several small factories on the outskirts produce standard shoes made of second rate or bad material which are sold in the shops at prices which range from 625 to 1,600 lire; the price of some types of men's shoes are as high as 3,000 lire. In spite of these prices, such shoes are generally not solid and are very badly made. Only artisans who make shoes to order for private clients produce solid and well made shoes, but at excessivly high prices which may range from 3,000 to 5,000 lire as they buy all necessary materials on the black market.

Black Market prices are:

Nails - 1100/1600 lire a kilo
String - 50 lire a ball
Leather soles - 1000/2000 lire a kilo

As a rule it may be stated that the production of shoes does not reach over 8,000 pairs of first quality monthly, and 2,000

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As a rule it may be stated that the production of shoes does not reach over 8,000 pairs of first quality monthly, and 2,000 pairs of second rate quality. Thus it is evident how chaotic the situation is in this branch of production and how great disproportion there is between supply and demand; the latter being about 300,000 pairs of shoes monthly.

The shoe problem is serious now and will obviously grown more and more serious as winter approaches.

24. The Monied class in Naples

Money is flowing into the pockets of people who only a few months ago were in very strained circumstances; it is coming mostly from dealings in all branches of black market. The profiteers

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are people of the most humble class, who live in "bassi" (ground-floor rooms opening onto the street) and who are practically illiterate and are not even capable of counting the number of 1,000 lire notes which constitute their ill-gotten wealth.

Here are two cases reported from highly reliable sources in the banking world.

An employee of the leading Naples bank goes to his office daily along the same route and so is well known to the local inhabitants who mostly thronged the street, one morning recently he was stopped by a woman occupying one of these "bassi" who, after ascertaining that he belonged to the bank, asked him to go in and count her money for her; she drew from under a bed a large wicker basket packed with untidy parcels containing notes of 1,000 lire each wrapped in old newspapers. The man counted the amount and divided it into a considerable number of orderly packets. When he had finished his "hostess" thanked and press upon him 20,000 lire for "his trouble".

The manager of a branch of another bank in the working district called at the "basso" of a woman who was reported to have collected a lot of money; he asked her to open an account with his bank which, after having matters explained to her, she agreed to do. She brought out a large box filled with notes of 1,000 lire thrown in anyhow, and told him to take some; when he had counted out 1 million lire he asked her if that was enough, before replying she looked into the box to see what was left and then told him that he had better take some more. Evidently she had no idea of the amount she had accumulated.

This class of people are so absolutely ignorant that they refer to their money not in quantity but in weight; "I have 3 kilos of 1,000 lire notes", which is about one & half million lire, since apparently one kilo is the approximate weight of half a million lire.

25. Interview of a prominent banker in Naples with a PWB officer.

Whether the Italian economic position is extremely serious the people do not realise the depth to which the country has sunk and appear to be doing absolutely nothing towards reconstruction. The regime of the last ten years of its existence has been nothing but an indiscriminate scramble for self-enrichment.

The people in the south are groping about unable to

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The manager of a branch of another bank in the working district called on the "boss" of a woman who was reported to have collected a lot of money; he asked her to open an account with his bank which, after having matters explained to her, she agreed to do. She brought out a large box filled with notes of 1,000 lire thrown in anyhow, and told him to take some; when he had counted out 1 million lire he asked her if that was enough, before replying she looked into the box to see what was left and then told him that he had better take some more. Evidently she had no idea of the amount she had accumulated.

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25. Interview of a prominent banker in Naples with a PWB officer.

I consider the Italian economic position as extremely serious the people do not realise the depth to which the country has sunk and appear to be doing absolutely nothing towards reconstruction. The regime during the last ten years of its existence has been nothing but an indiscriminate scramble for self-enrichment.

The people in the south are groping about unable to help themselves, and ever apparently unable to assist those who are trying to help them, and it is very evident that many of the Allied officials are doing their utmost, often successfully, to relieve the situation. The people are so demoralised and so preoccupied with the tragic problems of daily existance that they are unable to help themselves; the politicians instead of doing something useful are merely talking politics and trying to gain importance over each other. I am convinced that if a strong man came along the people would be prepared to fall into his arms, even if they know that it would mean a new era ruled over by a boss.

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If the Allies intend really to help, and I am sure they do, I am afraid that they must make up their minds to continue for a number of years to exercise some form of economic control; it will be a long time before we are self supporting, meanwhile who are we to pay for our imports? What can we give in exchange? Agricultural produce? Will there be any exportable surplus when our domestic needs are filled in our products of silk, hemp, asphalt, sulphur, quicksilver?

Much will depend on the condition in which our industrial plants in the North are left by the Germans; I have heard from sources that, so far, the destruction and removals of plants are far below what has been mentioned here. Of course we do not know what they may do when the times comes for them to admit that the game is up for them, and they retreat to Germany; the scientific destructions they carry are diabolically harmful. Germany should be stripped of everything she has taken from other countries, and even her own industrial equipment if this should be required to re-start industry in other countries devastated by the Germans. The same applies to our railway material; they have taken almost all, locomotive both electric and steam, passenger and freight cars and trucks; everything including over head wires carrying electric current; it must all be returned to in full. I hope that they will not damage our electric installations in the North, because if we had to revert to steam-driven engines our all round requirements in coal might amount to something like 18 millions tons per annum.

Italy has not many natural resources of industrial value but she certainly mad made the best of her wealth particularly of water harnessing it to produce electric.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

26. Fascist Propaganda at Airola (Benevento).
Attention has been drawn to certain local Fascist elements and measures have been taken in the matter; yet Fascist propaganda continues to be carried on. The fault lies with the officers of Bersaglieri Depot which has not yet moved from the zone.

Airola is certainly the only place in the Benevento region where the antifascist parties cannot take a stand. The measures adopted against certain propagandists have not satisfied

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Airola is certainly the only place in the Benevento region where the antifascist parties cannot take a stand. The measures adopted against certain propagandists have not satisfied the local antifascists. In fact some who had been arrested were soon released owing to the intervention of Allied officers, and requested to move to some other town. This will never solve the problem because the said Fascists will continue to carry on their propaganda from their new residence. This is the case with the Magistrate Marquis Quinto who, after having been arrested, was released it is rumoured, on the intervention of an Allied officer friend, and went to a locality in the Province of Naples where he has been cautioned by antifascist parties to keep off from Fascist propaganda. (B-3).

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27. BANDIERA ROSSA, Naples

Much interest is being taken in the weekly "BANDIERA ROSSA", (Red Flag) the circulation of which has considerably increased, reaching about 10,000 copies, which are sold out at once, to the point that newsvendors sell a number of copies on the quiet at increased prices.

The public's interest is probably due to the paper's attitude of opposition to the present Government, its extreme left views, and its criticism of all authorities, including the Allies. "BANDIERA ROSSA" not being authorized by PWB, it is often sequestrated by the police but the public, who do not understand the position, say that even at present there is liberty only for the people who follow the Allied authorities.

Recently the paper appeared with a large blank space on the front page as if it had been censored, and this impressed its readers. The position was explained by an article in the "RISORGIMENTO" which attempted to correct the misleading impression of the paper's legality but the public was surprised that official mention should be made of the matter, thereby acknowledging the existence of an unofficial publication.

A case is being brought in the Courts against "BANDIERA ROSSA", and the Naples public will take a lively interest in it on account of its political significance. It is rumoured that the people controlling the paper intend staging a very active campaign both through the paper and by means of posters, public demonstrations, etc., in order to rouse public opinion and try to influence the Allied authorities.

28. Leading Personalities of the P.S.R.I. in Naples

Among the leaders of the Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario Italiano, who control "BANDIERA ROSSA", the most influential are the following and it is perhaps advisable to explain who these individuals are so that the party's potentiality for organization may be better understood:

[illegible] ("Avanguardia Grigia" of the party) wa[illegible]

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prices.

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AVVOCATO D'AMBRA (a sort of "Eminence Grise" of the party) was for years one of the principal antifascist agitators and organizers.

AVVOCATO DE LUCA is a former artillery officer, and at Nola was responsible for organizing in the army many anti-fascist cells; in September, 1943, he was the animator of resistance against the Germans; at present he is the Secretary of the party.

UGO MARGIOTTA is an old revolutionary anarchist with considerable experience in revolutionary matters having taken an active part in the Mexican and Spanish revolutions; for a number of years he lived in the U.S. from where he was expelled for having been instrumental in organizing various important strikes.

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29. Redistribution of Naples Newspapers

The change in circulation allowance of certain Naples newspapers is as follows:

70,000 "La Voce" (previously 50,000)
35,000 "Il Giornale" (previously 45,000)
35,000 "L'Azione" (now to be twice weekly instead of weekly)

"LA VOCE" is the most popular evening newspaper in Naples as it represents two parties, the Socialists and Communists. The Liberal party's "IL GIORNALE" has protested against the reduction of its circulation allowance while that of its rival has been increased. It is believed that Benedetto Croce has supported their protest.

30. The Palermo Propaganda Shop

As a general thing, most persons visiting the shop show much diffidence about saying anything, since for twenty years they have lived under a regime which never permitted them to express a dissenting opinion. It is possible therefore only to collect some opinions of young people who often express themselves with foolish criticisms of dislike, or occasionally to find some person who is more explicit.

Not a word was said in favor of pictures or prisoners of dead Germans, but much anger was expressed when pictures of pro-fascists were seen in similar circumstances. In this connection it is interesting to note the dread and the interest with which a continuous crowd observed photos concerning Caruso's trial. Since comment in this case was never favorable it seems that people are pleased to see (a new thing in Sicily) that someone has paid heavily for his crimes.

Pictures in which are shown the power or the abundance of American material have made great impression, and almost all the comments were in connection with the poverty and contrasting conditions in Italy.

31. Library at Canicatti

Although a center of 35,000 inhabitants, Canicatti did not have a community library until recently. About 3000 volumes have been collected. The Sindaco, Guarino Amella, was interested in the project

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C I N E M A

32. Audience Reaction on film "Vigilia di Guerra" (Why We Fight) Rome

The film certainly produced a most lively reaction. The audience at the Corso, which is normally most sedate, resembled that of a provincial music hall on Saturday night. Each time Hitler or Mussolini appeared on the screen there were loud booings and hissings. Comments were expressed freely at various points. Particular emotion was registered at:

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1) German action against the Church
2) The coupling of young children for reproduction purposes
3) The training of children for war.

The general effect of the film was to cause sustained interest, enthusiasm and amusement at the ridiculous posturings. But the particular effect was that it made people think, and caused controversy. It was found to be bitter medicine. Various points stated were:

1) The film was obviously made for the Americans, as explained in the preface, and not for Italians who know only too well their past mistakes.

2) The plans of Germany and Japan to conquer the world were considered by some to have been exaggerated for the purposes of the film.

3) Not only Italians applauded Mussolini in those days, but also sections of America and England.

4) Disappointment was expressed that Italy should be placed in the same category as Germany -- no distinction being made.

5) The film could have been more convincing as propaganda to Italians; it leaves loopholes for controversy. Its effect, although salutary, is not sufficiently so.

A special ovation was given to Marshal Chiank-Kai-Shek. From the technical point of view the film was generally admired and considered excellent. At the end there was applause.

PUBLIC OPINION

33. Public Opinion and the Sicilian Separatist Movement (From 276 E S Report)

A usually reliable source confirms the general impression gained from reading the Italian press that the Government is considerably preoccupied with the progress of the Separatist movement in Sicily. In some circles England is openly accused of secretly favoring Sicilian separatism in the hope of obtaining an ascendancy over the island in order to counterbalance the thrdat of rising Russian influence in the Mediterranean which she is said to fear the Russian armies' ad-

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A usually reliable source confirms the general impression gained from reading the Italian press that the Government is considerably preoccupied with the progress of the Separatist movement in Sicily. In some circles England is openly accused of secretly favoring Sicilian separatism in the hope of obtaining an ascendancy over the island in order to counterbalance the thrdat of rising Russian influence in the Mediterranean which she is said to fear the Russian armies' advance in Jugoslavia, and the Communists in Italy continue a subtle policy of outward conciliation and collaboration, whilst their press and propagandists continue to make use of every small opportunity for secretly increasing the state of tension amongst the population already harassed and discontented for so many major reasons. [redacted]

34 Sicilian Reactions to News of Caruso Trial and Related Incidents

Sicilians have watched the trial of Caruso and his secretary with great interest. The lynching recalled similar incidents in pre-Fascist Fascist and Nazi-Fascist days. This lynching is considered a natural explosion of human anger and desire for revenge, rather than a single isolated incident.

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Regarding the difference between the death sentence for Caruso and 30 years penal servitude for his secretary, it is felt that they were equally guilty.

The small number of guards, and the poor choice of court space are considered signs of the inefficiency and incapacity of the government. Blaming the lynching on fascist instigation and agitation is considered childish, since it is really the government which does not know how to administrate justice, Sicilians feel. (B-2)

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I NO. 38

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

TRANSPORTATION OF UMBRIAN PRODUCTS TO OTHER NEEDIER REGIONS OF ITALY

Report submitted by a PWB officer on the food situation in Umbria with regard to the above:

Information from Sig. MERCURELLI, Commissioner appointed by the Italian Government to the management of the FONDAZIONE AGRARIA DI SAN PIETRO (three large farms, 5000 acres, producing oil, wine and grain.) According to him the Umbrian grain harvest will yield about 900,000 quintals, 600,000 being needed in the province until the next harvest allowing the shipment of 300,000 quintals. AMG plans have so far requested 100,000 quintals to be shipped to Rome, and shipments began Sept. 26.

Wine is lacking in Umbria, due to military bivouacking in the vineyards, and the lack of proper sprays, which caused crop damage.

Oil is short now in Umbria, but beginning in Mid-December it should be plentiful from the exceptionally good crop. The bulk of the crop will be ready in January and February, and continue to be made until the second part of April. Tools have been established, but a high degree of humidity and/or heat will increase the acidity of oil and spoil its quality.

Mercurelli feels the price paid for grain was too high; the farmers should have received 500 L. per quintal instead of 900.

Salt is the most generally felt lack in Umbria. Perugia has had two distributions of 100 grams each per head. Peasants will not sell products but will trade for salt.

Chiefly in towns and cities there is a great deal of discontent, particularly among white collar workers, resulting in increased enrollment for the Communits party. Workers in big industries are particularly badly off; the Perugina, candy factory, was practically destroyed and is closed; 400 workers are unemployed. In Foligno, the industrial town, all the following plants are destroyed and the workers unemployed: Meat canning plant, slaughtering 500 heads daily; Railway repair shops with 200 workers; sugar refinery, 3000 workers; Macchi Aircraft Factory, 4000 - 5000 workers; several printing plants,

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Complaints: 1. Car requisitionsing -- Allied military personnel of all ranks requisition cars practically in the streets, very often without giving a receipt; this has changed the population's friendly attitude to one against the Allies. 2. Tight curfew regulations (lately relaxed in Perugia itself) followed by 5 - 15 days in jail for infractions of a few minutes. 3. Lack of transportation.

Information from owner-manager of 300 acre farm near Perugia: He knew little of the grain situation, sending his crop to the pools and not worrying beyond that.

The lack of transportation has greatly increased the livestock

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prices; a pair of oxen costs about 120,000 L. in Umbria, against 40,000 in southern Italy.

He believes that Italian Food Agencies, like SEPRAL, may give wrong suggestions to AMG on the problem of food collection at the source.

Information from Judge APPONI, head of Perugia Food Commission: He confirmed the figure of 900,000 quintals of grain for the province Granai del Popoli, 600,000 being needed for the province for the year. It is believed the sudden increasein Granai del Popolo receipts is due to the threat of a parasite, so the farmers wished to make sure of some return. Perugia wishes very much to exchange the 200,000 quintals, above the AMG order for Rome, for olive oil (until Dec. 1944, when the new crop begins to come in), salted fish and fats. After January, Perugia province will be able to export about 10,000 quintals of oil. Apponi confirms the discontent over the salt situation, which may break into open manifestation. Perugia Province, with 500,000 population, allowing 300 grms a head, needs 1800 quintals of salt per month. Apponi feels it would be advisable to rebuild the stocks of salt, thus releasing current transportation (civilian) facilities now busy importing it. In addition between 15 Nov. - 15 Dec., an additional2200 quintals are needed for preserving pork when the pigs are slaughtered. AMG should organize a salt convoy to bring in the 58,000 quintals of salt needed for the next two months, Apponi feels, bringing it from the Adriatic. At present whatever salt reaches Perugia comes from Volterra.

There are 104 trucks left in Perugia province, many too small to be of any use, and all in such bad shape that complete overhauling is necessary after each trip.

120,000 head of the usual 175,000 oxen are left, so the province cannot afford any export of cattle. SEPRAL put a ban on exportation but nevertheless on Sept. 22, AMG Perugia ordered 400 head from Perugia and 280 from Bastia to be sent to Rome; on Sept. 27, 120 additional head were sent. Also the Vatican Food agencies come to Perugia for cattle and during September took 40 head from Marsciano, Todi and Torgiano, to Rome. Apponi recommends that this practice cease because of the lack of cattle for Perugia.

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Information from D. Giammaroni, graduate in agricultural science and farmer: The normal potato crop in Perugia totals 20,000 quintals, but this year only 12,000 quintals are available, of which Perugia city alone needs 5000. The potato producing zones are Colfiorito (near Foligno), producing 7000 quintals usually, and Città di Castello region. Colfiorito this year has 3000 quintals and Città di Castello practically none, the Germans having removed most of the crop.

The foregoing information was checked through supplementary conversations with persons in Perugia and in two farms; the situation may be summarised as follows:

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1) The shipment of grain may begin without delay, transportation permitting (so far it has all been by rail.)

2) The salt situation is a serious one, not only for human consumption, but for preservation of pork in the approaching slaughtering season. A lack of salt may hamper the initiative shown by peasants in raising prolific sows for sale, and deprive the population of cities of sorely needed meat provisions.

APPENDIX II No. 38

INFORMATION ON PRATO SUPPLIED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES

In a conversation with Conte Meoni on Friday, 22 Sept. the latter estimated that out of a population of about 60,000 inhabitants in Prato, 20,000 or a third were Communist. Conte Meoni said the situation had got out of hand, as the Communist leaders were themselves afraid of their own followers. He outlined three phases of development in the political situation; the first was one of rigorous Communist action during the early days of liberation, when partisans and others shot summarily, without legal procedure, about 40 persons (managers of factories and bourgeois elements who were said to be fascist). The Allied Military Government, according to Conte Meoni, stepped in and threatened the severest disciplinary action, which sobered the working class population and left-wing leaders.

A third phase however was being reached now, because the Communist leaders were saying that they could no longer be responsible for the actions of their followers, and this would be especially the case if directors and managers and employers of the big textile industries were to return to Prato and attempt to get control of the factories, which for the most part have been taken over by the workers. The situation was therefore very serious. The standard of living among the workers was very high, as textile workers received as much as 200 lire a day.

Conte Meoni is a youngish man of about 35, with a rather florid countenance, who claimed to have the loyalty of partisans and workers on the grounds that he had been a partisan in Potente's ARNO DIVISION, (which had operated on the Prato Magno and consequently had many adherents from Prato.) It was evident from the conversation that he intends to go to Prato to investigate conditions on behalf of industrialists who were themselves too timid to go.

[illegible] Lavoro in Prato.

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Dott. Carlo MAGNI, leader of the Democrazia del Lavoro in Prato, (and one of the founders of the Party in Florence) corroborated the fact that political conditions in Prato were serious. The only solution, according to him, was for the Allies to take a strong hand, and set the factories going again, so as to give employment to the working class population? Factories in Prato could roughly be classified in two categories; the big textile works, and the "officine meccaniche", or machine tool factories, that kept the former supplied and in good order. To reactivate Prato, it was necessary to start the Officine Meccaniche working first. Dott. Magni submitted two lists, one of machine-tool factories in good working order, partly damaged and totally destroyed, and one of textile factories similarly classified.

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The following is a list of machine tool factories and textile factories and their condition:

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

Romeo Coppini e Figli
Duilio Bonecchi
Nigro Armando
Cini Gastone
Beni e Borchi
Collini Antonio

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES PARTLY DAMAGED

Banchini e Guastini
Bardazzi e Ciatti
Gironi e Gattai
Guastori Silvio
Parigi Domenico
Baroncelli e Bigagli

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES TOTALLY DESTROYED

Gino Pietro

TEXTILE FACTORIES IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

ACCIAIOLI Ruggero
Berretti Romualdo
Mariotti Alessandro
Gino Luconi
La Romita
Il Fabbricone
Lucchesi Guido
Mazzini Giuseppe
Querci Donatello
Biagioli Graziano
Benelli Alieto
Benelli Gino
Aliberto Nannicini e Co.
Masolini Gino
Lanificio di Mezzana
Vannucchi e Senesi

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Beni e Borchi
Collini Antonio

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES PARTLY DAMAGED

Banchini e Guastini
Bardazzi e Ciatti
Gironi e Gattai
Guastori Silvio
Parigi Domenico
Baroncelli e Bigagli

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES TOTALLY DESTROYED

Gino Pietro

TEXTILE FACTORIES IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

ACCIAIOLI Ruggero
Berretti Romualdo
Mariotti Alessandro
Gino Luconi
La Romita
Il Fabbricone
Lucchesi Guido
Mazzini Giuseppe
Querci Donatello
Biagioli Graziano
Benelli Alieto
Benelli Gino
Aliberto Nannicini e Co.
Masolini Gino
Lanificio di Mezzana
Vannucchi e Senesi
Tempesti Omero
Cocchi Angelo
Ditta Campolmi Leopoldo (Rifinizioni)

TEXTILE FACTORIES PARTLY DAMAGED

Calami Giovacchino
Saccenti Paolo
Manifattura del Bisenzio
Textile Factory di Casarsa
Guarducci Dino
Bini Umberto e Fratelli
S. Martino

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S.A.Mitle
Cangioli
Sbraci Vasco
Gatti
Deni R.R.
Troni Michelangelo
Pacini Luigi
Pecci Luigi
Biagioli Sestiolo
A. e G. Forti

TEXTILE FACTORIES TOTALLY DESTROYED

Chiostri Guidi Mario
Calamai (S. Paolo)
Figli di Giuseppe Querce
Franchi Orlando
Bardazzi Foresto
Maria D'Alfonso
Morelli Fzio
Pistolozzi Siro
Vallecorsi Oreste
Sante e Cecconi
Pratesi e Badiani
Beni e Pangani
Lenzi Francesco
Palandri Silvano
Cecchi e Piccini
Soldoni e Frati
Neri Omero

One electrical transformer of the Società Elettrica di Valdarno. was still intact, as it was covered by debris from Allied bombing, and consequently not mined by the Germans. This transformer could probably be set going again without undue difficulty.

Dott. Magni confirmed that employers and managers of Prato industries now resident in Florence or elsewhere, are afraid to return because Communists had spread the rumor in the town that they would

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Pacini Luigi
Pecci Luigi
Biagioli Sestiolo
L. e G. Forti

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Chiostri Guidi Mario
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Franchi Orlando
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Maria D'Alfonso
Morelli Fzio
Fistolozzi Siro
Vallecorsi Oreste
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Dott. Magni confirmed that employers and managers of Prato industries now resident in Florence or elsewhere, are afraid to return because Communists had spread the rumor in the town that they would judge them in their own way. Communist leaders, including the Sindaco Dino Saccenti, had also openly said that they could not be held responsible for the security of these gentelemen, should they return. Dott. Magni thought that the Allied government should make them responsible, because without managers and highly trained technicians, work would never start again.

Persons to contact in Prato for political information are Signor Toccafondi and Signor Pieragnoli at the C.S. Via Magnolfi N°. 8.

The population of Prato is around 75,000 inhabitants, according to Dott. Magni, recently many people from Vernire and Cantegallo having come into Prato as refugees, these towns being devastated by war. He calculates that the population of Prato has swollen by some 10,000 persons.

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As regards food, it is necessary to supply flour, because at present wheat cannot be processed in the mills. The population has been without the following foodstuffs for over two months: Sugar, fats and meat, though 30 grams of sugar per person was recently distributed.

APPENDIX III NO. 38

UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE STUDENT ACTIVITIES

On the 22 August, 1944, a meeting of the Students Union was held under the auspices of the Youth Front (Fronte della Gioventù). It then became apparent that a large section of those present intended to include all University students in a single Youth Front Movement, so that they should come entirely under its jurisdiction. Many students objected to this proposal because they were aware of strong Communist tendencies in the Youth Front, although it had declared itself to be non-political. Those in opposition held a meeting on 1st September, presided over by the Professor of Philosophy LAMANNA. On this occasion a programme was agreed upon covering the relations between students and Administration; between Professors and students; and the election of the Student representatives.

On 4th September the Facoltà di Lettere (Belle Lettere) met for the election of its representatives and the discussion of other features of university life. The members of the Youth Front caused disturbances and objected to Lamanna's presence, on the grounds that in previous years he had been rather compromised with Fascism. He consequently left, in order not to create further disturbances. Lamanna's place was taken by MASTRELLI, a student prominent in the anti-Youth Front movement. The elections were finally held and resulted in the defeat of the Youth Front by an overwhelming majority. Other faculties followed suit, during the following days, and in all the Youth Front was more or less defeated, except in the Faculty of Political Economy. In consequence of this defeat, it appears that the Communist Party has issued written orders to the Youth Front to get control of the University Youth Organizations at all costs.

The anti-Youth Front movement also declared itself non-political and as belonging purely to the University; in fact it includes all

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The anti-Youth Front movement also declared itself non-political and as belonging purely to the University; in fact it includes all parties and counts among its members a few independent Communits. Those prominent in it belong chiefly to the Facoltà di Lettere; they are MASTRELLI, ZOLI, STRADA, COLAPRETE (these last two belong to the Social Christian party) and others. It has issued a manifesto calling for a free University newspaper, and advocating greater unity between the University and other cultural bodies.

The most prominent members of the Youth Front are: GAUDENZI of the Facoltà di Economia Politica, BRAIBANTI of the Facoltà di Lettere and a few others.

On the 15th September there was a second meeting of the Facoltà di Lettere, which discussed:

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a) The removal of undesirable elements in the Administration and among the students. (For example, there is a certain Dr.Sacchi in the Administration whom the Students wish to remove, although the competent authorities have decided otherwise.)

b) The exercise of a certain control by the Students over the proper handling of finances, in order to prevent irregularities.

c) Aid for Students who have suffered war damages or are in need of financial help.

d) A request to the Rector that he should annul the results of all examinatins and degrees conferred after September, 1943. This last proposal has been very much criticised.

e) A closer union between Professors and Students and at the same time a greater independence for the latter.

Should there be any serious disagreement between Students and the Authorities, the decision was reached that Students should if necessary resort to a strike, this being the only weapon available to them.

It was agreed that the decisions reached at this meeting would be submitted to the other faculties for their acceptance.

The Rector's inaugural address delivered on the 15th September was much applauded and considered both dignified and stirring. The appointment of Professor Calamandrei as Rector has received the wholehearted approval of Student circles.

The following is the translation of the manifesto issued on 4 September, 1944, by the Anti-Youth Front Movement on the cultural activities of the University of Florence:

1) In order to ensure free discussions of a general character, critical and philosophical, the Faculties of Belles Lettres and Philosophy, of Law and Political Science, call for the continuance of the Accademia Filosofica (hilosophical Academy.)

2) A policy should be followed which will develop a spiritual and intellectual intercourse between the University, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Musical Conservatory.

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2) A policy should be followed which will develop a spiritual and intellactual intercourse between the University, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Musical Conservatory.

3) The attempt should be made to organize a free University newspaper, possibly in common with the Musical Conservatory and the Academy of Fine Arts.

The programme in this manifesto was proposed by the representatives of the Faculty of Belles Lettres.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT 25TH JULY AND ITALO-GERMAN RELATIONS

The following report comes from a right wing Italian collaborator who was formerly employed by the Italian High Command.

(NOTE: This report is the second in a series of three under the general title "Secret Italo-German Relations after 24 July 1943." beforehand A third report is promised, dealing with the German reactions to the situation described at the end of the following, and showing how new means were adopted by them to carry out the subjection of Italy.)

The meeting between Hitler and Mussolini a few days before the 25 July marked the beginning of the downfall of Fascism, and indeed that of the Italian nation, sounding the alarm in the Nazi camp.

Hitler, already warned by secret reports of Italy's intention to break away from Germany, found it easy to see through Mussolini, notoriously impulsive and with his habitual lack of self-control increased still further by the military situation.

On Mussolini's return to Rome there occurred the well-known plot of the Fascist ringleaders, anxious only to place on his shoulders all the responsibility in order to carry out undisturbed their plans for a new government which would merely be a new facade. Ciano, Bottai, Grandi, Federzoni, De Bono and others therefore got together for the purpose of convoking the Grand Council in order to throw out Mussolini, leaving him only some minor office or other in the government in order to deceive the public. By the terms of Grandi's motion, Mussolini would have relinquished the office of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Head of all Party Organizations, and been left merely with that of Minister of State.

But the unexpected happened. There was not only one plot afoot; there were actually three, each quite independent of the others; so that when all three went off at once the explosion was such as to blow Fascism to bits, overthrow the Duce and take completely by surprise all the conspirators, who certainly never expected such results

At this point it is necessary to explain what were (and what results were expected from) the three so strangely related plots, especially as the final and completely unforeseen developments arising from them cleared the ground for the secret Italo-German collaboration

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Hitler, already warned by secret reports of Italy's intention to break away from Germany, found it easy to see through Mussolini, notoriously impulsive and with his habitual lack of self-control increased still further by the military situation.

On Mussolini's return to Rome there occurred the well-known plot of the Fascist ringleaders, anxious only to place on his shoulders all the responsibility in order to carry out undisturbed their plans for a new government which would merely be a new facade. Ciano, Bottai, Grandi, Federzoni, De Bono and others therefore got together for the purpose of convoking the Grand Council in order to throw out Mussolini, leaving him only some minor office or other in the government in order to deceive the public. By the terms of Grandi's motion, Mussolini would have relinquished the office of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Head of all Party Organizations, and been left merely with that of Minister of State.

But the unexpected happened. There was not only one plot afoot; there were actually three, each quite independent of the others; so that when all three went off at once the explosion was such as to blow Fascism to bits, overthrow the Duce and take completely by surprise all the conspirators, who certainly never expected such results

At this point it is necessary to explain what were (and what results were expected from) the three so strangely related plots, especially as the final and completely unforeseen developments arising from them cleared the ground for the secret Italo-German collaboration and the powerful influence of the Italian Section of Munich.

(1) The German coup, prepared at Munich on the model of similar plots, had been thought out with the greatest care, not only Himmler, but also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the General Staff and the Political Police having a hand in it.

The substance of it was as follows: By means of a carefully prepared night movement carried out with the very greatest secrecy, one fine morning it would be announced in Italy, in the customary grandiloquent terms, that the Duce, withdrawing to lofty and complete retirement (in reality to a villa guarded by S.S.), had appointed as his Deputy (Luogotenente) Farinacci; that Field-Marshal Rommel had as-

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sumed the command of the Army, and similarly for the Navy and the Airforce. The royal family would be controlled through its German relatives, faced with a 'fait accompli', and assured that it would be respected at least in form. The Germans were not particularly worried about it; yet it was from this quarter that came the blow which ruined the German plans.

As for public opinion, used as it was to being moulded by the press and radio and standing in awe of the not inconsiderable German armed forces, it would easily swallow one more pill; the heads of the Munich Section were convinced they could even provoke enthusiastic popular demonstrations. The pack of Fascist leaders would have been only too glad to fall in line in order to keep their positions.

In view of the careful preparation and well-known skill of the Germans in carrying out such operations, there was every prospect of smooth and easy success.

(2) What may be called the internal Fascist plot had, apart from the object of personal defence, that of isolating Mussolini and forming a so-called constitutional government from among the same Fascist leaders, who had secured the approval of the Crown through Duke Acquarone. It was thought that the King, faced with a decision of the Grand Council posing as a National Assembly, would not only obtain Mussolini's resignation, but entrust to the members of the council the formation of the new government. The new government would then have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, and initiated negotiations for a separate peace with the United Nations.

(3) The coup d'etat of the Crown, on the other hand, followed out that of the Fascist leaders, taking as its starting point the vote of no confidence in Mussolini passed by the Grand Council in order to carry out an energetic purge of all Fascists and form a Military Government. The General Staff was to support the King by placing the country under strict control. Meanwhile the split with Germany would be realized and at the same time negotiations for a separate peace with the United Nations would be initiated.

The three plots were put into execution almost simultaneously, and events followed one another in rapid succession as follows:

The Grand Council met during the night of 24 July, and soon [illegible] in which insults and vulgar abuse

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The three plots were put into execution almost simultaneously, and events followed one another in rapid succession as follows:

The Grand Council met during the night of 24 July, and soon degenerated into a family squabble in which insults and vulgar abuse were hurled from side to side. Farinacci, feeling that all was lost for him, slipped out by a side door and sought refuge in the German Embassy, from which he later escaped wearing German uniform.

Grandi's motion took Mussolini by surprise, and the Grand Council was obliged actually to pass the vote of no confidence in Mussolini.

At this point events ran away with the plotters; and while the Fascist leaders were showing the King the vote of no confidence and expecting to be called, as agreed, to form the new government, the King sent for Mussolini, had him arrested (having perhaps heard of the German plan) and entrusted Badoglio with the formation of a new government with military powers.

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The German plan was doomed from the start by the absence of the principal actor, as the first move was to have been the seizure of Mussolini. His disappearance under close arrest brought the German machinery to a sudden stop; and as it is a fact proved by the experience of the ages that the Germans are completely incapable of changing a fixed plan in a hurry, the whole scheme came to a halt. Not till three days later did orders come through to locate Mussolini; and it is well known that Mussolini was continually moved around to prevent the Germans from finding him.

The Fascists who had, in the Grand Council, set the spark to the powder, were thunderstruck by the results and were soon fully occupied seeking assurances of their personal safety from the new Badoglio government, which in the meantime was carrying out by the agency of General Carbone numerous arrests of Fascist leaders and generals of known Fascist and pro-German tendencies.

The Munich Section was taken completely by surprise. There was no alternative plan, as no one had dreamed that the King would take matters into his own hands. There was thus an actual lull during which Italy might have broken away from Nazi Germany; but the Government, caught up in the whirlwind liquidation of Fascism, was too busy with home affairs, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs could not be trusted as during the Fascist regime it had become an association for contraband and illicit speculation.

Thus passed the opportune moment for winding up the Italo-German alliance and the Munich Section, with the active cooperation of other secret German agencies, set to work energetically making up for lost time as regards the unexpected development of the Italian situation.

Here it must be pointed out that, whereas it is now claimed that Fascism was liquidated by the more or less democratic forces of anti-Fascism, such assertions are disproved by historical facts.

The painful truth is that the lauded anti-Fascists in Italy and abroad learned of the end of Fascism and the arrest of Mussolini on the morning of 26 July, and arose to exploit to their own advantage the situation brought about without their knowledge, creating legends and claiming non-existent virtues, without worrying in the slightest about the German menace which was gathering over Italy.

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A superficial view of politics, [illegible]al ambition and vanity, the love of pointless speeches and discussions, trammeled anti-Fascism as they had previously trammeled Fascism, and cleared the way for the tragic events of 8th September.

Questions of principle raised inopportunely by personalities called anti-Fascists because they had belonged to pre-Fascist governments, together with petty jealousy between the various groups deprived the Government of the cooperation it needed so badly. The lack of a serious, really national anti-Fascist movement, leaving the Badoglio government with no solid foundation within the country, prevented it from concentrating on the threatening diplomatic and mili

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tary situation by leaving it alone to deal with the internal situation, which could easily have been handled, at least temporarily, if only the anti-Fascist movement had given a minimum of cooperation in men worthy of the name.

These factors certainly did not escape the vigilance of the Munich Section. The work to be done had now increased far beyond what had been foreseen.

The fall of Fascism and the formation of the military government of Badolgio had cut off at a stroke all the fawningly servile relations which they had enjoyed from Fascist leaders, Ministers and flatterers, and German influence and control suffered accordingly. In the Ministries, military headquarters, and state offices the accustomed attitude of humble deference towards the Germans was replaced by a hostile atmosphere of distrust.

Thus the flow of information and with it the German control, ceased to function, and it was at this point that the great network of agents, informers, or -Germans, paid spies and those forced to work for the Nazis by blackmail, created over a period of years by the Munich Section, came into operation for the gradual military and political occupation of Italy.

Of the greatest importance, as far as the present survey is concerned, is the period from 25 July to 8 September, 1943. During these 45 days the present tragic state of the country was moving ever nearer, despite the continuous but vain efforts of the Badoglio government to clear the reefs, while public opinion and the so-called anti-Fascists were quarreling about the use of 'Voi' and 'Lei', writing articles to the newspapers about changing the names of streets, and learning to salute by raising the hat instead of the right arm.

APPENDIX V NO. 38

SOME NOTES ON CAMPOBASSO

The following notes were made by a [illegible] Officer.

Some Italian soldiers of Campobasso had just arrived from Corsica where they had been for many many months with little news of Italy or from their people. As they were landing in Naples they greeted the

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Some Italian soldiers of Campobasso had just arrived from Corsica where they had been for many many months with little news of Italy or from their people. As they were landing in Naples they greeted the first person they met (who happened to be one of the women who greet all disembarking soldiers and sailors) with "And what is the news of Italy? What happens in our country?"

"Oh, haven't you heard? We're all playing harlot for the Americans."

This story, which has a rather wide circulation in Abruzzi-Molise, represents in a certain way the sense of degradation to which many Italians feel their country has fallen. And yet this section of the country is beginning to regain its feet, though it will be many years before a pre-war normalcy is reached. With slow heavy hand labor the blown bridges are being repaired; the Termoli-Campobasso railway expects to be finished this winter; there is regular transport to Naples

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at modest prices (320 lire) although one must wait three weeks for a place; there is some real Brazilian coffee in the coffee shops at 8 lire per cup; the schools have opened, the mail system -- though slow -- is effective; the cinemas are open again though the films are all old and of inferior quality; political organization is slowly getting under way. However, beneath these obvious occurrences there exists a deep weariness of the war; a great anxiety for the husbands and sons who are prisoners of war abroad; a great disillusion about the promises of the Allies -- though at bottom there is an essential sympathy for Americans in contrast to their feelings for Germans and Russians; a feeling that the war is being prolonged because of political manoeuvrings, and lastly, or rather firstly, there is the daily preoccupation and struggle for sufficient food -- though compared with Rome, Naples, and the larger cities, food prices are much lower.

Fruit and vegetables are rather cheap and plentiful; but if you want a full grown pig, it will cost perhaps 50,000 lire and even then you must be fortunate to find one at that price. Olive oil, grain, fresh meat, fish, etc., can all be bought on the black market. For the material and tailoring of a suit of clothes, one must pay around 25,000 lire. A pair of very inferior shoes costs 2000 - 2500 lire; one man said he bought a pair of these an in one week they were worn through. Coffee can be bought on the black market at prices varying from 400 to 1000 lire a kilo (this is army coffee). Cigarettes have jumped from 30 lire a package to 90 since the army moved north.

The schools, after having seen Canadians, English, Poles and Indians come and go through their halls, are now open again. All pupils must bring their own chairs and then they crowd into the few remaining rooms with glass in the windows. (Last winter the director of a school saw a soldier throwing the forms and furniture ouf of the school window and asked, "What are you doing with our forms?" "Fire for the nurses," said the soldier and continued with his work. Thus the furniture and many of the books from the library disappeared. As the stoves have also disappeared with the passing of the Army, it is expected that the schools will be closed for two months during the coldest weather.

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The attendance is only slightly lower than in normal times although the director would like to see it lower in view of the limited facilities. Many students come from distances as great as 90 km. and there is quite a transportation problem involved; those from the distant villages who can afford it board near the school for a sum of 25,000 lire for the school year, an extremely high price in these parts. Except for the dismissal of the director of the technical school, who was a Fascist, there have been no important changes in personnel. During the last year nearly all of the teachers have had to give private lessons to augment their insufficient salaries, and have been usually taking, instead of money from their pupils, payment in olive oil, coal, wood, foodstuffs, etc., or whatever the pupils' families most readily could give. This of course has led to much dis-

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crimination at examination time. Also the system of recommendation -- in which a friend or influential persons "recommends" to a teacher giving an examination that such and such a pupil should pass regardless of his marks -- has a further deleterious moral effedt on young students. (It is said that this practice is found all over Italy in the Schools.) The teachers have been promised a raise in salary as well as a special bonus for war indemnity.

A young teacher who is also vice secretary of the Socialist Party in Abruzzi-Molise says that their party and the Christian Democrat Party are the two important ones in the province. Before the war and before Fascism there were no Communists in the province, he said, as most of the people are small property owners. Now there are only a few Communists consisting of people who have nothing, and hope to get something that belongs to others. Nearly all of the Socialists are of the right (Reformed Socialists) and would not participate if there should be any kind of fusion with the Communists or any kind of leftward movement, he said. "We all listened eagerly for many weeks to Allied propaganda, clandestinely because it was prohibited," he said, "and we expected your friendship and cooperation as you said. But when you arrived you treated and are treating us differently -- as an enemy and defeated nation; this is having one major effect, namely you are forcing us to turn more and more to Russia, a thing that is abhorrent to many Italians. And yet we still place hope in the Allies, much more in American than in England," he added," America is still the ideal for us in the modern sense, in the democratic sense, and we hope that we may find ideas and help from there."

There is no strong political woof in the mentality of these people of Campobasso district. The traditional way for the peasants of the outlying villages to react to an unfavorable law or tax, is to collect about the house of the Sindaco or a public official and start shouting and threatening to break heads, which they sometimes do. Then the carabinieri must be called to put down the resistance and to make a few arrests.

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20 OCT 1944

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SUMMARY NO. 38

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information & Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

CENTRAL D S CTION, LIBERATED ITALY October 16, 1944.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 38

PART I - SUMMARY

(1) President Roosevelt during the week announced that the United States Government would grant credits in dollars to the Italian Government equivalent to the amount of Allied lire issued for the payment of American troops in Italy. Moreover the equivalent in dollars of remittances sent from the United States to people resident in Italy would be placed at the disposal of the Italian government, as also the value in dollars of the goods exported from Italy. These credits will be used by the Italian government to buy essential supplies for the civilian population. This important announcement has greatly relieved the minds of those who thought inflation might come as a result of the circulation of Allied currency, which many people feared was merely occupational without any real backing from the Allies. The promise of further supplies of foodstuffs and clothes has also been welcomed.

(2) The 452nd anniversary of the discovery of America was the occasion in Rome for a broadcast message by Bonomi to the American people, in which he pointed out how Italy was paying for the errors committed by Fascism, and said that he thought Italy was resuming her place among the democracies. It is now a year since Italy declared war on Germany and received the status of a co-belligerent. During this year her navy, air force and army have been fighting by the side of the Allies, and the patriots in occupied Italy have increased so much that they are now giving effective assistance to the Allies. As a result of this contribution to the Allied war effort, many Italians feel they deserve the status of an ally. Columbus Day was the occasion for a series of articles in the press recalling the historical friendship between America and Italy. The articles testify to a spirit of friendship which is sincere, felt by the Italian people. From several reports received it is clear that the Italian

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(3) Bonomi gave an interview during the week to the New York Times' Correspondent, in which he said that as he did not know exactly what Mr. Eden was reported to have said in the House of Commons about the Italian Empire he could not express an opinion on the matter. He pointed out, however, that Italian public opinion was particularly sensitive to any fact or work which gave the impression that other countries were disposing of Italy without consulting the wishes of the country. He went on to say that as conquerors would

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a defeated country. Later in the week it was made known that a news agency had ascribed to Mr. Eden a statement made by his questioner in the House of Commons. Mr. Eden had been asked "whether in view of the publication of Ministry of Information pamphlet 'The first to be free', recording that slavery in its worst form was practiced by the Italian government in the Italian colony of Somalia, and mal-administration, involving neglect of sanitation, public health, water supply, education, maintenance of public order which obtained in Eritrea and Somalia, imprisonment for years without trial and under bad conditions of persons guilty of no crime known to the laws of civilized countries, he will assure the house that H.M. Government is opposed to the return of colonies to Italy and that their declaration that the Italian Empire is irrevocably lost will be strictly adhered to." Mr. Eden replied, "Yes, sir." Although Mr. Eden did not employ the words of his questioner, he made it clear what were the views of the British government. Mr. Law in a reply to a question four days later made it clear that the future of Eritrea must await consideration by the United Nations at the conclusion of peace. In spite of the clear definition of the attitude of the British government on the question of the former Italian colonies, the anxiety in the Italian press seems to have been somewhat calmed by the statement that Mr. Eden did not use the words which had been attributed to him by the news agency.

(4) On Sunday, October 8th, Ruini, the Labor Democrat minister without portfolio, made a measured and lengthy speech defining the policy of his party. He made a plea for unity, and advocated a fusion of political parties, hinting in particular at his desire for the formation of a party approximating in character that of the Labor party in England. He gave some interesting facts illustrating the concrete achievements of the Italian government during the three months of its existence. 4000 km. of roads on the mainland had been put in condition again, 400 bridges rebuilt, the railway system in the south was working, and 2800 kilometres of secondary railway line rehabilitated, and 300 bus lines were in operation. In addition the government was building small temporary shelters for the homeless as quickly as possible, and giving assistence and subsidies to those who had to rebuild their homes. Ruini argued with eloquence that the friendship between Italy and England had in fact historically been maintained and that during what Croce had called the great civil war, those who now formed the Italian government had been on the side of England. He made it clear that the Labor Democrat party was in favor of a republic.

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(5) The trial of Azzolini, the director of the Bank of Italy, who is accused of handing over the gold reserves of the Bank to the Germans, was held during the week. Azzolini has been sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. Some of the left-wing papers, in particular UNITA, prejudged the case during the course of the trial to such an extent that in England for example, they would have been summonsed for contempt of court.

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(6) A bonus of 35 lire a day for the increased cost of living has been granted to men, and women who are the heads of families, in Rome, Naples and Florence. Elsewhere they will receive 30 lire a day. This bonus is retroactive and dates from August 16th. It is proposed to open a series of "ristoranti tipo", restaurants which will be controlled by the municipalities and which will serve meals at prices accessible to the pockets of the poorer classes.

(7) Reports from Sicily speak of the growing strength of the Separatist movement, which is reliably estimated as having 480,000 members. The declaration that the British government does not support the separatist movement, following on Don Sturzo's broadcast deprecating the movement, should dispel the belief encouraged by Finocchiaro-Aprile that the Allies were supporting the separatists.

(8) A suggestion has been made in the UNITA that electric current should be diverted from cinemas and places of public entertainment to factories to provide work for the unemployed. Another Communist leader suggested in conversation that as a gesture all electric current at present used for civilian consumption should be diverted to the factories in Rome, as not only would work be provided for some of the unemployed, but the realities of war would be brought home to the Italians in Rome. The sacrifices endured by the civilian population would benefit the workers, and would be considered as an admirable moral gesture. It is reported from Florence that the Mayor has suggested the closing down of theatres and cinemas in view of the present sufferings of the Italian people. These are signs that among some members of the governing class of present day Italy there is a real desire to help towards the more rapid winning of the war by sacrificing relative luxuries if by such sacrifices the working classes will benefit.

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CONFIDENTIAL NO. 37

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information & Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY OCTOBER 9, 1944.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 37

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PART I - SUMMARY

(1) The most important event of the week was President Roosevelt's statement announcing plans for aiding Italy. The announcement that 150,000 tons of wheat and flour would be sent to Italy, as well as 1700 vehicles, has been met with a sense of gratitude by Italians as the food and economical situation continues to be grave and is likely to become disastrous during the winter unless help is forthcoming from the Allies. The Italian press has been giving more space to statistics of food consumption in Italy. In particular a dispatch from the New York Times correspondent in Rome, dated 4 September, has been published in the Voce Repubblicana. According to these figures it is calculated the daily basic ration in Rome has a caloric value of 664. It is further calculated that the vital needs of the people require a basic ration of 1400 calories. It is thus clear that unless the food situation is improved by further imports and by more efficient internal distribution the Italians are likely to pass through a period of undernourishment during the winter. It is also clear that Italians are now generally aware of the plight of the lower bourgeoisie and working classes who have to exist on these basic rations, and more and more they draw comparisons with the more adequate rations provided in France and Belgium. The concrete proposals of President Roosevelt have done something to ease the situation in the minds of many Italians.

(2) Further reactions have been received to Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons. Many of these reactions deplore his references to the fact that the Lieutenant General's prestige is rising among the Italians. Some Italians close to the government have not failed to point out that by almost ignoring Bonomi and by going out of his way to praise Marshal Badoglio (who they point out is no longer a member of the government) Mr. Churchill has done much to weaken the position of Bonomi. From several reports received it is clear that the House of Savoy has lost much of the popularity

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ery political meeting someone in the audience interrupts the speaker by calling attention to the monarchy and almost invariably an anti-monarchical manifestation ensues. The simple Italian realizes that the House of Savoy bears a large share of the responsibility for Italy's present plight. Other points in Mr. Churchill's speech received more favorable response; in particular many Italians were pleased at his distinction between the Italian people and Fascism.

(3) The statement of Mr. Eden in the House of Commons that Great Britian considers that Italy's African Empire is irretrievably lost, and that the British government is opposed to the return of colonies to Italy, has aroused considerable interest. The right wing newspapers were shaken by this announcement as they had fondly imagined that Italy would automatically receive her old colonies back at the end of the war. In fact, articles appearing in this press remind one strangely of articles which appeared in the Fascist press before the war. There seems to be no realization that Italy has lost the war and that as a result she deserves certain punishment. The fact that Italy gratuitously declared war on France and England, and consequently prolonged the war and increased the burden of sacrifice of Britain in particular, seems to be entirely forgotten by many Italians today. The announcement of Mr. Eden therefore reminded people in Italy that they have to pay the price of losing the war. On the other hand the left wing press was also disturbed. The left wing parties are prepared, it would seem, to renounce Italy's right to colonies provided that the African colonies are put under some form of international government. They are not interested in imperialism or imperialistic ambitions as such, but would like the raw materials and economic benefits to be divided freely among all nations. The left wing therefore fear that England may be refusing Italy her colonies simply to annex them herself. This they consider would be a breach of the Atlantic Charter. Until this point is clarified, the left wing press is reserved in its comment.

(4) The controversy about the republication of the "MESSAGGERO" and other ex-Fascist newspapers continues.

(5) There is considerable dissatisfaction with the slowness with which epuration is carried out. Although many prominent Fascists have been arrested very few have so far been tried. It is fair to say that the machinery for proper legal trial inevitably took some time to organize and that now the tempo should increase. Nevertheless there is a general anxiety that those who were responsible for

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(6) The Russian Trade Union delegates have continued their contacts with their Italian opposite numbers. The delegates have stressed the part played by Russian workers in the war; they painted

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a picture of hard conditions and universal sacrifice in Russia which has done something to make the Italians realize that they are not alone in their suffering.

(7) Details have been published in the press of Monarchist officers tearing down party manifestos both at Grosseto and at Piedimonte Alife. In particular the Nembo Division has, it appears, been provoking the political parties at Teramo by trying to prevent the display of republican newspapers and by threatening the use of arms. Of course some of these newspapers contained caricatures of the House of Savoy which would offend the susceptibilities of monarchists, and the latter could therefore plead the justification of provocation.

(8) The problem of the large estates has come to the fore. In recent weeks many peasants whose houses have been destroyed by the war have been left in a desperate position. Laborers in many parts of the country receive wages that are inadequate to meet the rising cost of living. Without houses and in a desperate condition, and no doubt provoked by agitators they have in some cases already resorted to seizing the land of the absentee landlords. To prevent the possible spread of these illegal methods, the government is giving its attention to this in its cabinet meeting on Friday, October 6th. It is also reported that the government will appoint an Undersecretary of State for Food whose duty it will be to attempt to solve the food problems.

(9) As the war moves on towards the winter most Italians seem resigned to the fact that it may last in Europe for several more months. They realize that the coming winter will be grave, but in Sicily and the south of Italy at any rate conditions have improved during the last few months. The Granai del Popolo campaign has had a qualified success and a considerable quantity of grain has been collected at the pools. There is still however a tendency in all parts of Italy for Italians to cast their responsibilities on the shoulders of the Allies just as they are also inclined to excuse their failures by attributing the blame to the Allies. This lack of a sense of their own responsibility is one of the most serious defects in Italy today.

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Subject Sub Commission
Local Government

CONFIDENTIAL

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit 12 APO 512

CENTRAL D SECTION, LIBERATED ITALY OCTOBER 2, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 36

PART I SUMMARY

(1) The Cabinet met on Tuesday, September 26, and issued an important declaration whereby it recognized the supreme importance for Italy to have an efficient and authoritative government which could maintain the dignity and independence of the nation in front of the world and be worthy of the respect of the United Nations. The statement asserted that for such a purpose it was essential to reinforce the union of the six parties which since 1942 had established an alliance that had held good under the heel of the German invader and that had been reconfirmed by the creation of the government of national liberation. The Cabinet defined the aims of the alliance of the six parties as being the intensification of the war effort against the Germans and the Fascists, the most complete defascistization, and the construction of a democratic state both in letter and in spirit. The Cabinet recognized the necessity for the six parties to dedicate all their energy to the enormous tasks facing them. To secure this solidarity the parties must postpone, the declaration continues, until the moment in which the whole country can be consulted on the solution of the most important political and social problems. As a result of the truce between the parties these will pledge themselves to abstain from any agitation for any fundemental modification in the social structure though each party will preserve the right to discuss and to propose such modifications for the future. The parties also pledge themselves to solve within the government those problems which they consider it necessary to handle and to abstain from anything that might disturb such work. The parties also pledge themselves to respect the impartial authority of the democratic state which must safeguard order and preserve the liberty of all. They would see that their principles and their organizations demonstrate to public opinion that the parties in the government were operating in the determination that the individual aims of each party would remain subordinate to the final aim of liberating the country and of creating a democratic state which would interpret the collective will. The Cabinet decided to take the necessary measures immediately to solve the food and transport problems as well as those of agriculture and the more essential tasks of re-building, for this purpose they would seek the help of the democracies and also the active collaboration of all the progressive social forces of the country. The government proposes to establish contact with such forces by instituting special commissions of mixed political and technical personnel with the task of promoting the most satisfactory solution of the social, financial and economic problems of the day. For two or three weeks before this declaration some of the parties and in particular those of the left seemed to have forgotten [illegible] and that this membership entailed

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(2) This important declaration had hardly been published when the joint communique of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was issued. This statement was couched in the most friendly language and has made a favorable impression in Italian circles. In particular the statement that the President and Prime Minister were determined to encourage those Italians who want a political revival of the country and who are completing the destruction of the Fascist system, has met with favor. Italians have noticed that the Allied statement marks a great

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step forward in Italian relations with the Allies. In the first place it is noted with pleasure that the Allied Control Commission will henceforth be called the Allied Commission and that the British High Commissioner will now have the title of Ambassador, the title already held by the American representative. Above all importance is attached to the fact that the Italian government will have diplomatic representatives in Washington and London. The isolation which had obtained between Italy and the Allies has now been broken and although Italy remains a co-belligerent she secures some of the advantages of an ally. It is further appreciated that Italy will get help from UNRRA, and that technical and industrial experts will be sent to the country to help Italy in the reconstruction of her railways, roads and in the solution of her transport problems. Great pleasure is also expressed that Italy will now be able to resume commercial relations with Allied countries. To many Italians this declaration came as a surprise and although it did not go as far as some would have liked, it has gone much further than many had dared to hope possible. Reponsible Italian politicians and members of the government have for some weeks both in public speech and in private conversation complained that the government was unable to operate owing to the rigid control exercised by the Allies. The assurance that the government will now be given greater responsibility and greater powerwill enable it to prove its merits. Up till now there has been a danger that any failure on the part of the government could be easily excused by casting the blame on the Allies. Only the Fascists could derive any pleasure out of the rigid control of the Italian government as in this way they hoped that the democratic forces of the country would be discredited. The declaration of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill has gone further to strengthen the democratic forces in Italy than any single event during the last twelve months. Churchill's speech shed further light on the attitude of the Allies and in particular that of Great Britain towards Italy. Some Italians have noticed that a new note of friendliness has recently crept into the Prime Minister's speeches and attribute this to his visit to Italy where as he himself says, he was moved by the extraordinary warmth of the welcome accorded to Allied troops as well as to himself. Democracy is still a delicate infant in Italy and much will have to be done in order to nourish it before it can be expected to be strong enough to resist the reactionary or authoritarian influences which threaten it on either side. The growth of democracy in Italy has been surprisingly rapid in the last few months but for its final success it will need the comprehension and the assistance of the sister democracies and for this reason the statement of Roosevelt and Churchill has been particularly welcome.

(3) Togliatti made an important speech during the week at the conclusion of the conference of the Communist Federation of Rome. He spoke at length of the reactionary forces still at work in the state. Although the government had changed on the top he declared that many of the prefects and public officials were still Fascists and were consequently surrounded by reactionary elements of the old regime. He mentioned in particular that some of those Italians who shot the patriots at the orders of the Germans were still to be found in the ranks of the armed forces and that so far it had not been possible to remove them. Epuration was slow he said and must be accelerated. He complained that the youth of the country was not allowed to participate in sufficiently large numbers in the fight against the Germans in Italy. The present sacrifices which the Italian people

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the rising cost of living and the shortage of food. He pointed out the contrasts existing between the poverty of the masses on the one hand, living on bread, fruit and vegetables, and those with money who can go to almost any restaurant and buy a meal which would remind one of life in prewar England. He declared that the Communist party had no intention of changing the structure of the government and implied that when Northern Italy was reached the Socialists and Communists would remain in the goverment although they would probably demand a greater voice in the cabinet in view of the greater support they would have in the north. Referring to foreign policy he said that the best thing was not to make speeches about foreign policy at this moment since every word could be inevitably interpreted in a different way from the intention of the speaker. Problems of Italian Foreign policy he said could only be solved on the basis of internal policy. Italy can become a power respected throughout the world only when Fascism is completely destroyed inside the country and democracy and a regime of liberty and progress are recreated. He also asked for a greater relaxation of allied control on the Italian government and that greater responsibility be goven to the government.

(4) The Soviet Trade Union delegates arrived in Rome during the week and have been paying visits to the Italian Trade Unionists.

(5) The announcement that the Messaggero will reappear under a new title has aroused considerable criticism in the democratic press who see in the republication of this Fascist newspaper the attempt on the part of the reactionary forces to gain once more a hearing. The Perrone brothers who own the Messaggero were its proprietors before, during and after Fascism. Before Fascism, the newspaper represented nationalistic interests which coincided easily enough with those of Fascism. During the Fascism regime the newspaper supported the government one hundred percent. Other newspapers, such as Il Mondo, had the courage to stand up against Fascism and to be suppressed rather than give way on fundamental principles. The Messaggero not only supported Fascism but after 1935 indulged in the violent campaigns ordered by the government against England and America. After the armistice the newspaper extolled the Germanatrocities and was at the service of the Republican Fascists. It is natural therefore that the reappearance of this paper should have not only aroused the hostility of democratic elements but should also have angered decent non-political Romans who remember only too well the anti-British and anti-American, the pro-Nazi or pro-Fascist articles which appeared in this paper right up to the day before the liberation of Rome. It is natural that they should view with horror the reappearance of a paper which is still owned by the brothers Perrone and which might at any moment serve the same reactionary interests which it served so faithfully during the last twenty years. The defenders of the Messaggero maintain that it is non-political but it is sufficient to look into the pre-Fascist, Fascist and post-armistice history of the newspaper to see that this is not the case. The decision was taken by the Press Federation and by the Press Office of the Italian government but it is possible that the feeling of hostility aroused may be sufficiently strong to change the decision as to its reappearance. The P.W.B. press policy from all reports is more and more regarded as one of the most outstanding achievements of the democracies in Italy. When it is considered that it is a little more than a year since Mussolini fell and since Italy was fighting

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foreign policy he said that the best thing was not to make speeches about foreign policy at this moment since every word could be inevitably interpreted in a different way from the intention of the speaker. Problems of Italian Foreign policy he said could only be solved on the basis of internal policy. Italy can become a power respected throughout the world only when Fascism is completely destroyed inside the country and democracy and a regime of liberty and progress are recreated. He also asked for a greater relaxation of allied control on the Italian government and that greater responsibility be goven to the government.

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(5) The announcement that the Messaggero will reappear under a new title has aroused considerable criticism in the democratic press who see in the republication of this Fascist newspaper the attempt on the part of the reactionary forces to gain once more a hearing. The Perrone brothers who own the Messaggero were its proprietors before, during and after Fascism. Before Fascism, the newspaper represented nationalistic interests which coincided easily enough with those of Fascism. During the Fascist regime the newspaper supported the government one hundred percent. Other newspapers, such as Il Mondo, had the courage to stand up against Fascism and to be suppressed rather than give way on fundamental principles. The Messaggero not only supported Fascism but after 1935 indulged in the violent campaigns ordered by the government against England and America. After the armistice the newspaper extolled the German atrocities and was at the service of the Republican Fascists. It is natural therefore that the reappearance of this paper should have not only aroused the hostility of democratic elements but should also have angered decent non-political Romans who remember only too well the anti-British and anti-American, the pro-Nazi or pro-Fascist articles which appeared in this paper right up to the day before the liberation of Rome. It is natural that they should view with horror the reappearance of a paper which is still owned by the brothers Perrone and which might at any moment serve the same reactionary interests which it served so faithfully during the last twenty years. The defenders of the Messaggero maintain that it is non-political but it is sufficient to look into the pre-Fascist, Fascist and post-armistice history of the newspaper to see that this is not the case. The decision was taken by the Press Federation and by the Press Office of the Italian government but it is possible that the feeling of hostility aroused may be sufficiently strong to change the decision as to its reappearance. The P.W.B. press policy from all reports is more and more regarded as one of the most outstanding achievements of the democracies in Italy. When it is considered that it is a little more than a year since Mussolini fell and since Italy was fighting against England and America, it is astonishing that complete freedom of the press should have been introduced into Sicily and Sardinia and the mainland. Although there is no political censorship, and in Rome alone there are 10 daily newspapers and in the important towns in the provinces every party has its weekly newspaper and in some towns a daily newspaper, the high standard of some of these newspapers and the sense of responsibility which on the whole they show, is a considerable triumph. When it is remembered that there were more than two million official Fascists a little more than a year ago, and when it is remembered that the Allied armies are still fighting in Italy, it is remarkable that not only freedom of the press has been introduced on the scale that it has been but that it should not have been abused. The Allies as one responsible Italian pointed out recently,

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promised to bring freedom of the press and they have fulfilled this promise in an amazingly short time, so much so that Italy has been treated in regard to her press more in the nature of an Ally than that of a co-belligerent. The under-secretary of state for Press and Propaganda, Signor Spataro, made an important statement during the week when he declared that the control on the publication of newspapers at present was solely owing to the shortage of newsprint but that in the new press law it will be possible to publish books without submitting them to the Press Office. Books would only be suppressed if they conflicted with military censorship or offended the laws against Fascism. During the last few months there has been a slow but gradual cultural revival in Italy. La Critica, edited by Croce continues to be published. There are many literary and political reviews, some of which like Aretusa and La Rinascita, compare favorably with similar publications in England and America. In Rome, Naples and Bari publishing houses have begun gradually to print new books or reissue the books which were forbidden during the Fascist regime. Thus the Prime Minister's book, Le Vie Nuove del Socialismo, which was suppressed under Fascism, has just been republished. Some of the books published by Laterza and later suppressed by the Fascists have also been reprinted. The other great liberal publishing house, EINAUDI, has begun to publish again. The great need for these publishing houses at present is permission to translate English or American works. For this it is necessary for them to get in contact with British and American publishers, and postal communications are at present slow, thus hampering a most useful work.

(6) From all reports it is clear that Italians are contributing as much as is within their power towards the war effort. This is particularly noticeable in the areas north of Rome and near the front where the destruction of Italian cities and homes is on an unparalleled scale. Those cities, like Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, Foligno and Terni have been heavily damaged. Not only have a large number of houses and factories been destroyed but many structures remaining have been damaged and have no roofs. The Germans have been methodical in the destruction of bridges between Rome and the Adriatic front. An enormous work of reconstruction awaits Italian in the next few weeks. Otherwise many who are homeless may have to sleep during the winter without a roof over their heads. The food situation is grave in Central Italy and in Rome. It is grave partly because of the lack of transportation facilities for distribution. For example while food is plentiful in some of the villages of Umbria, it is short in Rome. The government is trying to handle the transport situation by creating a pool of transport. If they succeed in requisitioning the trucks available, then these could be put at the disposal of the government for the distribution of essential supplies, but more than anything else the government is faced with a psychological problem. It should frankly call upon the Italian people not only to produce the food necessary for the coming winter but also to see that it is collected and distributed adequately. Many of the methods adopted in wartime England for example could be usefully copied in Italy. Restaurants should be forbidden to serve food except on a rationed basis. All essential foods should be rationed. The sufferings endured by the working classes would be more readily accepted if they felt that such sacrifices as they were called upon to bear were shared universally. At present the wealthy Italians can

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Royal Government.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12. APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 2nd October 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 36

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Explanation of Reliability Rating.

Source (Reliability)		Report (Probability)	
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

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CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY October 2, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 36

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1 Press Reactions to Declaration of Solidarity issued by the Council of Ministers on 26 Sept. 1944

At their meeting at the Viminale on 26 September the Council of Ministers issued a declaration of solidarity between the six parties. Among the points was:

"The Council believes that to this end (supreme necessity that Italy should have an authoritative and efficient government) the strengthening of the union of the six parties is indispensable. Since 1942 there has been a pact of alliance, which pact was maintained during the fight against the German invaders and was reconfirmed by the creation of the Government of National Liberation."

ITALIA LIBERA (Party of Action) writes that this declaration is the most important political act since the formation of the government. This clearly shows the democratic, anti-fascist, forward-looking, character of the new government and the undertaking which it gives reaffirming in full the solidarity of the six parties of the coalition government, will endure until the election of a governmant.

IL RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) writes that the energetic call of the government in respect of the pact of truce is also a call to political reality and to the necessity of order and discipline. The government offers to the world the proof that Italy knows how to pull together in the most grave period of her history. This unity will help to re-enhance Italy's international prestige and is the first Italian contribution to the new order in Europe.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) The declaration of the Government is of the first importence because it is necessary at such a [illegible] of internal and external struggle that Italy has an authori-

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L'ITALIA NUOVA (? anarchist) writes that with its declaration the government wipes out its past and in words at least intends to do "all we have called upon them to do, and which for four months they have not wanted to do." The [illegible] that the men and parties of the government finally realize the gravity of their responsibilities.

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UNITA (Communist) affirms that once more the intrigues of the reactionaries and incentors of national discord have been baffled. With satisfaction and with pride the Communists prove the absence of any discordant note between the declaration of the Government and the recent speech of the Head of the Communist Party.

IL TEMPO (Independent) is pleased that a patriotic sense of civil necessity has made of six wills a single will whose first communication is an undertaking of honour to work on reconstruction leaving politics for a more opportune moment.

2 Reactions to the Joint Statement of Churchill and Roosevelt

There seems to be two shades of opinion that are frequently expressed in conversations with Italians on the subject of the new Italo-Anglo-American relations. One might be termed the immediate outlook, coming chiefly from those people who find the struggle for bread becoming daily more difficult and consequently hardly have patience for a long term political viewpoint -- these people just fall short of damning with faint praise the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration. They are happy of course about an improved future but it is too difficult for them to forget their present hunger long enough to become enthusiastic about long term politics. On the other hand there is the opinion of those who realize more fully the great problems of the war, reconstruction, and international politics, and who realize how slowly policies and relations evolve in this panorama; the people of this opinion look upon this act as a great forward step for Italy, not only in her own reconstruction but also for her future place in the international field. In a certain way, these two shades of opinion can be found in the minds of nearly all Italians, one of course dominating more than the other [illegible]

A student, about 25. "It is really the best piece of news that we have had for a long, long time. Did you see how enthusiastic the newspapers were? It is the first step, and I hope there will be more, toward material, political and social reconstruction of our country. Many of our people naturally cannot see this because they receive no immediate gains, but it is actually a stimulating piece of news."

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Publicity agent for the Democrats of Labor (political party), about 55. "It is a fine thing, a fortunate thing for Italy in this moment. Also the putting of Mayor LaGuardia in charge of the Allied Commission is another act that signifies friendship between Italy and the Allies. He is very sympathetic with the cause of Italy, we believe."

A discussion between a tailor, about 32, and a teacher of literature in a private school, about 35: The tailor: "First of all I should like to know just from where this help is coming -- from the time we began to fight the Germans, over a year ago, until the various sections of Italy have been liberated, we have been promised aid. From whom is it coming? From America? England? Or from the neutrals who trade with the Allies? When they speak of aid to Italy, I think immediately of material aid; for me the political question

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comes afterward. In fact, what good is the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration if our Government always has its hands tied? I think that it will take at least 5 years after the war has ended to have a policy purely Italian enacted on our behalf; and this can only be when all of the foreign soldiers have departed from our country.

"Naturally, as our newspapers say, one cannot help recognizing a certain good will on the part of our liberators in giving us these new favors. But what I can't see is that our public opinion considers these things as grand gifts granted to us by the generosity of the Allies. It seems to me that an autonomous government on our part could solve many of the pressing problems that the Allies, in the greater part, could never solve."

The Professor responded: "It is just your mania to disparage every measure that is made in our favor. On the contrary I think that these decisions of Churchill and Roosevelt will result in great benefits for us. I think that this is just the moment that the promised help is likely to materialize to our benefit."

An unemployed man about 31: "I am greatly relieved to know that the Allied governments have finally decided to consider our disastrous situation. I see a good sign in the fact that they have conceded a greater power to our Government; it signifies that, in the opinion of the victors, we must demonstrate that we are able to rehabilitate ourselves. This is a good opportunity to choose what one wants. I also think that behind the declaration is the desire of the Allies to substitute our troops for the ones that would eventually arrive from America or England; and it is not improbable that a strong nucleus of Italian troops will be sent against Japan when the war in Europe will be [illegible]. I also think that we should pay for all the favors that we receive."

A mechanic in a large factory, about 50: "We must be delighted if this help arrives, under whatever form, also including the greater authority for our government. We must not delude ourselves, however, because when this abnormal period is over, we shall find that the Allies will be the large stockholders and bondholders in all our fields of work -- although now we want to refuse to consider this dangerous side of the question because we have immediate need of help from them. When this happens, not a few will consider those

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A journalist of a bi-monthly paper: "The declaration of Churchill and Roosevelt is a decisive step toward the rehabilitation of the Italian people. Finally the Allies have taken actual consideration of the real state of Italy. The request of London and Washington for our ambassadors is a very hopeful sign for us. Although nothing was said about changing our status as co-belligerents, nor about Lend-Lease, one can see that Italy has been given the opportunity to put itself on a par with the United Nations and to no longer be considered as an enemy nation. I hope that the UNRRA aid will be accelerated and that we will be able to obtain material and financial aid for reconstruction. I also think that Churchill's visit to Italy impressed him in regard to the immediate need that we have for assistance. It is of great significance that the heads of the United Nations have realized -- by means of the lynching at the Palazzo di Giustizia -- that the Italian people have need of a government wit

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more authority and with more freedom. It is also an important step to change the ACC to AC; it signifies that the Italian people have reached a certain political maturity and that it has been recognized."

A university student about 23: "The Churchill-Roosevelt declaration has caused great interest among the student classes. We did not believe that after four months of liberation (Rome) that much would be given to Italy. To send ambassadors to London and Washington puts us on a par with the United Nations. We often compare Italy with France. Though France was an ally from the beginning, the fault of her rapid defeat was nevertheless only her own. Italy, on the other hand, though declaring war on America, has testified with her millions of prisoners, with her numerous anti-fascists, with her patriots, with her destruction of Fascism, that she feels spiritually and materially near to the cause of the Allies. Then France was immediately given the opportunity to punish the Nazi collaborationists, to choose her own government, to receive Lend-Lease, and to have a French army. But we have had to disarm citizens and patriots, and have had the ACC imposed upon us with the result of making our government look ridiculous. The declaration of Roosevelt and Churchill reached us at the right time, as we were beginning to doubt very strongly the liberty brought by the Allies."

A young university graduate, intelligent, reliable, with the conviction that he was interpreting the sentiments of his class, in a conversation with a TIB official said that President Roosevelt's recent statement cleared the Italian horizon of a dark cloud. Italians of all classes have waited long for a glimpse of what the Allies intend to do with Italy. Now they have it. It is only a glimpse, indeed, but most welcome and a great relief in the face of the past uncertainty. He said that this decision indicates that the Allies recognize the Italians' willingness to help in the general cause, a willingness made manifest through general behavior and with specific deeds particularly by partisan action in occupied Italy.

The immediate reaction to the news was: now we may hope for our future. However, upon more detached, cooler analyses, many ask the question: "Will they really do what they say, and how? Or is this only one more promise? More words?" And again were reassured remembering the commitments by UNRRA. Ever since the Allies entered Italy the Italians have tried to express in every possible way the thought that they could never get back on their feet without outside help. But great as the need for help may be they are anxious to earn

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A middle aged man of letters said that the news was the answer to the desperate questions Italians have asked themselves while helplessly watching the country go to ruin. What can we do? How can we help ourselves without friendly comprehension? Now we may at least hope. Thinking people; with this renewed incentive, will intensify their efforts. If the Italian government will use its greater freedom wisely and will give proof of efficiency, the people will be inspired with confidence and will give it their support. This, naturally, will start the climb upward out of the abyss. This promised help is of high psychological as well as material value.

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3 SUMMARY OF TOGLIATTI'S SPEECH, Sunday, 24 Sept.

A speech by Minister Togliatti, Sunday afternoon, September 24, marked the close of the Provincial Conference of the Rome Communist Federation. Togliatti's recurrent theme was: National Unity to fight reactionary forces is more necessary now than ever before in the life of the country. His opening phrases conveying to the audience the greetings of the party's Central Committee, were received with enthusiastic applause. He said that the new Communist organization being created not only in Rome but all over Italy, must become the fighting vanguard of the entire Italian population. He explained that this new party is composed of the working classes and of the people and its function is no longer restricted to criticism and propaganda. It takes an active, constructive part in the life of the country, beginning with plant or factory groups, all the way up to the men who represent the people and the party in the government. "The working class now intends to work side by side with other democratic forces, for liberation and for a democratic regime."

Togliatti then explained how the well-to-do classes were responsible for fascism and all its disastrous consequences, and affirmed that the reconstruction of Italy will be possible only if the working class will take an active part in the political life, as a new, guiding element.

"The problems that will face us after the war," he said," are due largely to the fact that fascism collapsed in such a manner that it was impossible to eliminate at once and completely those responsible for it, who are now busy setting up the framework of an anti-democratic reactionary Italy, once more pregnant with fascism, as she was before the March on Rome. With regard to the current criticism of the present government, he stressed that the Committee of Liberation, called also the National Front, is today the only movement with the right to govern the country, both for national and for international reasons, but added that "any other anti-fascist democratic party, with a good and well-established tradition, desirous of joining this movement, will receive our support for participation in the CNL".

Togliatti then dwelt on the conditions which stir up general discontent: a) failure, so far, to clean up all vestiges of fascism and remove from office all persons formerly assigned to their posts by fascism, and therefore exponents of fascism; b) economic problems, difficulties in obtaining food supplies, transportation, etc. "It is a matter of national honor and of necessity," he said,

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He added that the most keenly felt cause for discontent was Italy's military non-participation in the war. After the Germans were driven out everyone expected the youth of Italy to take up arms and fight to vindicate the country for the ills wrought against it by the Nazis. This has not been possible for reasons beyond our control, and all are bitterly disappointed.

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It is understandable how in the face of these circumstances, painful incidents such as the recent lynching of a nazi collaborator in Rome, may occur. But despite our understanding, we view the incident with grief and with deep concern... We deplore all violence. We don't want to create in our country an atmosphere of violence or of civil war because we know that it would lead to ruin.

Togliatti believes the people have faith in the present government, because some of its members have long fought fascism. At the same time the people's criticism of the slow action on the part of the government, robs it of the freedom necessary to lead the country toward renewal.

He then cited problems arising from time to time, and explained how the communists deal with them, always bearing in mind and keeping before the attention of the people, the importance of maintaining national unity above all else, and of driving out the enemy. Not the least dangerous enemy is that class of reactionaries who made fascism possible, and who would do the same again to safeguard their interests, as a landed class... "These reactionaries," Togliatti said, "claim that the communists and the socialists have no right to take part in the government... It is their notion that this right traditionally belongs only to the landed class... for the protection of their economic and political privileges..."

He then defended the Communist party against the accusation that its participation in the government is admissible only because the Soviet Union is now an ally of England and the United States. No one, except the old reactionary castes who in the past have exercised power by reason of their possessions and are therefore in the habit of thinking in terms of masters and servants, could conceive such an insidious idea. We denounce this state of mind. It must be pulled up from the roots. The people of Italy have the right to govern themselves... If the working classes, that is, our party, participate in the government, this right will be exercised and preserved. He praised Communist activities in every branch of life in Italy, as heroic and fruitful, recalling as proof of the party's sincerity that 162 of the Fosse Ardeatine martyrs were communists.

National solidarity is essential also for the solution of economic problems. "Speculation and speculators must be eliminated," he said, "so that the poor may not become poorer." He went on to describe the conditions of miners and other workers in the various regions of Italy, and contrasted these with the "scandalous" banquets

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He talked at length on internal and foreign policy and said that in his opinion Benedetto Croce might serve better both home and foreign policy if he exercised day by day his influence on the conservative, reactionary elements in his party.

Togliatti dealt exhaustively with practically every facet of present complicated Italian life, national and private, analyzing the causes, the effects and the possible remedies. But in every instance he stressed his general theme: Weeding out of reactionary forces, and forwarding national unity.

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PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

4 Interviews at Seven of the Chief Political Parties' Headquarters by a PWB Officer.

The object of this series of interviews was to gather information on the organizational methods and problems of the various political parties. It becomes obvious at once that the left wing parties are better organized as groups, have specific rules for membership, have frequent rallies and meetings, and are popular in industrial classes. On the other hand, the center and right parties move very slowly in organizing and registering their membership, and assume (rightly enough) that the old parties of pre-fascist days have deep roots in the body politic, and they also feel that the old loyalties will prove strongest when it comes to a showdown. Therefore one finds a reluctance on the part of center and right parties to give precise figures on the number of their party members -- first of all because they are only in the process of determining these figures for themselves, and secondly because they realize that a great many people have sympathy with their cause who never formally belong to any party.

Each of the parties hopes to gain adherents with the collapse or disappearance of other parties. The Socialists hope to gain Actionites when their party disappears, and hope also to win over Communists. The Action Party holds itself to be a center party standing ready to gain adherents from both sides. The Christian Democrats will support anyone who will adhere to their platform. The Liberals expect to gain the reformed Socialists in the case of an eventual union between Socialists and Communists. The Republicans want to collect a bloc from all the parties that will constitute an anti-monarchical force. The solution to all this manoeuvring, as they all admit, must wait until the complete liberation of Italy. Meanwhile each party works to turn larger groups toward their individual program.

5 Interview with Sig. Giovanni GRILLI, Functionary of the Rome Communist Party Headquarters, Corso Rinascimento 3

There are about 200,000 members registered in the Communist Party in Liberated Italy, said Grilli, and there are many more who are in the process of becoming members. The candidates for membership are examined rather carefully, he explained, and we wait for a period of

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When asked about the number of Communists in occupied Italy, he said very readily that they had news that there were 60 Garibaldi Brigades to whose ranks the Communists contributed the major part. They expect to be strong in the big cities and industrial centers, and he added, "though we shall not have many in the country the few that we have have already reached a noteworthy percentage; those who were Communists in pre-fascist days remain so today, and not only that, they bring in very many new members."

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As far as all details about programs or intentions of the Communist party, he only repeated the words that Togliatti has been saying for several months, namely, fight the Germans and Fascists, eourate the fascists quickly, and get on with the reconstruction of the country. "We do not have need of directives either from Russia or from England," he said, "The Italian people can choose what kind of government they want, the institutional problem does not interest us at the moment. The important thing is to finish the war against the Germans and the Fascists, then we shall see later what needs to be done."

6 Interview with Sig. Ezio Villani, Editor in chief of "AVANTI" organ of the Socialist Party at Rome, Via Gregoriana.

Sig. Villani said that the Socialist party had about 70,000 members below the Garigliano and about 12,000 in and around Rome. Before Fascism there were around 300,000 registered in the Party, and about one million voters, he said; the Socialist Party has good roots, especially in the country. in the Po valley and in the big cities we have the favor of nearly everyone.

With the liberation of Northern Italy, he said that they expected to have a great following; of course the Christian Democrats are also very strong there, he added. "However we expect to absorb many from the Party of Action which is destined to disappear, and I have no doubt that we shall gain many Communists because on every hand I see them becoming more democratic and less communistic, and if they do not apply their communistic creed, then as a political group they are bound to vanish. They know that they must democratize themselves to be popular in this country, and when they do that they are no longer Communists. Of course the big difference between our Party and the Communist Party is that we believe that they are still taking their orders from Moscow --"Moscow ha sempre ragione" for them -- and though we have no direct proof of this it is still the big element that keeps us apart."

7 Interview with Sig. Aldo Garosci, Vice-Director of ITALIA LIBERA, of the Party of Action, Via Sistina, Rome.

The object of the interview was to find out the number of members within the Party and to discuss some of the organizational problems that are being faced.

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Sig. Garosci estimated that they had about 110,000 members registered in the provinces south of Rome, and about another 100,000 in Central Italy -- that is, Rome, Florence, Perugia, Assisi; Casteli Romani, etc. Perhaps they are stronger in the smaller than in the big cities, he said; for example they are not very strong in Livorno; in Abruzzi they are only beginning; the difficulties of travel add to their organizing problems. As to Northern Italy they stand just about even with the Communists in the armed forces, though sometimes they are better organized than the Party of Action, he added; however in Piedmont his party is extremely well organized. Unfortunately the killing of the leaders in Bologna will necessarily mean a temporary setback for the party there, he went on, for they were some of our

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best men. When all Italy is liberated the total may reach 500,000.

The most difficult time for the Party of Action is during the period that it passes from a clandestine armed organization to a political party. It is at this time, said Garosci, that we sometimes find ourselves lacking political experience. We are not, he stated, marxists, and I cannot say that we are any nearer the Socialists than we are to the Liberals. We feel that the Socialists are going to become more Communistic and that the Liberals are going to become more conserv tive and monarchical -- we are somewhere in between. We can never be sure, like Croce, that appeals to legal means will always be sufficient; for instance, in the case of Fascists, we think that they should be immediately be tried by court-martial instead of waiting on the long drawn-out nerve-trying process of epuration; perhaps this is why the Liberals think that we may be dictatorial in our method. However in any constitution that we would approve, there would necessarily have to be a separation of power among the various agencies of the government, as opposed to the monarchical or dictatorial conceptions of the state.

He said that the three chief currents of feeling in Italy at this moment, as he saw them, were the Communist, the Action, and the Catholic. He added that any mistaken or bad political judgment on the part of the Socialists might mean a great increase among the followers of the Party of Action.

8 Interview with Avv. Agostino MORMINO, at the Christian Democrat Headquarters, Piazz del Gesù, Rome

One must realize that organization moves very slowly within the Demo-Christian party; the great majority of its ranks comes from the contadini in the agricultural districts where political organization lumbers along heavily, Avv. Mormino explained. "In every city we have an office where all of the Party members come and elect representatives to a Regional Committee which in turn sends three delegates to the Central executive Committee," he said. "At the moment we have only three reginal committees -- Sicily, Sardinia and Lazio; in these regions we are in the process of ascertaining the numbers of Party sympathizers. Naturally we shall find our main forces in Piemonte, Lombardia and Veneto where we expect to have the support of the contadini and the small property owners; the members of the old Popular Party (founded in 1919 by Don Sturzo, now the Demo-Christian Party) should all be in our ranks unless there should be an unfortunate dispersal of our forces such as happened when Fascism entered. In 1919

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Avv. Mormino then mentioned Don Sturzo and said that he thought that he would probably remain in America for some time as he was an excellent good-will ambassador there. "We should not lack hope," he also said, "that a man like Don Sturzo might become head of our government -- he is the most politically prepared man in the world, and has none of the vices of politicians; he is the man who could save Italy from even greater ruins than those she now faces."

9 Interview with Randolfo Pacciardi, leader of the Partito Repubblicana.

"We hardly know ourselves," said Sig. Pacciardi, "just how strong our party is -- that is in regard to exact numbers. We know that we have never been exceptionally strong in Southern Italy because that section of the country is indifferent politically, while we are and always have been strongly anti-monarchical. Our party is, you know, the traditional democratic party of Italy -- like the Jeffersonian party in America; it is the party founded by Mazzini and is still the oldest republican party in Italy. Our strength lies deep in the people, as the roots of a great oak, and it represents all of those anti-monarchical forces intertwined with religiosity and respect for labor; we represent a great secular tradition rather than a precise organization that can count on an exact number of votes. Our popularity began to decline in 1914 when we wanted to go to war against the central powers, and in pre-Fascist years we only had 15 deputies. However, just as the Jeffersonian party in America is a flame that lasts down through the years in spite of party changes and is always ready to spring forth with new strength when the occasion calls for it -- so the Republican Party is in Italy. We are not interested in the posts and positions of this provisionary government; even though Togliatti suggested that we should be included in the National Committee of Liberation, we are not interested in them, although it gives us a temporary disadvantage not to have the political publicity that such posts give."

He further explained that the Republican Party wants to remain a national force beyond the realm of these present transitory politics. "We want to constitute a bloc of all the parties that are anti-monarchical as we consider that the monarchy is the chief obstacle to Italy's development. At the moment the political situation of Italy is like a brothel in which all the politicians ("ruffiani" - pimps) are running around trying to find foreign and outside aid for their personal politics... willing to sell to the highest bidder. However we do not want Russian, or English or American dominated politics

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The Republican Party is strong in Tuscany, Umbria, Marches and Romagna in liberated Italy. In occupied Italy it is strong in Veneto but lacks a following in the big cities of Turin, Milan and Genoa, according to Pacciardi.

10 Interview with Sig. Giovanni CASSANDRO, Secretary of the Liberal Party at their headquarters, Via Frattina 89, Rome

There is no precise information about the number of regular members of the Liberal Party in liberated Italy, Sig. Cassandro said, "although at the moment we are in the process of ascertaining this

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number; we have many adherents in Calabria and Puglia as we already know, but due to lackof transport and communications we do not yet know about Tuscany and Umbria; however we are certain to find many adherents in Liguria, Piemonte, and Veneto which have always been our strongest sections. Before 1919 there was not precisely a Liberal organization, he said; there was a general liberalism that was more a way of life than a specific Party that numbered its members, and though there were few registered Liberals there were very many sympathizers and voters.

"Yount people and workers do not often understand our program, and easily turn to the Communists who have a banal language and promises of immediate help," he said. Another factor that hinders the growth of the Liberal Party is the fact that they have organized no band of partisans.

"We have had examples of dictatorial republics and liberal monarchies, so we are indifferent to the institutional question...whether we have the English form or the American form is of little importance to us. In Italy there are two great groups, the communist.. and the liberal ; the first group includes the communists, socialists and communist-socialist, and extremist; the second group includes liberals, liberals of the Party of Action, Demo-Christians (we believe), and the reformed-socialists who will come to the liberal ranks in case of an eventual union between socialists and communists. It is certain that there will never be a union between liberals and communists; our investigation has shown that Togliatti has brought great funds from Russia; furthermore, how could one who has been secretary for 20 years in the Comintern suddenly break away from the ideas and practices that that group embodied?

"We feel," he said, "that the great need of the moment is stabilization; surely we do not need to remind England and America of the ironclad laws of economics -- of supply, demand and price. In our present state of diminishing supply and increasing demand we are daily forcing more hundreds into hunger and misery."

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B - GENERAL SURVEY

THE PERIODICALS

11 Interview with Undersecretary S. SPATARO

The undersecretary for the Press, Giuseppe Spataro, of the Democ-Christian Party, in an interview granted to the "Quotidiano", organ of the Catholic Action, made some interesting statements on the present and future functions of the Press, Tourism, and entertainment.

Regarding the Press, Spataro declared that the Italian Government has decided on complete freedom of the Press, but in this actual war period it has been agreed, together with the Allies, to limit new publications, which must be authorized by special commissions. In the new laws covering the Press there will be no further need to obtain permission to publish a book, and books will be sequestered only for military reasons, or for the laws covering Fascism. The Undersecretary also declared that special commissions will be appointed to publishing companies, and information and distributing agencies, that collaborated with the Germans.

As to Tourism, Spataro announced the reorganization and coordination of all tourist agencies, such as the Enit, Eniaea, Raci, the Institute of Credit for Hotels, etc. The Undersecretary expressed the opinion that tourism should be considered an object of primary interest for increasing the future national income "Tourism must be considered as a valid means of drawing Italy closer to those nations from which she was separated by 22 years of supernationalism. If we re-establish tourist traffic on an agreement of international democratic unity, it will help our cause, and also help to cancel in the minds of other peoples, the lamentable impressions made by the aggressive Fascist Party policy." The Undersecretary then said that an inventory of all hotel property was being made.

As to the possibilities of the entertainment industries, Spataro stated that in the interest of the numerous category of workers, the cinema and theatrical production will be taken up as soon as possible. Plans of reconstruction are being studied for halls, projection rooms, etc., that were damaged by the war, or requisitioned, or occupied.

12 Women to Take Part in Reconstruction

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[illegible] treatment.

Regarding the press, Spataro declared that the Italian Government has decided on complete freedom of the press, but it has retained war period laws which have been agreed, together with the Allies, to limit new publications, which must be authorized by special commissions. In the new laws covering the press there will be no further need to obtain permission to publish a book, and books will be sequestered only for military reasons, or for the laws concerning Fascism. The Undersecretary also declared that special commissions will be appointed to publishing companies, and information and distributing agencies, that collaborated with the Germans.

As to Tourism, Spataro announced the reorganization and coordination of all tourist agencies, such as the Enit, Eniaea, Raci, the Institute of Credit for Hotels, etc. The Undersecretary expressed the opinion that tourism should be considered an object of primary interest for increasing the future national income. "Tourism must be considered as a valid means of drawing Italy closer to those nations from which she was separated by 22 years of supernationalism. If we re-establish tourist traffic on an agreement of international democratic unity, it will help our cause, and also help to cancel in the minds of other peoples, the lamentable impressions made by the aggressive Fascist Party policy." The Undersecretary then said that an inventory of all hotel property was being made.

As to the possibilities of the entertainment industries, Spataro stated that in the interest of the numerous category of workers, the cinema and theatrical production will be taken up as soon as possible. Plans of reconstruction are being studied for halls, projection rooms, etc., that were damaged by the war, or requisitioned, or occupied.

12 Women to Take Part in Reconstruction

The Union of Italian Women which was recently formed, has as its principle aim amalgamation with all newly-formed women's organizations in liberated territory, for the purpose of contributing more actively in the reconstruction of the nation, Rita Montagnana-Togliatti, wife of the Italian Communist Party Leader, said in an interview.

The Union, democratic in outlook, is essentially of a non-political nature, which seeks to fight for the right of Italian women to participate in the social and political life of Italy. The organization will strive for representation on equration commissions and on trade union committees.

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The newly formed body, whose provisional seat is in Rome, proposes to set up discussion centers in the various districts of large cities for the thorough examination of social life and ultimate preparation for the task awaiting them, that of taking part in national elections.

E C O N O M I C S

13 Interview with Dr. FERRARI of the Banca Commerciale Italiana by a PWB Officer

Dr. Ferrari was glad that the representatives of Italian banks were going to America to consult authorities there about the stabilization of the Italian lire. (He also would have gone if they were going by boat instead of by clipper). "If the lire is not stabilized soon, the worst is sure to happen. I have recently made very rough estimates on the circulation of the Italian lire," he said. "It is impossible for us to know the figures exactly, as your authorities do not give us any information. In December 1940 the figure stood at 31 billions. Today the Bank of Italy circulation in both liberated and occupied Italy is around 300 billions; add to this the Allied Military Currency which I guess to be around 50 or 60 billions, and the total is somewhere between 350 and 360 billions.

"It is quite easy to see that the level of prices from 1940 until the present has increased from 15 to 30 times. At the same time salaries have increased only 2 or 3 times the pre-war rate. Add to this the spreading unemployment and you can immediately see only disaster. The stabilization of the lire is of first importance; then with certain credits for the raw materials that we must have, we can go to great lengths toward helping ourselves. I do not think that we will be able to send our labor abroad to pay for raw materials as some have suggested; after all America and England will be facing great problems of employment when the war is over and they would not welcome our workmen; besides I doubt if we could spare them, and I doubt if they would want to go.

"If Italy cannot begin reconstruction very soon, if she has no way of getting the raw materials that she needs -- iron, coal, oil -- then it would not surprise me to see an Italian government with something of the same foreign policy that the Fascists had, as it was designed to acquire for Italy the necessary raw materials for her industries. As to what we may or may not lose in colonies, I think that we still have France to fear more than anyone else.

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"I do not know whether the United Nations intend to aid Italy, but if they do then they should do it quickly. You know our saying, 'Quis cito dat, bis dat' (who gives immediately, gives double) and thus if you give us one load of coal when we are freezing it will seem as though you had given us two loads; whereas if you wait and wait and talk about aid to Italy for several years before finally doing it, it will seem to us as though we have received nothing."

3.2

14 Salaries and Cost of Living in Rome

Daily food, indispensable for a family of four persons:

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½ qt. of milk	L. 25	(black market)
400 grams of pasta	100	" "
4 eggs	72	
½ kg. vegetables	15	
1 kg. fruit	31	
300 gr. of meat or 500 of beans	170 or 80	(black market)
½ kg. green vegetables	15	

The meals consist of: milk in the morning; at dinner, soup followed by green vegetables and fruit; at supper, meat with greens or beans with fruit.

The cost is around 350 or 400 lire. From this are excluded: sugar, oil, charcoal, gas, electricity, rent, etc. Monthly it would cost about 12-15,000 lire to keep the whole family. From the above figures, it may be clearly seen that the minimum quantity has been bought, avoiding anything superfluous.

State employee, about 25 yrs. group C	L.	1,200 a month with L.900 for bombardment indemnity.
" " " 30 " " B	L.	2,500 a month including bombardment indemnity.
Singing Teacher in an elementary school (graduate of S. Cecilia Conservatory of Music, gets 2 lire an hour plus indemnity; must give private lessons)	L.	1,000
High School teacher		2,100
Secretary of a lawyer		2,000
A lieutenant		1,200 plus indemnity
An elementary school teacher		800
An average Gov't employee about 45-50 yrs		4,000
An employee, private firm, about 40-50 yrs.		5,000
A Colonel		4-5,000
A doctor, specialist		10-12,000
An engineer		10-15,000
A mason		85 per day
a driver of Allied Forces		150 per day
Cabinet maker		100 per day
Barber (workman)		60 per day

...seem that there is a great disproportion be-

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It may clearly be seen that there is a great disproportion between the cost of living and the stipends. How can it be explained that few, if any, die of starvation? Various means are used. The dignified, honest people, begin to sell their belongings, or else they manage to obtain supplies through relatives living in the country at normal prices. Or else they do extra work, or some other member of the family goes to work. The more unscrupulous begin to traffick in the black market, or to trade with Allied soldiers, or to allow their daughters to invite the Allies to the house in order to add canned food to their light meals, but without resorting to scandalous expedients (much noted at Naples, and somewhat less at Rome). It is deplorable to see children cleaning shoes, selling glasses of water or other drinks, but it is humanly excusable if it is to avoid starvation.

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It is the women who talk most about prices and cost of living, in relation to family income. The wife of a modest employee, speaking of the enormous prices of food, railed at the Allies and Italian authorities who do not know how to supply enough food for the population. "I can't bear it any longer. I can't go on this way. I have to keep all the family on rations and my husband's office stipend would not last till the fifteenth if he had not found another job for the late afternoon. It only takes them a moment to decide to raise the prices of gas, light, rent, taxes, but they take months before they decide to increase salaries."

A woman teacher of mathematics: "I give lessons from 9 in the morning till 7 at night. I must support my mother and two sisters. I never have a cent to buy myself necessities. Everything costs too much and prices continue to rise. My school pay barely lasts ten days. And the others? How can I manage? I must dress decently, too."

A lawyer with his own office: "Fortunately I have a lot of work, otherwise how could I get along? They promised us heaven and earth and instead only gave us 200 grams of bread. Yet food is to be had, but at what prices! Though I earn a lot, I am not able to put aside a cent. For the winter my son must have woolen clothing, my wife and I need underwear and other things. Unless steps are taken, there will be trouble."

Two employees of about 40 years: "My wife wants me to give up the office and become a workman, as I could earn more and we would be better off. As it is, I ought to coin false money; then at least I could have an evening meal. Why are prices so high? If I buy rations, I can't afford fruit, and if I buy fruit I can't buy rations." The other said; "If I buy clothes for my children I can't afford them for myself. Perhaps we would be better off if we had gone with the Republic. Who knows?"

These are the more optimistic opinions, but some women say; "It is better to be a man, at least they don't have to worry about getting a meal together these days. If there were only enough money it would not be so hard, but I am simply desperate."

The most exasperated are the plain people and the families of Government employees, who have no assistance, no cooperative stores, no kitchens.

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It is necessary to raise salaries to meet the cost of living, so as to enable every family to have the absolute necessities. But if increase in salaries means inflation, and an increase in prices, then the cost of living should be reduced.

A professor, complaining of his salary, said: "The peasants don't want to sell their grapes at 25 lire because they can sell them illegally at 30 or 35. The authorities should buy up the products and send them around to the markets and stands. That means a danger of monopoly but now it seems necessary. I am alone but I must fill my stomach and cannot pay restaurant prices, where a meal costs 200 or 300 lire."

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

15 Republication of the "MESSAGERO"

The publication of another newspaper in times of liberty of press is generally of secondary interest, but the republication of a daily newspaper like "MESSAGERO" which during the Naz-Fascist occupation was notorious for the editorials of Pavolini and Spampanato, has aroused much indignation and comment.

According to the Socialist Party paper, "AVANTI", the decision of the Press Commission was unanimous. A favorable vote was given by P.W.B., by Rossini, head of Press office, Azzarita, representative of the Press Federation, and four ministerial representatives of Internal Affairs, National Education, Industry and Commerce. A contrary vote was given by Vernocchi of the Socialist Party and De Feo of the Partito d'Azione. The Undersecretary of Press and Propaganda abstained from voting.

The "AVANTI" asks: "Why did these government officials feel themselves authorized to give an opinion in such a notable political affair? How can this presumption of independence regarding the directives of the Government and the Ministries they represent be explained? And the newspaper declares that in Antifascist Italy, the 'MESSAGERO' has not and should not have any right to exist."

"UNITA" Communist Party paper, is also of the same opinion, declaring that the "NUOVO MESSAGERO" will refrain exalting in the coming months the valourous deaths of the Patriots which its ex-directors are organizing in the North.

"TEMPO", independent, protests in vigorous terms against the reappearance of the "MESSAGERO", declaring that the proprietors, the Perrone brothers, are branded with the burning mark of the nationalism which gave rise to Fascism.

"How can we remind the Allies to be careful, to be on their guard against liars of that species, (of those who weep over the fate of a family newspaper, which in reality belongs to outsiders), against two or three scoundrels, that only a thorough Police investigation will and should be able to keep out of Rome?"

In a preceding article "TEMPO" declared that the "MESSAGERO" cannot be called "New" as long as the Perrone Brothers finance and control it.

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16 Reactions to PWB propaganda at "Centro di Documentazione"

The following opinions are culled from conversations with young Italian officers, and students of both sexes in Naples:

1. The book "London Under Fire" showed how London suffered in the blitz 1940-41 and made Neapolitans understand that their own later bombing was no unique experience. They admired the democratic organization of the A.R.P. but evinced no feeling of being able to imitate our national effort. They felt that London's calm, almost phlegmatic efficiency contrasted well with their own city's lack of responsibility. For instance, when there is an air raid in Naples, people scurry into shelters, but often fail to put out their lights.

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Previously there were wardens responsible for seeing that lights were put out in each house, but now that the system of wardens functions no more, each person thinks only of getting to the shelter, and would never dream of putting out the light left on by somebody else. In this particular case, which they claim is typical of many, there is complete lack of personal initiative, and corporate feeling; the people wait for orders from above, which even if they came would probably be avoided. The Neapolitans look upon London's example of spontaneous organization as something fine but unobtainable, to be admired from afar.

2) Booklets on life in America and England. One group of students suggested that these interested them as intellectuals, but not the man in the street who is much more interested in his immediate needs at home than in political theory abroad. They realize that the success of democratic solution to problems depends on the energy of the people concerned, but thought that Italians in general were too sceptical of their own government to have any trust in it. They summed up the situation in the common phrase "Cambiano i suonatori ma la musica è la stessa" (the words change but the music is the same.)

3) News Photographs. The most popular form of propaganda is the display of photographs of current events, the war in France, Italy, etc., which are frequently changed and fairly up to date. These are particularly appreciated as they can be glanced at quickly and photographs in ordinary newspapers and magazines are now so rare.

4) Picture Papers. Next most popular are the picture papers and magazines such as "Victory" and "Il Mondo Libero". Before the war German propaganda shops in Italy pressed home the theme "La Germania è più forte che mai" and it appears that this theme of armed might (naturally now on the Allied side) is still the idea which makes most impression on young people despite the obvious war weariness of the population. They realize that the war is not over yet and strength is still one of the qualities most admired and respected in Southern Italy.

5) Booklet on British Women in Wartime. This particular booklet is criticized for being badly produced, with grammatical mistakes, too many statistics and a bad artistic layout.

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6) Translations of Modern Writers. Translations of such writers as Steinbeck are popular with many students, much more so than the original Italian books of a writer like Ignazio Silone. They wish to read more about foreign countries and would appreciate translations of British and American authors such as Huxley, Bromfield and Somerset Vaugham. "Il Mese" with its cross-section of world opinion appears to satisfy this need more than any other PWB publication.

17 CINEMA - Battle of the Ukraine (Italian Press Criticism)

Accurate, true to life, sentiment and passion follow each other, not as in an arid newsreel, but as lived by an enormous mass of people. Massacres and suffering shown in their crude reality, seen by the human eye, reach the human heart with a powerful sense of poetry and sentiment. The crowd as protagonist hardly speak at all

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lence they endure the vicissitudes and when the great day of liberation finally comes, they lift their wet eyes to Heaven as if in mute acknowledgment of its infallible justice.

The audience was enthusiastic; it was a great success.

There is much criticism of the Italian version because of the cutting and omissions and everyone wished for the calm simplicity of the original English commentary.

The newspapers violently attack Guido NOTARI, the Italian commentator, whose voice was heard for many years in the "Giornale Luce" newsreels, a rhetorical, monotonous voice, always exalting the glories of Mussolini and Hitler, a voice that antagonizes and what should no longer be allowed to reach the ears of the audience.

B) TOSCANINI, seen at the Splendore Theatre

The film was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the audience. Various people questioned at the Cinema gave the following opinions:

1) Delighted to see Toscanini conduct Verdi on the screen.

2) The film does not reach the larger and less educated public because it is made in a manner which does not appeal sufficiently to the masses; it does not satisfy the more intelligent public because the ideas is not sufficiently developed. More closeups of Toscanini would have been welcomed.

3) Films of this kind are good for the morale in that they tend to make people think less of party strife and more of national unity.

PUBLIC OPINION

18 Interview with an Italian intellectual, aged 36, a keen student of world politics, and writer.

A complete change in the social and political structure is essential for the rebirth of Italy. Probably the masses, preoccupied as they are mostly with the immediate problems of their daily existence, do not cease to think in these terms. It is clear however from their discontent and restlessness, that they are aware of faults in the present system. Feelings are running high, especially against Allied organs, such as the Allied Control Commission and others, which are held responsible for the sadly static conditions at a very [illegible] phase of life.

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Education is one of the sorest points. Only effective, positive action in this regard will appease popular resentment, and solve urgent problems. Plans, pamphlets, articles, etc. are useless unless followed up by immediate action, otherwise political currents of the extreme right will use the country's plight as a means of setting themselves up once more. Some of the parties, as the Communist and the Catholic, having power as their only aim, are playing a game and will exploit every condition leading to a crisis, and eventually the crisis itself, in order to gain control. The result would be a return to the old state, with or without counterfeit of a new name.

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But of course, he went on to say, there are many other factors at play. The rehabilitation of the country also depends largely on industry. The largest and most important industrial plants are located in the Po Valley. If these are spared, the work of reconstruction can begin reasonably soon after the region is liberated. But should Allied military advance be slow, and with attendant destruction, then this cannot be done. Very likely it might be impossible to avoid an uprising, long suppressed. In such an event the reactionary forces will intervene with the pretext of stopping bloodshed. A new authoritarian regime will be set up, and the hope of a peaceful, industrious, productive Italy, to say the least, will be deferred to an undetermined future. Yet such an Italy is vitally important to the rehabilitation of Europe.

It is regrettable that some preconceived notions on the part of the Allies should be the cause of local political problems which otherwise would not exist, and which stand in the way of normal, political development. Some Allied officials suppose that the nobility as a class plays an important role in the political life of the country. On the assumption that in so doing they please the masses, they appoint to municipal and provincial posts members of the nobility who are often thoroughly unqualified. As a matter of fact the Italian nobility as a class has no special function in the government. It does supply social color. Exceptions where individuals distinguished themselves in public office are recognized and respected by the people, but only for their personal merits, and never in consideration of their title to nobility. In ordinary times this notion of the Allies might amuse the Italians. But these are tragic days and they are pained or resentful to see their entire government machinery slowed down by incomprehension. Apparently the government is not free even to change a provincial governor without Allied consent. And there are many instances where changes are desirable.

From this dissatisfaction with the present method of dealing with Italian problems may easily spring a feeling of nationalism. Already there are some evidences of this. At Croce's speech on Sept. 21, every reference the speaker made to Italy's boundaries and territorial claims was received with applause. The Italians fear that at the Peace Conference Italy will once more be "treated

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From this dissatisfaction with the present method of dealing with Italian problems may easily spring a feeling of nationalism. Already there are some evidences of this. At Croce's speech on Sept. 21, every reference the speaker made to Italy's boundaries and territorial claims was received with applause. The Italians fear that at the Peace Conference Italy will once more be "treated badly."

Asked what he thought about the Action Party he said that obviously the position of this party is different in liberated Italy than in occupied Italy, where it is effectively paving the way for the forces of the extreme left, but not so extreme as communism or socialism. The Party of Action wants above all to guarantee freedom of the parties and will participate in a movement that will gain power through the CNL (Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione) not through the government. In other words it will support a popular movement within the CNL.

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GRANAI DEL POPOLO

19 Interview with Head of Office at Bari

The head of the office for the Granai del Popolo in a friendly interview with a PWB official, gave some interesting information. He said that never before had the people been so responsive and cooperative. There had been only very few occasions where police intervention was necessary for violation of rules.

The propaganda work of the parties had been very helpful. But there were also many other factors which contributed to the success of the campaign: a good crop, the use of good, rapid means of transportation made available by the Allies, higher prices; storage facilities; separating at the pooling center the minor grains, such as barley, oats, corn, etc. from the wheat.

At one point there was cause for apprehension, namely when a disease called "bufone" in the Bari dialect, had been discovered in the wheat ears. Had not the Allies intervened readily and with effective help the entire crop might have been lost.

With regard to the employees' opinion concerning their new work, the representative of the Wheat Consortium said that the only problem had been the demand for very high wages by the men engaged for loading and unloading. After many lengthy discussions they agreed upon a wage of L. 5.65 for every quintal of wheat unloaded, as compared to L. 7.38 for 1942/3 and L. 0.38 for 1938.

20 IN Sicily

The grain table this week shows only a slight increase of 2 o/o in the percentage of grain received at the pools. 81,000 quintals were turned in this week which is a considerable falling off from 116,000 quintals the week before. Ragusa Province, with a 90 o/o turn-in of the total quota, is far ahead of the other provinces of the island.

The town of Campofranco in Caltanissetta Province exceeded the quota and turned in 112.7 o/o. This was such an outstanding event that a letter from the Prefect of the Province to the Sindaco of the town was published in the "Giornale di Sicilia," on Sunday, 24 Sept.

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"Deplorable Manoeuvre against the Granai del Popolo - The rumor consistently is heard that since the Americans have assumed the task of furnishing grain to Sicily, the obligation on the part of producers to convert the grain to the 'Granai del Popolo' has ceased. Such a subtle and constant rumor is absolutely lacking any foundation. Therefore, those concerned should cease to pay attention to this rumor and are asked to obey the obligation in force of turning their grain into the 'Granai del Popolo.' Every infraction will be severely repressed."

In connection with the success of the campaign at Ragusa, mentioned above, the following is of interest. In an interview granted to the CORRIERE DI ROMA, Giovanni LUPIS, member of a well-known anti-

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fascist family and president of the Deputation Chamber of the Province of Ragusa, stated that the success of the campaign in his province was exclusively political. "In Ragusa," he stated, "The Granaries of the People are recognized as exactly opposite to the Fascist 'ammassi'. We did not permit the fascist element now members of parties of the Committee of National Liberation, to take any part in any pseudo-democratic activity if they had the least opportunity of sabotaging or boycotting that activity. This policy was followed to instill in the people that seriousness of intention and that faith which is hard to find in an atmosphere where chameleonism generates scepticism. We have unmasked all the Fascists, and we were relentless in the application of the law. We asked for an obtained the maximum severity against the evaders of the law and we prevented the success of the usual last minute attempts to save one's skin in the political field. The farmers therefore had before them the example of the new city and provincial officials who were chosen among those who never compromised with Fascism. Only in this way,"concluded Lucis, "did the people become aware of the seriousness of the situation and learn to trust their leaders."

21. IN Sardinia

The High Commissioner for Sardinia has issued a decree during the last few days saying that those agriculturalists who voluntarily give up the correct amount of wheat and barley on the basis of their commitments will not be denounced. The denunciations already made will be cancelled on the correct amount of grain being voluntarily submitted.

LOCAL CONDITIONS IN NAPLES

22. The Problem of Juvenile Delinquency

Wartime conditions, bombing, evacuation, the death of parents, etc. has led to an extraordinary increase of waifs and strays in the streets of Naples. Many hundreds of urchins, their ages varying from 6 to 16, roam the streets, and the following offences are daily becoming more numerous: pimping, prostitution of minors, acting as "fences" for stolen goods, etc., and pilfering from Allied trucks, especially when they stop in traffic blocks and this on the

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Many of these children have lost their parents who have either been bombed out, killed, mobilized or have otherwise disappeared, while others are sent out by their parents either to steal for their fathers or pimp for their mothers. At any hour of the day on the main streets, particularly the Via Roma, small boys try to entice Allied officers and men into the side streets for a meal "en famille" which is usually followed by the head of the family selling his wife or daughter to their guest.

According to Italian law, parents are responsible for their children and can be prosecuted for neglect. However, with family life in its present chaotic state and the local government having so many other problems on its hand, no official action has been taken in the matter.

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A start was made to combat the evil, however, by the Grand Priorate of Naples and Sicily of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, and the Order of "St. Mary of Ransom for the Redemption of Slaves" (founded in 1218) with the active though unofficial assistance of Lt.Col. H. Simson, Provincial Commissioner, Region III, ACC. The success so far attained has been in great part due to the personal initiative of this officer who has remained in the background while allowing the Italians on the committee to work out their own details. In this way it is hoped that the public will realize that this social work is an all-Italian affair and give them confidence in something which has grown up from voluntary effort and has not been imposed from above.

On 10 August, 1944, in his appeal for support for the Order of "St. Mary of Ransom for the Redemption of Slaves" which concerns itself with the welfare of young girls, Father Ovidio Serafini wrote:

"It is known that in the Pace Hospital alone, 4,000 diseased have been examined and of that number at least half were minors. There is the same proportion in all the other hospitals of the Province and in the Region. Approaching even nearer, there is sadness in seeing little girls ill and pregnant, at 13 and even 12 years of age, unconscious of their condition, and who continue to play with dolls, ignorant of their state and their ruined future."

He also pointed out the need for voluntary effort: "And never has the State found itself in such conditions of insolvency and of precarious existence as to-day. To rest on the State, on public authorities of every order for a complete solution means to procrastinate, to boycott the work of salvation."

On 7th August, 1944, the following Committee of the S.M.O.M. met to discuss similar problems among young boys:

H.E. Marchese Carlo Maresca di Camerano, Bali Gran Priore del S.M.O.M.
Avv. Conte Gerardo Caracciolo, S.M.O.M., acting secretary
Comm. De Bonis Saverio, for the Prefect
Avv. De Filippis Luigi and Dott. Lovero Nicola, for the Province of Naples.
Avv. Notarianni and Prof. Ara Ferruccio, for the Comune of

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Dott. Catone Mario for the Bank of Naples
Miss Olga Tutti
Contessa Mario Tombelli.

On August 17th this committee met again to discuss the possibility of taking over the building of the ex-Costanzo Ciano for their work. This building was given by the Bank of Naples as a centenary gift to the City for the needs of the people's children. It is now occupied by Allied troops but the committee hopes that it will soon be derequisitioned and put to the purpose for which it was originally intended.

On 12 September the first orphanage was opened at the Piccolo Seminario (Piazzetta Gerolomini) a gift of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, Alessio Ascalesi, who was in the chair.

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In his opening address, Prof. Altavilla spoke of the appalling conditions where "children have become the pimps of their own mothers and sisters; the fences and accomplices in their fathers 'crimes'!" Twenty boys are already there. They are being trained in trades and given an elementary education by the clergy. There is also a Boy Scout movement. Three hundred boys can eventually be accommodated in this building and there is room for a further 200 in the Albergo dei Poveri. For the girls, the Cardinal has offered the Institution of S. Raffaele where they are cared for by the Sisters. Those who are infected will be cured and passed on to other institutions where they will receive a good education.

Voluntary workers under the guidance of the Fathers of St.Mary of Ransom visit various homes and try to influence both parents and children. It is hoped in the future to be able to care for over 6,000 boys and about 2,000 - 3,000 girls.

It has happened that Allied troops have tried to prevent the civil police from picking up these boys off the streets, possibly thinking that they were being taken to prison. Lt.Col.Simson is taking up this matter with the local military authorities.

It is encouraging that public-spirited citizens of Naples have taken concrete action to stamp out conditions of vice which are degrading the youth of the city and hindering the war effort by encouraging theft and Black Market activities as well as spreading disease among Allied troops.

23. Conditions in Ischia

Food conditions in Ischia are bad, since the island produces little except wine which is of very good quality. Potatoes are practically unobtainable and fresh meat can be obtained on the Black Market very occasionally. As in most other country districts the peasants receive 200 grams of bread a day and no pasta. The only bread available on the Black Market is bought directly from Allied Soldiers and costs 160 lire a kg. Oil is obtainable for 380 lire a litre. There are some olive trees on the island, but the peasants have barely enough for their own needs and are not prepared to sell their oil.

Since electric power is only available after 7:30 at night, ra-

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Since electric power is only available after 7:30 at night, radios are in partial use and news is scanty. Of the Neapolitan dailies which reach the island, the "Voce" seems to be the more popular, not because of any political bias, but because of its set-up and journalistic qualities.

Political feeling on the island does not seem to be very high. There are a few avowed Fascists but they seem to be of a fairly decent type and mingle quite freely with people of other parties.

L A B O R

24. Demonstration by Port Workers in Palermo

At ten o'clock on 16 September a demonstration of port workers took place in Palermo. The present administration at the port gives work to only a very small number, and those without work do not re-

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ceive any assistance. The demonstration was very calm and disciplined -- the men went first to the Prefettura, then to the headquarters of A.C.C., then to the "assistenziale" office in Via Bari, and finally to the Camera del Lavoro.

The demonstrators had a delegation to represent them which entered the various offices to explain the reason for the demonstration. The placards on display read:

1) The Authorities do not protect us (Le autorità no ci proteggono)
2) Help us before it is too late (Intervenite prima che sia troppo tardi)
3) We are tired and exploited (Siamo stanchi e sfruttati)
4) Down with the jackals of the port (Abbasso gli sciacalli del porto)
5. We want our port union recognized (Vogliamo riconosciuta la compagnia portuale)
6) Bread, work, organization (Pane, lavor, organizzazione)

The workers stopped for a time in front of the Prefettura waiting for Aldisio who was expected back from Rome on the morning plane, but as he did not appear they continued their march in an orderly manner. The police at once sent men to watch events closely but no incidents occurred to make their intervention necessary. The workers now are awaiting measures to assist them which they have been promised.

FASCIST PERSONALITIES

25. In Pesaro

LOMBRASSA, Comissario per l'Emigrazione before the Armistice, and important Fascist official was arrested in MONTEMARCCIO on 4 Sept. The following fascists fled north:

Sgt. Major MACCHI and his son; war criminals well known in the province, responsible for the arrest and execution of several partisans.
Capt. IACULLI Captain of the Milizia in PESARO
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Capt. TARQUINI Chief of U.P.I. (Ufficio Politico Investigazioni)
Col. BALARINI of the Milizia, was responsible for the arrest and execution of several partisans
GASTARINI Console of the Milizia
CANESTRANI, Primino; was the Prefect's right hand man and general factotum for all the "dirty work".

28. The Arrest of Sansanelli in Naples

Some days ago Avv. Sansanelli was arrested in his house at Via S.Potito 12, Naples. His arrest was very unpopular with the people in the neighborhood, who considered him to be a good fellow. It had always been his policy to make himself popular in the neighborhood by giving presents of money to the needy. The morning after his arrest some people brought presents of eggs and fruit to Sansanelli's wife.

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27. An Ardent Fascist and Collaborator with the Germans, Naples

At Via S. Potito 22 on the 3rd floor there lives a certain Mastellone, ex-officer in the Fascist Militia, who helped the Fascists to fight against the patriots during the 4 days at Naples. He is an intimate friend of Nicola Sansanelli, 1st Secretary of the Fascist Party, who lived in the same building. To-day, Mastellone boasts that he is protected by Eugenio Reale, Director of the Federation of Naples.

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CONDITIONS IN TUSCANY

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION IN FLORENCE.

Economic Problems:

1. FOOD - The present food problem is such that it absorbs the attention of the population to the exclusion of practically everything else. The situation seems to have worsened since the arrival of the Allies, for the following reasons which the people fully understand:

a) - Black Market - In recent years almost every family in Florence had its own clandestine supplier. Prices were fixed by a sort of tacit competition. This black market activity has been interrupted because trade with the provinces is not possible, except by special permission from AMG.

b) - Impossibility of bringing into the city garden produce from the country. Every morning city residents flock to the suburbs for supplies. The peasants sell reluctantly; they fear inflation with regard to present currency.

c) Reticence on the part of AMG to permit land owners to go to their own estates for supplies.

There are favourable and unfavourable comments on this situation;

a) FAVOURABLE: The Allied Government's solicitude to supply bread created much good will. The people admire the whiteness of this new bread and love to compare it with the bread of Fascist days, which was very black. The last few days, however, it has been painfully observed that the quality of the flour is somewhat the same as the flour of former times.

People appreciate also that they are permitted to go outside the city for supplies, and may bring back without submitting them to inspection by the food authorities. Under the Fascist regime these officials often requisitioned such supplies.

b) UNFAVOURABLE: Food is considered inseparable from fuel, necessary for cooking which is done with coal or electricity. The present fuel situation is so desperate that people looking for pieces of wood, even tiny bits, among the rubble of destroyed buildings in the region between Palazzo Pitti and Por

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Why does not the Allied Government take action to remedy this situation? If it is impossible to bring coal from the provinces, then why not resort to the vast woodlands in the regions of Careggi-Trespaino and of Sisto?

2 - EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: It is too early to say whether there exists in Florence an unemployment problem. However, there are very clear symptoms that there will be:

a) The disbanding of partisans;
b) The return of many men who could now have been in hiding;

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c) Demobilization of many troops formerly in service in parts of Italy liberated earlier;
d) The Jewish population rightfully claiming their old positions from which Fascism had ousted them.

It is the opinion of the masses that this incipient problem could be dealt with by replacing with new personnel all fascists and their sympathizers. In fact, there are signs of great impatience for this epuration to take place. The people do not expect much from the labour syndicates, either on the question of employment or the wage question. Apparently the masses in Florence have received with manifest indifference the recently organized General Labour Federation. To the younger element the word "syndicate" is close associated with the word "fascism". The uneducated classes know very little of the syndicalist efforts before and against fascism.

3 - PUBLIC SERVICE: Another serious problem is light, considered on the same level as fuel. Most of the window panes have been broken, therefore the inside solid shutters must be kept closed against the cold. At 17 hours a lamp must be lighted. Why do not the Allies provide for the distribution of liquid paraffin which is excellent lighting fuel?

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

1 - Relations with the Allied Forces.

At first the population, indoctrinated as it was with fascist propaganda, feared the arrival of the Allied troops, (negroes, savages, etc., ready to pounce upon women and children). Now great admiration and trust have completely replaced this fear, placing in a ridiculous light, by contrast, the much vaunted efficiency and organizing capacity of the nazis.

The intellectual class admired General Hume's speech on the occasion of Pieraccini's and Calamandrei's appointments, respectively to Mayor and Rector of the university. Both these men are highly esteemed and greatly admired. The only objection by this class to Pieraccini, is that perhaps a younger man might have been preferable.

On the other hand, the paternal tone of the Allied Military Tribunal in announcing its verdicts is considered bad taste. Italy is not a colony, is the general protest.

All classes, each for its own reasons, agree that the presence of Allied troops is necessary

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All classes, each for its own reasons, agree that the presence of Allied troops is necessary:

a) The classes of moderate or small means hope that Allied (particularly Anglo-American) industry and capital will salvage their precarious positions. The communists, aware of this, keep busy to prove their willingness to collaborate.

b) The well-to-do classes are convinced that only the presence of the Allies in Italy can prevent political changes which, they fear, would result in a return to fascism.

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RELATIONS WITH ITALIAN ORGANS.

Public Administration is not viewed with favor by the people principally for the reason that it has not been sufficiently epurated of fascist elements. Critism in this regard is strong particularly against the food authorities which continue to apply the old fascist methods of arrogance and arbiter.

As for decentralization all Florentines are happy to be free, at last, of what they call the Roman yoke.

3. RELATIONS WITH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Only a very small number have enrolled in any of the parties. People are mistrusting and expectant at the same time. They are so fed up with Fascist demagogy that they do not want any part of politics. The Rosselli Brigades offer a typical example of this. These brigades, during the clandestine period, were instructed, supported and assisted in every way by the Party of Action. Yet, very few of them now have joined said party.

The Communist party, seemingly the strongest both in number and in fighting spirit, has also disappointed its members, on account of inefficiency and sometimes lack of absolute political integrity of its leaders. The moderate parties accuse the communists of resorting to illegal means of obtaining new members.

The Liberal Party, contrary to expectations, has given proof of efficacy, particularly with its youth movement.

It seems that the Party of Action is going through a crisis because some of its members tend toward Liberalism, and others toward Socialism. Nevertheless a large number of new members, especially office employees, have enrolled in this party.

The same is true of the Socialist and of the Christian Democrat party. The latter particularly, does very good propaganda.

The new parties in Florence are; Democratico del Lavoro, whose admission in the CNL has been bitterly opposed by the parties of the left; Partito dei Lavoratori, very little known; Anarchic Party; Social Christian Party, and Republican Party, this last known only to old Mazzinians.

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THE REFUGEE CENTRE IN FLORENCE

The following report on the Refugee Centre at Florence has been submitted by a P. .B. officer, September 10th:

On August 30th, 1944, the supervision of the Florence City Refuge was assigned to Captain Richard Limbert, in peace time sergeant of the Manchester Police. The Caserma dei Genio (Barracks of the Military Engineers) in Via della Scala was assigned for the housing of the refugees and a staff organized.

Prior to this time the refugees, a few from Florence from bombed areas, evacuees from advanced areas, some escaped Italian prisoners of war, partisans and others, had been housed in the Pitti Palace, the barracks on the Costa San Giorgio and the crypt of the church of San Lorenzo.

The Caserma was found in disgraceful condition, with the accumulated filth of months, no office arrangements, the only kitchen bombed. However the latrine conditions could be remedied and there had been a hospital section which could be reinstated.

Under Captain Limbert's experienced organization and staff in a few days refugee workers cleaned the entire place, set up a temporary kitchen in one courtyard, and the refugees could then be installed. Accomodations were available for 1500 comfortably, 2000 in an emergency. The rapidity of the preparation was largely due to Captain Limbert, who had organized these camps throughout southern Italy, and is now engaged in another center further forward on the Prato Road, which will be administered through his assistant Lt. Sacken.

The administration is divided into medical staff, interpreters, and clerical staff as follows: Central Office, interpreters, medical staff, Chaplain and education, Labor (which includes cooking, staff and cleaners) Carabinieri Reali and C.I.C. Captain Limbert gave enthusiastic praise to Lt. C Dart and Mrs. Maria Michahelles, and named among his helpers also Miss N. Boni, Miss Tabar, Miss Milani, Mr. Stagi Venieri (registration) Signori Prino di Vito, Eugenio Guidetti and Renzo Ballerini, interpreters; Dr. Migaizzi, in charge of entire medical staff, Sister Corsini, head of the nursing establishment, and Lt. Sacken, Captain Limbert's assistant.

On entry into the new premises, the organization rapidly took shape. A registration office was established where all refugees are registered, a vigilant watch being necessary to exclude the infiltration of spies; a room was allotted for medical inspection

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On entry into the new premises, the organization rapidly took shape. A registration office was established where all refugees are registered, a vigilant watch being necessary to exclude the infiltration of spies; a room was allotted for medical insppetion before admission; if necessary arrivals are sent to the infirmary, or in serious cases, to a hospital. The American Red Cross sent immediately all needed supplies of bandages and other infirmary requisites, and a medical staff was organized with Italian Red Cross trained nurses on duty at the Centre. Other administrative provisions are an F.S.S. office, and the establishment of a store-room for foods.

Food was obtained with the assistance of Lt. Col. Parr of the Medical Section, A.M.G. Each refugee on arriving is given food immediately after passing through the registration office. The ration includes 200 grammes of bread a day and an excellent ministrone at noon and for supper. [illegible], so good is this ministrone

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that outsiders try to slip in to secure some; a strict watch is kept, which denied even the P B worker admission until a British passport was produced. Children under 3, and expectant or nursing mothers, and tubercular and infirmary cases receive a half a tin of milk in the morning. The Italian Assistance organization contributes about 300 litres of vegetables a day in exchange for contributions from the Allied authorities of other food supplies for its use.

After ten days, the water supply has become more adequate, and the latrine instalments are being worked out; however the natural careless hygiene habits of many of the southern refugees cause considerable difficulty and discipline problems. There is at present no light but it is hoped that by early in October some power distribution however reduced the scale will be possible. The bombed kitchen is functioning in part and full restoration is expected. The Chaplain, the Franciscan Padre Francesco, had turned a large room into a chapel and was holding two services a day and giving religious instruction twice a day to the children. Sandbags formerly distributed about the building were collected in one of the open courts where the contents of the burst paper sacks provide a sandpile for the children, and Captain Limbert found some swings elsewhere which he hoped to restore to use and set up on the playground.

Of the host of refugees previously lodged in the various Florentine centres 2753 were already evacuated from the city between August 26th and September 1st. Between September 2 and 9, 770 persons were processed through the centre, i.e., registered, medically inspected, vetted by C.I.C., detained a week and given two hot meals a day. 250 persons were treated by the Centre's doctor; 6 were taken to the hospital for serious illness; 15 were in bed in the infirmary with minor complaints.

On September 7th. Brigadier General Erskine Hume inspected the center and expressed his warm approval. On September 9th, the Cardinal Archbishop Elia Della Costa, together with Colonel Pickie, Mr. Meyer of the American Red Cross, Lt. Colonel Bye, head of the Amgot Part Patriots, and others visited the centre and all expressed admiration for the efficient way in which it was functioning and the excellent work being done. The Archbishop spoke in the Chapel and is stated to have used the warmest and strongest expressions extolling the work of the Allied authorities voiced heretofore by any Italian prelate.

The Refugees themselves cooperate systematically in the running of the Centre, select their own cooks, and have even installed their own barber shop. Colonel Michie has stated that all

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The Refugees themselves cooperate systematically in the running of the Centre, select their own cooks, and have even installed their own barber shop. Colonel Michie has stated that all camps for refugees and the rendered homeless by the war, organized by the Allied Armies, are based on the principle of auto-assistance, working in such a manner as to help the people to help themselves. The refugees of the Florentine centre are accordingly to be congratulated on their collaboration in the establishment of cleanliness and order in their temporary home.

On that Sunday, September 10th, word suddenly came that 7 army trucks would be put at Captain Limbert's disposal for the despatch of 200 refugees southwards, although they were not expected for ten days. This announcement temporarily provoked the greatest excitement and confusion. Amid the seething throng, excited,

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beseeching, clamouring, interpreters perched on packing cases, prepared lists giving priority according to the length of time passed in the centre. Only when the lists were complete did Captain Limbert intervene, climbing up on a packing case and delivering his orders briefly and briskly. In prompt obedience all fell in two by two. When the trucks would back in, luggage would be put in the middle, passengers along the side. Women and children would mount first. Any man seen mounting prematurely or pushing a woman or child, would be imprisoned and would not start for a week.

Although two hours passed before the trucks arrived, all stayed obediently in their places, seated on their pitiful heterogeneous baggage; packets of food, flasks, handbags, portmanteaux, bundles, baby carts, sacks, all huddled together, the salvaged fragments saved from ravaged homes, the things snatched up in hurried terrified flight. All had stories, generally tragic, they were eager to tell. This one had been 28 months absent from his home in Salerno, and had no news of any of his people. That one had been a prisoner of the Germans, escaped and was making his way home to Catania, not knowing after three years if he had any home to go to. This woman, her husband, a prisoner, was a refugee from Palermo, who with two little girls had been sent northwards from place to place, and was now at last permitted to turn her face southwards. That old woman in the peasant dress of her native village, had been obliged to leave, and bewildered, been transported to the north. But at last this fortunate 200 were setting off for home. What they would find they did not know. Their homes might be destroyed their families dispersed, lost or dead; those were contingencies to be faced when the time came. Meantime they were starting homewards back to their native places and soil, and that was sufficient cause for rejoicing today, whatever tomorrow might bring.

At last the trucks arrived. Group by group the people were sorted out, isolated, directed to mount. The men, Captain Limbert's eye upon them, edged gingerly forward, apprehensive of inadvertantly colliding with a woman or child and being relegated to prison and forbidden to set off. Everywhere there were beaming faces. A white-faced soldier, with a broken leg, who had escaped from a German prison camp, was hoisted, crutches and all, on a front seat beside a kindly driver. An expectant Mother, who looked about 14, but insisted she was 20, was ensconced by her boy friend, a pitiful, derelict little couple. As each truck filled and pulled out, the passengers waved exultantly to those left behind.

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Many doubtless imagined that within a few days they would be home again and it was useless to disillusion them. But as Captain Limbert explained, it would be more like three months before they arrived. That night they would go as far as Bigline and be accomodated, probably for some days, in a camp there; then taken on by degrees, with endless precautions and formalities, and dependent on what trucks the military authorities could spare. So onwards, from camp to camp, from one barbed wire enclosure to another, being gradually distributed out by regions, provinces, towns, until they finally reached their own homes. But at least they had taken the first step homewards, and the rest would follow in due course. All of those were people who had suffered; it was written on their faces. But now thanks to the Allied Government they were going home! Now at least the period of destruction was over, the time for return and reconstruction had begun. 3494

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THE PUBLISHING HOUSE "LA NUOVA ITALIA"

During the Fascist period, three publishing houses, Laterza at Bari, Einaudi at Turin, and La Nuova Italia at Florence have been the animating centers of spiritual resistance against Fascism, where cultural activity has been deliberately directed toward keeping alive in the Italians a faith in liberty, defying the hostility and even the persecutions of the Fascist authorities.

The Publishing House, "La Nuova Italia" was founded in Venice in 1926 but was enlarged in 1930 when it moved to Florence and passed under the direction of Prof. Ernesto Codignola, Ordinary of padagogy at the Faculty of Magistero of the University of Florence.

Among the works published are some of the most significant of Italian historical culture, written by authors of unshakeable Liberal culture and beliefs. Among these are the "History of the Greeks", by Gaetano de Sanctis (the greatest historian of ancient history, who was dismissed from his at the University for refusing to swear allegiance to the Fascist regime), the "Political Works of Conte di Cavour" by Adolfo Omodeo, and the edition of "Criticism of the Parliamentary Speeches of Cavour" by Luigi Rossi and Adolfo Omodeo, and the "Epistolary of Sismondi", "Criticism of the Preaching of Savonarola", "Writings of Lambruschini" (famous Catholic Liberal pedagogue of the Risorgimento), by Gambaro, etc. Among the translations, by means of which the publishing house tried to keep in cultural contact with the rest of the world, at a time of bitter and intolerant nationalism, may be noted "Economic and Social History of the Roman Empire" by Rostovzev, "History of Rome" by T. Franck, the works of Pestalozzi, and "Individual and Cosmos in Philosophy of the Renaissance", by Cassirer, Various works by Hegel, "The Italian Reformers" by F. C. Church.

Besides his editorial activity, he also published two reviews "Nuova Italia", directed by Luigi Rossi and Ernesto Codignola in collaboration with others noted for their antifascist activities such as R. Bianchi Bandinelli, (filo-communist) and U. Binni (Soc.) and "Modern Civilization" directed by Prof. Codnigola himself.

Although not published by Nuova Italia, but in the same spiritual sphere, was the review "Argument", directed by Alberto Carocci (President of the Administration Council of the Publishing Co.) and Raeffaello Ramat (one of the most active collaborators of Nuova Italia). The review had a brief existence of one year and stopped when one of its directors and several of its collaborators were arrested. However, unusually courageous articles by Ramat, Thomas Fiore, Bianchi Bandinelli, Codignola and others were published, forming one of the most notable episodes in the intellectual anti-fascist struggle. The writers of "Argument" had recourse to

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The Nuova Italia Publishing Co. were often subjected to persecution. Civilta Moderna was suppressed four times and then stopped by the Republican Government. Nuova Italia was suppressed 3493 in 1941, started again in 1942, and was suppressed by the Republican

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Government. "Argument" was suppressed after four numbers. The director, Tristan Codignola, Prof. Ramat, the administrator, Enzo Angnoletti Enriquez and others were arrested in 1941 and condemned to confine. Enzo Agnoletti Enriquez was again arrested and kept in prison. All three were active organizers of the "Partito di Azione". After the return of Fascism in Republican form, Ramat was again arrested and imprisoned. When freed, he fought with the Sinigeglia. Codignola, his father, and Agnoletti Enriquez were actively sought for by the Fascist police, who, when they did not find them arrested Agnoletti Enriquez's sister and barbarously shot her.

Now that Fascism is definitely finished, the Publishing Company would like to take up its work again, publishing original works and translations. They consider the publishing of works on the problem of education very important. They have translations of Dewey, American, and of Ferriere, Swiss, etc. on political and social questions ready.

They would like to resume the publication of their reviews, especially "Argument", and start a review in collaboration with international intellectual men, with a European background. They had hoped that Prof. Jalorni would be the editor of such a review but he was assassinated by the Nazis.

Delcarations made by Prof. Ernesto Codignola, Via Mantellate 4, Firenze.

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Letter to a P. .B. Officer from the well known Sculptor Mr. Romano Romanelli:

I wish to point out how necessary it is to give Dr. Giovanni Poggi, Superintendant of antique art, permission to travel freely in the provinces of Florence, Arezzo and Pistoia. Poggi has been 36 years superintendant and he has care of all art treasures in these provinces. He is very trustworthy, not at all fascist, and he has rendered immense service in his branch. He has lately been able to save the Berenson collection, buried under the ruins of Borgo San Jacopo as well as many English and American collections in Florence. Now it is most urgent that he should go to Impruneta, Arezzo and Pistoia, where much beautiful work will be destroyed by rain, if it is not seen to at once. I know it is not up to you to give this permission, but if you can help Poggi in this and save him wasting his valuable time, you will render an immense service to art.

I wrote to you about the game laws in Italy, partly with the intention of trying to stop indiscriminate shooting all over the place, particularly of little song birds. If new laws can be passed, I am sure it will be of great advantage and I do therefore beg you to insist on this.

I am leaving today for my place near Siena, as things there are going to pieces for lack of oxen, (72 head were robbed by the Germans) . Unless the prices of cattle are controlled, next year crops of wheat, barley, maize, beans etc. will be greatly diminished. I hope very much that you can do something in this matter too, but we must act immediately.

I was very surprised to see in the "Nazioni del Popolo" an article signed by Signor Compagni, 8th September. This article seems to me malicious. It ends by saying the "revolution begins now". Now revolution has been the ruin of Italy, beginning with the one of 1898, than that of 1912 and 1919 and finally the fascist revolution. If this state of mind is allowed to continue, there will be no hope of any return to prosperity in a country where the ignorant masses are taught that there is only hope in revolution. In this way our fate will be worse than that of the Republic of Guatemala. We still hope that the Allied Commission of Control will persuade the subversive elements, that real hope of improvement consists in evolution and not in revolution.

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Title: Action taken by the A.M.G. in Florence to clear Rebris from the destroyed bridges in Arno which might cause floods.

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Contracts for clearing the debris from beneath the Ponte della Grazia, the Ponte Santa Trinita, and the Ponte Della Carraia, have already been let. It is expected that a contract for clearing the debris around the Ponte Vecchio will be let within a day or so. The remains of the Ponte di Ferro are being removed by U.S. Army Engineers. And steps are also being taken to clear away the debris of the Mugnone Canal Bridges, which also constitute a flood hazard. No more debris is to be thrown into the river.

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Appendix 6 #36

The La Verna Sanctuary Seriously Damaged.

The Curio General dei Frati Minori (Little Brothers of St. Francis) have received precise information as to the damage done to the famous Francescan Sanctuary. At the beginning of August, as the war front advanced, refugees fled to the woods and to the Sanctuary. In a short time, La Verna became the center of one of the most furious battles and shells hit the hall which leads from the Basilica to the little Church where St. Francis received the Stigmata. In the hall of the Stigmata, various frescoes by Baccio Bacci, which portray the life of St. Francis, were also destroyed as well as a painting on wood of the Della Robbia school.

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Appendix 6 #36

The La Verna Sanctuary Seriously Damaged.

The Curio General dei Frati Minori (Little Brothers of St. Francis) have received precise information as to the damage done to the famous Francescan Sanctuary. At the beginning of August, as the war front advanced, refugees fled to the woods and to the Sanctuary. In a short time, La Verna became the center of one of the most furious battles and shells hit the hall which leads from the Basilica to the little Church where St. Francis received the Stigmata. In the hall of the Stigmata, various frescoes by Baccio Bacci, which portray the life of St. Francis, were also destroyed as well as a painting on wood of the Della Robbia school.

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THE LIGNITE MINES OF VALDARNO

The numerous and important lignite mines of Valdarno (the most important in Italy), where more than 15,000 workmen are employed are subject in normal times (not in emergencies) to serious crisis. caused by the enormous difficulties which are met in putting on the market such an inferior combustible, because it contains so much water (35% to 50%) and of cinders (15% to 20%) so that it becomes too expensive to transport it more than a score or so of miles beyond the place where it is extracted.

So as to eliminate the cause of these violent crises (during certain times of the year and for several months the workmen must necessarily go down below 1,500 metres) which always were accompanied by social repercussions and by intervention on the part of the State, Dr. Ing. Aldo Mendo (who has already realised other installations of the kind in Valdarno, among others that of synthetic ammoniac at Figline Valdarno) idealised a big chemical factory, actually built by S. Giovanni Valdarno, so as to use up on the spot, all the lignite extracted from said mines, so assuring constant work to about 15 or 20 thousand men.

In the future the causes of the aforesaid crises will be still more serious since all the factories which used Lignite at Valdarno (iron, and stee,, glass and Azoto factories etc.), have been destroyed, and for many reasons they are not likely to be built up again. Since coal from abroad will be more easily had the situation of the Valdarno miners will become even more serious.

Out of about a million tons a year, drawn from the mines. the lignite produces about 35 45 thousand tons of chemical products, i.e. chemical manure for agriculture, parafine, sulfuric acid, motor oil etc.

Comparing the small quantity of manufacturable products to the Italian needs, the quantities stated above, are absolutely of no importance and do not at all step in on the eventual new policy of commercial exchange with abroad.

For the realisation of the factory , which was forseen to cost 300 millions of liras, the Society "ITALIAN CARBURANTI SINTETICI" (S.I.C.S.) was established with a fundamental capital of 200 millions of liras, of which 90 millions were entirely released.

In the beginning of 1942 the building of the factory was begun and contracts were stipulated (some with German specialised societies) for the buying of the machinery.

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Because of the situation during the last few months, the machinery was not furnished to the Society, although important sums had already been paid.

The capital of the Society was furnished by well known groups of Italian Industrials:

Company	F.I.A.T.
Company	SNIA VISCOSA
Company	CISA VISCOSA
Company	COTONIFICIO TRIESTINO
Company	INDUSTRIE CHIMICHE SARDONIO
Company	INDUSTRIE CHIMICHE SOLVAY CONTE RIVETTI.

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The Administrative Committee of the Society is formed by:

Dr. Ing. Aldo Mando, Vice President and General Manager
Cav. Del Lavoro Prof. Mario F. Odasso, Counsellor Roma.
Prof. Dr. Renato Matteucci, Counsellor, Roma.
Dr. Giorgio Tremi, Counsellor, Roma.
Prof. Dr. Alberto Ceccherelli, President of the Collegio Sindicale, Florence.
Dr. Rag. Nostini Domenico, Sindaco Effettico, Roma.
Ing. Luigi Crosti.
Avv. Ugo Alfonso Marroni, Secretary of the Committee, Florence.

During recent events the dockyards of the Company situated in San Giovanni Valdarno, have been seriously damaged, firstly because of the thefts perpetrated by the Germans and then by the population: secondly because of the extractions of material effected by the Allies.

The importance of the S.I.C.S. Company in the after war life of Italy, will be very great and it would be a good thing if it could depend on the help of the new Government to put its plans into effect.

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PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE SITUATION IN SAN MARINO

With the fascistasing of Italy, San Marino also became a Fascist State. While officially retaining its status as a small republic, it was the San Marino Fascio who ran the Government. Such was the situation during the whole of the Fascist era until the 25th July 1943.

From 1932 the two leading Fascist families in San Marino, have been the Gozi and the Balducci. Of the Gozi family, one member acted as Regent, whereas one other was Secretary of the San Marino Fascist Party. In Bologna, the Chief Editor of the weekly Fascist newspaper, "Assalto", the Secretary of the "G.U.F." and the leading Fascist "Gerarca" was no other than Dr. Ezio Balducci of San Marino. Balducci's activities, while meeting with the approval of the Duce, did not find favour in the eyes of the Gozi family. They succeeded, during his absence, in securing his impeachment by the San Marino High Court for treasonable activities in that he plotted for absorbtion of the San Marino Republic into the Kingdom of Italy. Balducci was not unduly perturbed, his activities henceforth became wholly Italian. In 1935 he volunteered for Abyssinia as a Medical Officer. After this he had an important administrative position in Rome. Finally in 1940 he joined the Italian army and took part in the Western Desert Campaign. He was taken prisoner in Tobrouk and later exchanged for British Prisoners of War. His liberation by the British enabled him to resume his Fascist activities in Rome. The fall of Mussolini was promptly followed in San Marino with the overthrowing of the Fascists and the setting up of a Democratic Government. The demise of the San Marino Fascist Regime did not however put an end to the feud between the Gozi and the Balducci and the resultant annulment of all policial sentences, passed under the Fascists, re-opened the doors of San Marino to no other than the notorious Dr. Ezio Balducci, who was promptly elected to the new "Democratic" Parliament.

With the signing of the Armistice and the taking over of Northern Italy by the Germans and Neo Fascists, San Marino at first became a refuge for Anti-Fascists, and escaped Allied Prisoners of War. But not for long. San Marino soon became a bastion of Nazi Fascist culture in Italy and became, it would appear, the Headquarters of the SS and Gestapo for the Rimini area. Meanwhile, our friend, Dr. Balducci had more than one iron in the fire and his position as plenipotentiary minister to the new Fascist Republic did not prevent him from having certain connections with Anti Fascist circles.

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San Marino's neutral status had become a farce and, although the sojourn of German Military personnel was limited to 24 hours, it is known that this rule was not observed.

Among the numberous banquets and parties given to the honor of the German officers was one, according to unconfirmed reports, in honor of Marshall Kesselring.

In conclusion, it can be stated that San Marino has been as Fascist minded as any locality in Italy.

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28 SEP 1944

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit 12 APO 512

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY SEPTEMBER 25,1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 35

PART I SUMMARY

(1) Public interest during the week has been centred on the Caruso trial. Caruso was the chief of police in Rome under German occupation and was considered responsible for many of the atrocities committed by the Germans and Republican Fascists. The trial was scheduled to begin on Monday September 18th. Considerable publicity had been given to Caruso's arrest and to the trial before the event. It is reported that many of the relatives of the victims who had suffered from Caruso were invited to attend the proceedings. As a result a large crowd assembled early on Monday morning outside the Ministry of Justice and very soon the hall was filled. Emotions were running high when Carretta, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, arrived. This man had been the deputy director of the Regina Coeli prison during the German occupation. Someone in the crowd pointed out Carretta. Angry women attacked him and mauled him severely. He was rescued by the Italian police but, later, on leaving the building was caught by the crowd who lynched him. From all accounts this scene was a most macabre and violent one. He was thrown in the Tiber and when he tried to swim ashore some Italians rowed towards him and held his head under water until he was drowned. His body was then dragged along with his head on the ground and the crowd hanged him from the feed outside the Regina Coeli prison. This was a shameful and degrading affair and recognised as such by the Italian Government. It may partly be explained by the fact that many people in Rome have been roused by the slowness with which Caruso and other prominent Fascists are being brought to trial. It was certainly unwise to have given so much publicity to the trial before the event and then to have taken insufficient precautions to guarantee order. The Italian Government decided to postpone the trial until Wednesday and meanwhile to take all necessary steps to prevent a repetition of Monday's scenes. The trial lasted two days and at the end Caruso was condemned to death and his principle assistant Occhietto was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment. Although more than three months have passed since the liberation of Rome

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(2) The Anglo-American Trade Union delegates participated at the meeting of the Italian Trade Unionists who had come to Rome from all over Italy and a special meeting of workers was called on Sunday to demonstrate the sympathy of the Italian workers for the delegates. The audience was composed largely of workers and although the delegates were delayed for an hour by their audience with the Pope, there was great spontaneous enthusiasm when they appeared on the stage. Each of the five delegates made a speech. The two Americans spoke in Italian, the British in English and Schevenels in French. The speeches of the British Trades Unionists evoked little enthusiasm because they contained nothing but words of admonition and sympathy. The American delegates on the other hand drew a sharp distinction between the Fascists and the Italian people and declared that in America they had never considered the Italian people responsible for the war. Antonini went further and pledged both material and moral support. He also declared that he would do everything in his power to influence public

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opinion in the States to ensure that Italy was well-treated at the peace and that the treaty should be drawn up in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. Baldanzi expressed the hope that the workers would be represented at the peace conference. Antonini's speech received tremendous applause and he was undoubtedly the most popular figure at the meeting. Schevenels speech on the other hand was interrupted on various occasions when he declared that he and others abroad had been disillusioned with Italian workers during the last twenty years as they had failed to seize the opportunities that had arisen to overthrow Fascism. They did not really assert themselves until the spring of 1943, he said. All delegates praised the syndical unity which Italian workers had now achieved and asked that this be translated into practice. Italian workers were on the whole pleased with the visit because they felt that it had given a greater understanding to the Anglo-American delegates of the grave problems facing Italian labour.

(3) There is an increasing demand among Italian workers and labour leaders that wages of Italian workers should be raised to meet the cost of living. In particular they were disappointed that the demand for an increase of 50 lire a day in Rome and 40 lire a day elsewhere to compensate the rise in the cost of living was delayed. It is reported that the workers are very uneasy at the prospects of the coming winter. Many are still without employment and those who work receive wages which are inadequate in view of the tremendous increase in prices. The average Italian working family in Rome lives on bread, fruit, vegetables and a few small rations allotted to them monthly. The bread ration is only 200 grams a day in Rome, and as the winter approaches, fruit and vegetables will be less plentiful. The cold weather will further increase the difficulties of workers as they feel that there will be little or no heating during the winter.

The standard of living of the Italian worker has fallen to an appallingly low level. Saragat, the Socialist Minister without Portfolio, recently visited Sardinia and wrote an article in "Avanti" describing the position of the miners in Carbonia, a city created largely by Fascism. He tells how he visited one of the mines. The miners were without socks or shoes and for the most part clothed in rags; nor do they receive soap so that they return to the mines each day in the condition in which they left them the day before. He recounts how the men who left the pits had nothing human left in them and how skeleton figures covered in a few dirty rags passed by without speaking, without even protesting, and he tells how he was struck by the horror of finding miners without boots working in tunnels on ground that is a mass of puddles. Finally, he goes on to say, one

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It is reported from the provinces that the peasants are growing impatient with the large landlords and in many cases are seizing the land. At a Communist meeting in Sicily a bomb was thrown at Villalba and the Communist Li Causi was struck and wounded. The Communists maintain that this incident was organized by the land proprietors in Sicily.

(4) Benedetto Croce made a speech in Rome on Thursday. Most of the members of the Government were present on the stage sitting

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behind Croce. He made it clear he spoke not as President of the Liberal party but as an Italian, and it was also clear that his speech was directed mainly at the British Government and British public opinion. He asked that Italy should be given the status of an ally and that the control exercised over the Italian government should be diminished so that Italy could manage her own affairs with dignity. He asserted that it was necessary to distinguish between the mass of the Italian people and the clique of Fascist usurpers and adventurers. He hoped that the territorial integrity of Italy would be recognized. It is clear that in his plea for a revision of the armistice terms as well as in his demand that Italy's status be given new recognition he has the support of people in many parties. Both the Right and the Left wing parties would like to see the position of Italy clarified and they feel that the government has not got the liberty of action which would enable it to govern. It is sufficient to read between the lines of leading articles in the Italian press to realize that this is a general feeling. Croce however failed to realize in his speech that a great portion of the Italian people was responsible for Fascism and that in particular the bourgeoisie and ruling class supported Fascism for twenty years. The war was the logical result and although there were Italians who were opposed to the declaration of war these were to be found on the whole among intellectuals and the working classes. He further made the strange claim that Italy considered herself on the side of the conquerors rather than on the side of the conquered.

(5) Ugo La Malfa addressed a meeting of members of the Party of Action during the week in which he outlined the history of the party. He pointed out the failure of Italian socialism and said that the Action Party represented a combination of economical socialism and political liberalism. It was essential, he added, to get away from class warfare.

(6) There is no doubt that Italians are pre-occupied by the gravity of the food situation in Rome. Many hope that some temporary solution to all these problems may be found if the war ends in the next month or so and the rest of Italy is liberated as it is then confidently believed that the transport situation will be considerably eased. The feeling of isolation which had overcome Italians recently was lessened during the week by the visit

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Solliciar Safe Conduct

28 SEP 1944

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Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No.12 APO 512

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Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy September 25, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 35

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B. GENERAL CONDITIONS

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APPENDIX I. REPORT ON A VISIT MADE TO PISA

APPENDIX II. SUMMARY OF IMPRESSIONS GAINED BY PWB OFFICER IN 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

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Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit NO. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy September 25, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 35

Part II - ANNEXES

- -

CURRENT EVENTS

1 Italian Press Reaction to the Mob Lynching of Donato Caretta, Ex-Warden of the Regina Coeli Prison, in front of the Palace of Justice on September 18th.

L'UNITA (Communist) Happenings of this kind could easily be foreseen by anyone with the slightest political and moral sense. The healthy, legitimate and fully justified resentment of the people of Rome and Italy because of the lack of severe and energetic justice against those who served the Germans and assassinated the people; against the country's traitors, has exploded... For months the people have waited for the work of justice and punishment and nothing has been done until now. The Communists and their paper have constantly re-iterated that prompt and severe justice was lacking and that the people would inevitably end up by taking the law into their own hands. The only way to avoid a repetition of yesterday is to do final and true justice.

IL RESORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) It was an error to believe that proceedings such as those against Caruso could be carried out before the High Court with all the panoply of the Assise Court. Another thing to deplore is the length of time it has all taken. Caruso and his companions should have been tried within 40 hours of their arrest, before a military court, by military law.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) It is easy to understand the exasperation aroused by this too long awaited trial. But it is not possible to justify what happened. Justice itself exists to prevent hate becoming violent. The main responsibility for the atrocity committed yesterday lies with those who put Caruso into power, who sowed hate into the crowd, who initiated summary justice in

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1 Italian Press Reaction to the Mob Lynching of Donato Caretta, Ex-Warden of the Regina Coeli Prison, in front of the Palace of Justice on September 18th.

L'UNITA (Communist) Happenings of this kind could easily be foreseen by anyone with the slightest political and moral sense. The healthy, legitimate and fully justified resentment of the people of Rome and Italy because of the lack of severe and energetic justice against those who served the Germans and assassinated the people; against the country's traitors, has exploded... For months the people have waited for the work of justice and punishment and nothing has been done until now. The Communists and their paper have constantly re-iterated that prompt and severe justice was lacking and that the people would inevitably end up by taking the law into their own hands. The only way to avoid a repetition of yesterday is to do final and true justice.

IL RESORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) It was an error to believe that proceedings such as those against Caruso could be carried out before the High Court with all the panoply of the Assise Court. Another thing to deplore is the length of time it has all taken. Caruso and his companions should have been tried within 40 hours of their arrest, before a military court, by military law.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) It is easy to understand the exasperation aroused by this too long awaited trial. But it is not possible to justify what happened. Justice itself exists to prevent hate becoming violent. The main responsibility for the atrocity committed yesterday lies with those who put Caruso into power, who sowed hate into the crowd, who initiated summary justice in Rome and ardeatine reprisals. The press is responsible for printing false notices. The government is responsible and cannot limit itself to deploring the happenings of yesterday and punishing those guilty of them, but must know how to prevent them. The immediate task is to constitute a police force capable of maintaining order.

L'AVANTI ((Socialist) It deplores the ferocious killing of the ex-Director of the Regina Coeli, a functionary who had given his active help against the Nazi-Fascists during the occupation of Rome. He was the sad scapegoat of a sanguinary incident. But the proceedings against Caruso should have taken place three days, not three months after the liberation of Rome.

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L'ITALIA LIBERA (Party of Action) We have witnessed a bestial and horrible explosion of the elementary instincts of the mob, which is to be deplored, but for which it is necessary to remove the cause. Such a thing has not happened in Rome since the mob executed Ugo Basville at the time of the French Revolution. During the German occupation all the laws of God and man were discarded. Torture and infamy were the order of the day. All this made prompt and ample justice necessary, instead of which a High Magistrate was put in charge of slow proceedings which should have been settled by military court for high treason... Despite guards and police it had not been possible to save one man, whose lynching began inside the Palace of Justice. The paper deplored the fact that the patriots had been disarmed and that the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale had not been entrusted with the task of preserving order.

IL TEMPO (Independent) Even the killing of the ex-Director of the Regina Coeli is due to the weakness and uncertainty of the government.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vaticano) and QUOTIDIANO (Cathalic Action both stigmatise the crime committed on Monday and ask that just as violence was punished in the past so it should be punished now and so put an end to the series of crimes of violence and reprisal.

2 Public Reactions to the Lynching

It is generally the opinion that the tragedy could have been avoided evdn with the small police force present.

A man of 45 said, "I cannot understand why the mounted police, who at first succeeded in pushing back the crowd, disappeared. It makes me, and others, think that they were given the order to go. This opinion is supported by the fact that the Allied Police were entirely lacking. So we think that this affair was planned by the authorities, especially the Allies, to appease the agitation and perhaps keep them from doing anything worse, assailing the prison, or the CourtHouse, which would have played into the hands of those Fascists probably mixed with the crowds in the hope of starting a revolution. And now I think of it, a man I saw inciting the people, urging them to go to the prison, resembled a Fascist. But fortunately the crowd did not listen to him."

A school teacher said "The affair upset me very much, for

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A school teacher said, "The affair upset me very much, for while I can understand the desire for vengeance on the part of those who have suffered under the Fascists, I cannot understand the killing of Carretta in such a barbarous way, repugnant to any civilized person. I hope the people in the occupied territory will not hear of this, because Rome has been called the mother of civilization. It is up to the Allies. They should not make the error of punishing the head Fascists in any other town they take so long a time after liberating it. It is this mistake that has brought about the excess committed by the Roman people. Many consider Caruso the cause of the nine months of suffering, and he should have been sentenced the week after the Allies arrived. He should not have had special care in the same cells where the Anti-Fascists were tortured and starved. This is also said for all those to be tried."

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Another man, belonging to a central party, said, "I think the Communists urged the people on, as this is their aspiration. In fact their newspapers clearly show how glad they were the people had resorted to measures which put in practice what they preach. How is it that the woman who started the lynching has never come forward to justify herself?"

An official of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, "It was a horrible thing. I think it is still too early to say what the repercussions will be as far as national and international reactions are concerned. It was certainly an unfortunate thing so far as we are concerned, and anunfortunatething to happen in our first important democratic free trial. The whole thing was repulsive to me."

A tailor in the Via Frattina, about 40, "It was all very brutal. I don't know just what to think about it. But perhaps it may have been just. I have seen the Germans taking at random our young men, without reason, without offense, and we know later that they were murdered in the Ardeatine Caves. We know too that some of them could have been saved by paying exhorbitant ranson -- though others would only have been taken in their places. I know the family of one of the victims and I know how bitterly they feel. It was horrible, but who knows, it may have been just."

A professor of politics and inance, Rome University, about 50, "It was a terrible, unfortunate thing. As to whether it was engineered by any political group it is difficult to determine at this time. It was extremely brutal and I abhor it. I hope that it does not have any great nationa. effects."

A young man about 25, student, "It was a most unfortunate thing for Italy at this particular moment. All the eyes of the world are on us; we are trying to begin a new life. In a certain way Rome is the spiritual center of the world. All the photographers of the press will spread pictures all over the world. And it will mean that we will be put in a bad position in the eyes of the world. It is true that it may have been engineered by Communists or Fascists. But it is certain that the effect of this brutal murder in the capital of Italy will put Italy in a bad light all over the

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3 Extracts from Croce's speech at the Eliseo Theatre, Rome, 21.9.4

Benedetto Croce, President of the Liberal Party, addressed a very large and sympathetic audience at the Eliseo Theatre, Rome, on September 21st. He declared that the Allies have made the Italian Government ineffective by failing to grant it the power necessary to its functions. He also said that Italy has atoned and is still atoning for the part the Fascists forced her to play in the war. Italy wishes to "be recognized legally, as we are in fact, Allies." She asks for the right to share with other Allied peoples in the councils of the new order in Europe.

He said that Mr. Churchill, on his visit to Italy, had a favorable impression of the Government, and of its members, and manifested the desire and wish that it should be lasting. But how can a government last, if the forces necessary to govern are withdrawn from it?

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What does Italy ask for? Help, certainly, to set our communications going again, and our key industries, in order that we may not be precipitated into famine and the convulsions of famine. I do not doubt that this help will be given in the best way possible, for we are aware of the difficulties the Allies themselves have to face in this field. But, above all, we ask for the restoration of the dignity of our country; because a people if it does not acquire once more its dignity, is intolerant, agitated.

He added that the war now raging is less a war among nations than it is a civil war -- a fight against Fascist forces, which he said have been "burning or smouldering in the bosom of the nations of Europe."

He maintains that for this reason, Italy, although defeated on the field of battle, cannot consider herself as a defeated nation. He said on the contrary that her support of the Allies and the sympathies of the masses of her people, entitle her to be considered among the victors in the struggle.

4___ Summary of Ugo LaMalfa's speech on Sept. 17, on The Party of Action and Modern Democracy.

La Malfa spoke to a full house; ministers, cabinet members and political figures were present. In his introduction the speaker dealt with the origin of the Party of Action and of modern democracy, namely, the historical crisis of the last 30 years which comprises: two world wars, revolutions, fascism and anti-fascism, nazism and anti-nazism, popular fronts and social revolutions, and finally the war that plunged European civilization into an abyss. "To rise from this abyss," the speaker said, "it is necessary for us to know whither we are bound."

He said that on the eve of the first world conflict western civilization was founded on a democratic-liberal system whose main principle was individualism. This system was opposed by a fundamentally classic socialism, whose only function however was to criticize. Both systems and both ideologies were far removed from reality.

The speaker substantiated these affirmations with a detailed description of the social order, institutions, traditions, historical values, etc., and explained why socialism, put to the test at the end of the first world war, failed in Italy. "Through its mistakes

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La Malfa then drew a vivid analogy with the events in Germany which gave rise to nazism; recognized all the good that the socialist movement has done in favor of the classes, and admitted that politically it has failed. "It interprets reality, but it is not the only way or interpreting reality."..."The only place where Socialism has accomplished a social revolution is Russia, and although this is of world wide importance, nevertheless it must be considered an accomplishment of strictly national character."

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"The historic crisis of the last thirty years has made the people consciously aware of the reality of political and social problems, and their profound study brought the Party of Action into being." ..."Admittedly our ideological foundation may be further broadened," he said, "still the Party's politico-social intuition is clearly established...Rigidity of ideological abstractions is partly responsible for the crisis in European Civilization."

The program of the Party of Action comprises: war on the Monarchy; war on the high military caste; war on the high bureaucratic caste, war on the centralizing state; war on all the classes which gained power through the exercise of unbridled economic liberalism and the exploitation of economic protectionism. Further, it comprises war on the social nucleus responsible for fascism. Thus the Party of Action draws the lines intended to sever the ties with the past, and to create the future. It points tot what must be torn down, but more important still, it points to what must be built up.

The speaker then engaged in a critique of the traditional parties. He said that the Action Party is not classist and therefore is closer to reality than are the socialist and the communist movement. The accusation that the Party of Action is composed of all generals and no soldiers is yet to be proven. It is to the party's credit to have drawn together from the political, cultural and technical fields men who have a clear vision of the problems of modern society. On the other hand, this audience showed that the party also has its soldiers. They are among the working classes who want to see democracy in action.

5 LABOR CONVENTION, Sept. 16, 1944

D. Gentili came to the meeting of the Camera del Lavoro and wanted to participate and speak; there was much discussion on the part of the Anglo-American delegates and on the part of the audien Antonini, of the American Federation of Labor, wanted to let him speak as it would show a greater spirit of tolerance. De Vittorio responded, and he seemed to reflect the general opinion of the audience, that this was a convention of labor delegates from the Camera del Lavoro from all parts of Italy, and that each delegate represented and was responsible to his section of Italy; furthermore that Gentili represented no Camera del Lavoro, and insofar as there is a limited time in which certain objectives of the convention must be

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Grandi, the Christian Democrat representative on the executive branch of the CGIL, spoke at length. He is an elderly, white-haired kind-faced man who speaks quietly and sincerely, only raising his voice slightly when he comes upon subjects which have received life-long study and attention by him. He began by saying that nothing is done without sacrifice and that if labor unity is really wanted, sacrifices must be made to achieve it. "We must remember that unity is a delicate thing and in achieving it many delicate matters are brought up that cannot be decided overnight. Many of the problems that are being brought up now have occupied much time and thought in many countries for many years, and there have never been made final decisions." Democracy, he said, is a continual development, and within its structure it is possible to modify undesirable statutes; In democracy's expression there should be included as many shades of opinion as possible. At its base democracy has a system and a method whereby one achieves ends gradually by the activity of all the parties concerned.

"We shall endeavor," said Grandi, "to obtain a great deal from the State, and we shall continually push our demands with greater and greater force; we want a standard and an authority for a strong labor system. We must impose ourselves upon the state, we shall be a part of the State rather than something outside of it. And while of course the State will have something to say about this, within our organization we shall have party and politics of our own. The subject of the placement of labor (ufficio di collocamento) is a delicate one. It is a strong institution and a strong weapon; in its operation the monopoly of any party must be avoided; it should be used as a means of removing discrimination."

"I realize," he said, "that England has suffered much from the war, and America has expended much blood. But also we have suffered -- we did not, as a people, invite the German occupation of our country; we had no responsibility in this matter, but we are prepared to pay for it, and we shall make good the part we have played. We know that there are prejudices among the United Nations, so we pray you delegates to carry back the true picture of Italy to your respective countries. Our nation can still arise and return to the right path, and take its place in the family of nations."

Chairman Schevenels then proceeded to the principal business of the convention, the passing of the resolution that was drawn up by the CGIL secretariat. Action Party's Bigazzi protested, he did

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Chairman Schevenels then proceeded to the principal business of the convention, the passing of the resolution that was drawn up by the CGIL secretariat. Action Party's Bigazzi protested, he did not want the vote taken for 30 days. There was considerable shouting and vain calls for silence before the vote was taken to proceed. The resolution was read and accepted unanimously; during the voting Bigazzi again interrupted saying the procedure was unjust but he was silenced. It was also approved to send a telegram to the laborers and partisans in the north. In closing each of the Anglo-American delegates said a few words.

Lawther stressed the point of maintaining unity, laying down general principles, and getting on with the work of reconstruction.

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Antonini of the American Federation of Labor, said that American workers want the rebirth of Italian labor. "This document," he said "this resolution that you have passed this morning, is but a piece of paper, but if you can translate it into practice, if you can activate it, then you will have given a lesson to America in labor unity. England, as you know, has achieved labor unity, but as you know, we have not in America, and as a result there has been a long and bitter war between the Congress of Industrial Organization, and my organization AFL. I beg you to maintain your unity, because if you don't, at the moment of your greatest division, your fascist threat will step in as it did before, and the possibility of civil war will be upon you. Only in unity can you be strong."

O'Brien, British representative of Entertainment Industry, said "We delegates did not come to dictate the details of your labor organizations, but we are concerned with the general principles that concern international federation. I warn you to keep away from political control as it is the worst enemy of labor organizations. We know of your former industrial and political dictatorship and the only thing that can oppose it is a strong labor organization."

G. Baldanzi, of the C.I.O., said, I am pleased to know that you have begun on the path of unity. Stay free of political influences. The way before you is difficult with no transport, no industry, no bread. We shall do all we can to help. I am human, and because of what I've seen over here, I shall be able to speak better at home."

The meeting ended on a harmonious note with a closing address by Schevenels, in French, in which he summed up the achievements of the Italian syndical movement and warned the convention of the dangers ahead. He praised the anti-Fascist character of Italian labor and pointed out the salutory effects of the '43 strikes in North Italy.

6 General Assembly of Roman Workers on Behalf of Anglo-American Labor Delegates, and Secretary of the International Trade Unions, Schevenels. (Teatro Brancaccio, Sunday 17 September)

The delegates were late due to an audience with the Pope. The crowd of about 20,000 workers, which gathered on Sunday was in good spirits and did not mind waiting. Every seat was occupied and the aisles were jammed with standees; a healthy proletarian atmosphere prevailed. From time to time the Party of Action's workers scattered handbills from the second balcony, which fluttered down through the auditorium to hundreds of outstretched hands; shouts of

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Tom O'Brien, English Trade Union official, touched upon the point of the great sacrifices that were being made in this war, and that from them must come the cement of a more durable and united labor front.

George Baldanzi, of American CIO, mentioned the tragic conditions that he had seen in Italy and the impressions of which he would carry back to his country; " this war," he said,"is not a war of race or nationality -- there are fascists everywhere, there are fascists in America -- and when the war on the battlefield ends, then the battle of labor will begin. The world has become [illegible]," he added, "and we must realize that nazism and fascism are found all over the world. The international worki g classes must know and understand each other, and remember that liberty is not bought, it is won. Italy can only rise from the fascist depths through the efforts of Italian workers."

Will Lawther, representing the English miners, said that Italy was going to be given another chance to live and that this had been accomplished only through the efforts of the Allied forces; also, that Italy must follow in the path that Britain and the United Nations were marking.

Luigi Antonini of the A.F.of L., spoke on behalf of the millions of Italians in America, whom he said had never lost faith in the true anti-fascist Italy. Although he would not enter into Italian politics, he said that he could not help being born a republican. He said that the Italians in America had already collected clothing and medicines to send to Italy. "We shall carry Italy's appeal to America and we shall carry it with enthusiasm... and at the peace table we shall raise our voices for this Italy that we want free and democratic, and whose territorial integrity must be preserved," according to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. He was enthusiastically received by the audience with prolonged applause and shouting.

Walter Schevenels, Secretary of the International Trade Unions, spoke last, saying that he was appealing not to the emotions of his listeners, but to their common sense to ponder certain problems. The Italian workers must remember the disillusionment that they gave to the rest of the workers in the world when they fell under the Fascist yoke. He suggested three points to which Italian labor should adhere: to put into action the principles which they have approved (at the

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erica — and when the war on the battlefield ends, then the battle of labor will begin. The world has become small," he added, "and we must realize that nazism and fascism are found all over the world. The international worki g classes must know and understand each other, and remember that liberty is not bought, it is won. Italy can only rise from the fascist depths through the efforts of Italian workers."

Will Lawther, representing the English miners, said that Italy was going to be given another chance to live and that this had been accomplished only through the efforts of the Allied forces; also, that Italy must follow in the path that Britain and the United Nations were marking. . .

Luigi Antonini of the A.F.of L., spoke on behalf of the millions of Italians in America, whom he said had never lost faith in the true anti-fascist Italy. Although he would not enter into Italian politics, he said that he could not help being born a republican. He said that the Italians in America had already collected clothing and medicines to send to Italy. "We shall carry Italy's appeal to America and we shall carry it with enthusiasm... and at the peace table we shall raise our voices for this Italy that we want free and democratic, and whose territorial integrity must be preserved," according to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter. He was enthusiastically received by the audience with prolonged applause and shouting.

Walter Schevenels, Secretary of the International Trade Unions, spoke last, saying that he was appealing not to the emotions of his listeners, but to their common sense to ponder certain problems. The Italian workers must remember the disillusionment that they gave to the rest of the workers in the world when they fell under the Fascist yoke. He suggested three points to which Italian labor should adhere: to put into action the principles which they have approved (at the moment they are form without substance); to realize that Fascism is more than a political system, it is a mentality, a condition of the soul, that puts itself before everything; to accept only a government in which the rulers are servants of the people, because the best government is that which acts according to the needs of the people. When he mentioned the point of the Abyssinian campaign, there were signs of disapproval from the crowd.

After the session was dismissed, great crowds gathered around Antonini in the street and lifted him to their shoulders, continuing to cheer him.

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7 Reactions to the Labor Convention

A Communist representative in the Rome Camera del Lavoro: "Schevenels was quite right when he said that Fascism was a world malady and not peculiar only to Italy. He was a little over-frank in his statements about the Abyssinian campaign -- which were partly true -- but would have been better if he had left it untouched in his address. Remember that if everything in Africa is taken from us you take away the labor of one million men. Baldanzi I liked. He has a sense of political reality; he speaks from his heart and realizes that we not only need moral but material aid. We need most of all raw materials, the elements with which we can rebuild our power plants and our factories.

A secretary in the Camera del Lavoro, who made the welcoming address at the Teatro Brancaccio, a man about 60: "You must realize that Fascism is a grave, serious thing, and it takes continual struggle to overcome it -- you can see that there are no limits at which the Fascists will stop only so long as they reach their ends. We workers have been faithful to our ideas for twenty-five years; many of us have spent a lot of that time in jail; we have always had the fear that some night the secret police would come to our houses and take us away. From September, 1943, until May, 1944, we workers had no work and no salary here in Rome; we had to sell everything, our watches, our furniture, our clothing -- everything, just to be able to eat. We looked forward very anxiously to the coming of the Allies -- but now our situation is getting daily worse. We must have an increase in our wages. If we workers -- who are getting 80 - 100 lire a day -- do not receive an increase, I am afraid that we will have a general strike on our hands pretty soon. The Allies say that the cost of living is coming down, but that is not true; perhaps certain items that are sold on the open market or certain rationed items are cheaper, but there are so many necessities that can only be bought on the black market and those prices are constantly rising. And we have been refused by the Allies the permission to increase our salaries. Our workers "non capiscono" -- they continually ask "Perché?"

Secretary of Metallurgical Federation of Naples, a man about 50: "Antonini is something of a demagogue. I preferred Baldanzi to the others. I think that the meeting was a success. It makes the workers feel closer together in Italy, and also gives them a feeling of nearness to the workers in Britain and America. We workers have always been anti-Fascists; I was active in the Camera del Lavoro be-

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Delegate from Bari, Communist, about 55: "The delegates from America and England were very popular in Bari. There was a great increase of interest aroused by their visit in regard to labor problems, salaries, political influences, and of course on the possible aid from the Allies. Antonini was very popular everywhere. It is time that the resolution passed by the Confederation be put into effect; the only thing that has hindered democratization in Puglia in the Camera del Lavoro has been the fact that the Allied command would not permit us to hold elections. All of the Camera del Lavoro ware actually more democratic and non-political than the authorities believe."

From the impressions taken from other workers, one can see clearly that the greater part of them have lost faith. Only the older men hope in a rebirth of the laboring class. The others, the young men or those who have never thought about the syndicates, but who live only by their own labor, are waiting for a series of measures or laws that will immediately benefit them. They have a constant and increasing anxiety about indemnity measures that might alleviate their misery. They have been deluded. They also circulate the rumor that while the Italian representatives have proposed the indemnity of 50 lire a day, the Americans, and the English to a much greater degree, have opposed it because of the possibility of a disastrous monetary inflation.

B. GENERAL CONDITIONS

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

8 Ministers and Government Officials in Sardinia

The early part of September saw much political activity in Sardinia which was visited by several outstanding personalities, most of whom have special connections with the island. Giuseppe Saragat, (Socialist), Minister without Portfolio; Angelo Corsi,(Socialist)Under-Secretary for Communications; Guido De Ruggiero,(Action Party) Minister for Public Instruction; Mario Berlinguer,(Action Party) High Commissioner for Epuration, and finally Emilio Lussu,(Action Party), who came to deal with certain economic problems, and Dr. Pier Felice Stangoni, Assistant High Commissioner for Sequestration of Fascist Property. These visits, which were for the most part unofficial, are bound to please the Sardinians, who are inclined to feel themselves in a backwater and rather neglected.

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B. GENERAL CONDITIONS

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9 Saragat and Corsi in Sardinia

Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Government, and Angelo Corsi, Socialist Under-Secretary for Communications, have arrived in Sardinia. This is the first time that members of the Bonomi Cabinet have visited Sardinia, and they were welcomed with popular demonstrations by the Italian Socialist Party of Sardinia, and the general public. On their arrival they were received by the High Commissioner for Sardinia and the authorities of the island.

After visiting some of the smaller towns, and being acclaimed by the populace, most of whom are Socialist, they visited Cagliari and here, at the "cinegiardino", Saragat addressed the public. He was

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introduced by the old Cagliari Socialist Jago Siotto, who exalted his anti-Fascist struggle, his life in exile, and especially stressed the fact that Saragat was of Sardinian origin, and that in him the Sards saw a friend. Loudly applauded, Saragat then spoke. He gave his salutation to Emilio Lussu, his companion in the struggle, exile and suffering, in which the public joined him with their applause. The Minister declared that after the fall of Fascism Italy found herself in the gravest economic and political state. Wherever the war had passed destruction lay in its wake and whole families who formerly lived in the towns and villages were now forced to live in the hills, as they had nowhere else to go. The fact must not be disregarded that Fascism had left a heritage of corruption which was manifested in all fields of national life, leaving sores which only the good will of the people could heal.

The Italian people could not die, declared Saragat, because so many men had worked, sacrificed and suffered for their existence. Those men who had been forced to go into exile and from afar had always been the jealous custodians of traditional Italian glory have returned to the government to direct the fortunes of a people which is trying with all its might to free itself from the fogs of Fascism which had even brutalized the moral force of the traditionally glorious Italian family.

"We ask of the Allies," he added, "that they leave us liberty of action and that they regard us as Allies and not as conquered, because it is not right that a people should die because it has been defeated."

The Minister then declared that the Lend-lease law which the Italian Government had asked the Allies for, would be extended to Italy.

Passing to Sardinia's place in the affairs of the nation, the Minister said that the provisions adopted by the Council of Ministers for Sicily could justly be applied to Sardinia, and he personally was engaged upon this at the Ministry.

"We are against Separatism because we know that the capitalists are trying to rob the workers of the fruits of their labor. Socialism means to protect this section of the public. The misfortune of one is the misfortune of the other and in consequence all must collaborate on the work of reconstruction for which Italy cries out today in this crucial moment when her very existence is threatened. Today we must collaborate so that Italy can be reborn and it is for

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"The forces in Rome which tried to stop this union were defeated because the men of the government knew well that they were the capitalists who wish to protect their own interests." Fascism in fact was nothing more or less than a movement for the protection of the exclusive interests of the capitalists. This type of man must be

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exterminated by the just law of epuration which must not only work inside the walls of Rome but must be taken to the outskirts, everywhere in fact, where there is a nest of the Fascist hydra."

Saragat's speech was loudly applauded and has had great repercussions throughout the island.

10 DE RUGGIERO AND BERLINGUER IN SARDINIA

At Sassari (where Mario Berlinguer, Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration, lived before he was called to his present office) De Ruggiero visited the schools and discussed scholastic problems. He attended a meeting with Sassari University students; The provision for accommodation for the University Association was discussed. There was an attempt on the part of some of the students to stage a monarchist demonstration but this was unsuccessful as there was more interest in the immediate problems to be settled. The Minister assured his listeners of his keen interest with regard to the new Agrarian Faculty and the momentary difficulties regarding the date of examinations, text books, the February session, etc. The Minister's statement with regard to the talk of the closing of some universities was of particular interest. He said that undoubtedly there would have to be a complete revision of education, but he did not think it would be necessary to close down any university. There would however be a reassessment or fusion of faculties so that there would not be several similar faculties in one area, which were often very short of both teachers and means. In such cases one "atenec" would be the center of study and equipment which could be used by the different faculties who would all benefit by such an arrangement.

The Minister spoke of the necessity for the local offices of the Ministry of Public Instruction to act on their own responsibility, without always awaiting, as they had done in the past, for instructions from Rome. Finally he called on the students of the Associazione Turritana Universitaria to promote free discussions and to accustom themselves to the benefits of Democracy.

The Minister then met civic personalities of Sassari and journalists with whom he discussed politics. He said among other things that he remained fundamentally a liberal and was always alive to the necessity of limiting the power of the state (which centralized everything to the hilt during the Fascist regime) and leaving plenty of room for private enterprise. "I" he said jokingly, "will do what I can to see that my successors will find themselves with their hands

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The Minister went on to discuss the "historical quality" of Benedetto Croce's ideas which were rather inadequate for a people who were creating history and must look to the future.

Of Fascism he said that the whole of its irrational structure was synthesized in the phrase "Mussolini ha sempre ragione" and said that it owed its negative vitality to the fact that it had united tragic and grotesque attitudinizing. If either of these elements had been missing the end of Fascism would have come before July 25.

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11 Mario Berlinguer's Conference at Sassari

Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for Epuration, accompanied his old friend De Ruggiero to Sardinia. Former Aventine Deputy of the Amendola party, his electorate was of Sassari Province. His electorate, for the most part his clients (for Berlinguer is one of the best Advocates on the Island) are of the middle class bourgeoisie, conservative, and country people and peasants who understood little of the aspirations and political aims of their candidate. Latterly the vicissitudes of political life have made Berlinguer lean very much towards the Left and this has made certain of his supporters undecided in their attitude towards him. However, his appointment by Sforza as Assistant High Commissioner of Epuration, has enhanced his prestige again. He outlined the work being undertaken on epuration at a crowded meeting which was also attended by De Ruggiero. After he had illustrated the various articles of the law, he asked the public to collaborate with the organization engaged on this grave task.

12 MINISTER MEUCCIO RUINI IN PALERMO, SICILY

On. Meuccio RUINI, Minister without portfolio, arrived in Palermo on 12 September. Notices appeared at once on the billboards of the city that on the thirteenth he would speak at the Teatro Massimo on "The United Democracies and Sicilian Problems". The press published the news that tickets could be obtained from the headquarters of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro.

It is difficult, however, to give a clear order of events and a coordinated account of the speech due to the behavior of the Separatists in the audience. Those present appeared to be at least 80% Separatist and the rest of the audience belonged to the Democrazia del Lavoro or the Partito d'Azione.

The Separatists' object was to prevent the speech of Ruini and they certainly succeeded, whenone considers that during the two hours of the meeting for only about 15 minutes and at intervals could the voice of the Minister be heard.

He succeeded at any rate in pointing out the urgent Sicilian problems that should be dealt with before the winter, with special reference to building construction and industrial reconstruction for which a fund of a million is already established. He found the problem of transport a major difficulty still, and to solve this an agreement with the Office of Transport would furnish the quantity of motorboats

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He proposed that because of blockaded revenues for a part of all salaries, tickets of purchase for food and clothes should be substituted. A development of cooperatives to which every ne could belong was being planned. The Minister tried then to deal with the subject of the "latifondists" but though he tried more than once he could say nothing further if it was the desire of the Separatists not to hear him talk.

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The fact that Sicilian problems were being discussed touched the Separatists to the quick since they have taken on themselves the right of being the only ones to have that privilege. Finocchiaro Aprile indeed felt it necessary to respond at once to Minister Ruini and from the balcony of the party headquarters he harangued the excited crowd after they left the theatre. Only the last words of this impromptu speech could be heard, "Abbiamo permesso che un cialtrone di ministro insultasse la Sicilia." (We have allowed a no-good to insult Sicily.)

The whole demonstration was undoubtedly planned and organized, and one must admit with success.

The chronological order of events was as follows: At the very opening of his speech the Minister made a reference to Sicily considered as a part of Italy, and this at once caused the intervention of the Separatists. In a short time they displayed two separatist flags and a sign with the inscription "L'autonomia è una truffa. Viva la Sicilia Indipendente." In the meantime a shower of small notices was launched from the upper boxes with inscriptions such as "Viva la Repubblica Siciliana", "Vogliamo il Plebiscito", "Viva Sicilia Indipendente", and following these at varying intervals tomatoes were thrown onto the stage.

From this moment on, as has already been said, Ministro Ruini could make himself heard only at brief intervals. The rest of the time there was a continuous succession of shouts, whistles, individual disputes and police intervention in various boxes although with negative results.

Among the crowd was noticed Gustavo Leca, already once before arrested as a separatist and Gino Traina, ex-President of the Corda Fratres. A subject on which the crowd was often disputing was "the freedom of the press". This was often demanded by a loud shout although it was outside the theme of Ruini's talk, and this caused the continuance of the protesting interruptions.

Two separatists managed separately to reach the stage while running from the police, and they called out their ideas with much noise, until they were calmed by the promise of Ruini himself that he would let them speak later. Finally they were taken away by the police.

Assisting the police were Questore Garbo, the Head of the Cabinet Castiglione, and various directors of the squads. The Commis-

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Assisting the police were Questore Garbo, the Head of the Cabinet Castiglione, and various directors of the squads. The Commissioner of the Political Squad, Piazza, was not seen in the hall but it appears that he may be transferred.

The meeting ended at 7:30 with much confusion. The Separatists got up en masse from their places and left the theatre. When Minister Ruini saw this movement, he loudly cursed Separatism as he left the stage.

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13 Minister Ruini at the Storia Patria

The next day in the hall of the Storia Patria, Ruini was able to talk freely, and to explain those ideas which at the Massimo could not be heard due to the Separatist demonstration.

The Minister was introduced by Prefect D'Antoni and the discussion was carried on this time in a favorable atmosphere. The entrance to the hall was very carefully guarded by the police, and everyone entering was closely scrutinized. Some; if they were not recognized, had to show credentials or that they belonged to the Democrazia del Lavoro.

Ruini dealt with all those subjects which constitute the main problems of sicily and in a much more detailed manner than the day before. A statement many times repeated during the talk was concerned with the Government which has bound itself to give an "autonomia piena a vera nei limiti dell'unità", although he did not specify what the limits of unity actual[illegible] are.

Incidentally, it has also been reported that the tomatoes thrown at the Massimo were not hurled by the Separatists, but that this feature of the demonstration was the idea of LaLoggia's followers in the Democrazia del Lavoro. The fact that members of the party itself were concerned in the demonstration can also be found in the police report.

CONDITIONS IN TUSCANY

14 Memorandum Presented by the President of the Comitato Toscano di Liberazione Nazionale, to the authorities.

1) The C.L.N. possess the double quality of being furnished with a popular mandate and of being the legitimate representatives of the Italian Government in Occupied Italy. The C.N.L. is not the tactical alliance of one party, but the political reality of unity. As the organ of all popular initiatives, it represents the new political class chosen through twenty years of struggle. This organiza[illegible] entrusted with the partisan war and with the preparation of the new forms of democratic self-government.

2) For historical and economical reasons, the situation of Italy in the north is very different from that of the south. In the South [illegible] was not very notable, first of all be-

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14 Memorandum Presented by the President of the Comitato Toscana di ~~Liberazione~~ Nazionale, to the Authorities.

1) The C.L.N. possess the double quality of being furnished with a popular mandate and of being the legitimate representatives of the Italian Government in Occupied Italy. The C.N.L. is not the tactical alliance of one party, but the political reality of unity. As the organ of all popular initiatives, it represents the new political class chosen through twenty years of struggle. This organization is entrusted with the partisan war and with the preparation of the new bases of democratic self-government.

2) For historical and economical reasons, the situation of Italy in the north is very different from that of the south. In the South the importance of the C.L.N. was not very notable, first of all because of the different state of political preparation, and secondly because the Germans did not occupy the territory, or only did so for a short time, and therefore the organized resistance of the C.L.N. was not necessary. The remaining part of Italy, because of its resistance, was obliged to create and put into function effective organs of government, even if they were secret. Such organization was very important in Florende, and the position of this city has special characteristics. As the cultural center of Italy the C.L.N. represents the whole of anti-fascist popular forces. Its efficiency is proved by its achievements not only in political and military work but also in administrative and technical work.

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As for military work, the C.L.N. organized the Tuscan partisan army, the groups of citizens, and directed warfare in the country and in the city. It furnished the Allied Armies with a continual service of information and radio messages. It contributed in every way to the destruction of German and Fascist resistance, that is to say by means of propaganda, through the papers, by strike and sabotage.

From an administrative and technical point of view, it prepared reconstruction on all sides, with the help of the best elements in the country, who were asked to take part in special Boards and Trusts for food, transport, radio, print, culture, civil control, cleanliness of the city, etc. What is more it chose the people most adapted to take on public work in public administration and in the civil service. It got under its control the police forces, adding them to the voluntary formations for the defense of the city, for public order, etc. From a political point of view it started the work of democratic renewal towards a direct and self-governing democracy. From the very beginning (11 Sept. 1943) all parties of which it is composed became united. In fact all the deliberations taken by the C.L.N. have been unaimous.

So the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation put itself in a position of responsibility in order to look after the city, and its necessary reconstruction. The state of the northern cities when the Allied troops arrive, will perhaps confirm to advantage the situation in Florence; i.e. in Milan and Turin where the C.L.N. already represent a real local government helped by the organized work of the population.

If, therefore, because of the particular conditions of the country, it was not deemed advisable to recognize the rights of the C.L.N. in the south of Italy, the problem of Florence and after Florence must be solved differently, as what was justified in the South would be a source of serious inconvenience in Florence and the North.

3) To facilitate the war effort in the North of Italy, the C.L.N. must have great authority. All the northern partisans today look to Florence. If they were sure that Allied authority recognized the authority of the C.L.N. they would be greatly encouraged in their struggle; if not, a dangerous depression might result.

4) The work of political, penal and administrative reconstruction

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reconstruction on all sides, with the help of the best elements in the country, who were asked to take part in special Boards and Trusts for food, transport, radio, print, culture, civil control, cleanliness of the city, etc. What is more it chose the people most adapted to take on public work in public administration and in the civil service. It got under its control the police forces, adding them to the voluntary formations for the defense of the city, for public order, etc. From a political point of view it started the work of democratic renewal towards a direct and self-governing democracy. From the very beginning (11 Sept. 1943) all parties of which it is composed became united. In fact all the deliberations taken by the C.L.N. have been unaimous.

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4) The work of political, moral and administrative reconstruction can only be brought about through the C.L.N. which has gathered around itself all the moral and political forces as well as the best capabilities of the country? This work must be done at once and efficiently; any delay would cause general discouragement and might allow the Fascists and reactionaries to come to the surface again.

To make the cooperation of the Allied Authorities in the work of reconstruction more efficient and to encourage and help the resistance of the partisans of Northern Italy, we think it indispensable that the Tuscany C.I.N. should be given the best opportunity to develop its work of renewal, and recognition as the only local representative of the people, as in fact it is.

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

15 Memorandum from a Conservative Landowner of Florence (Marchese Ginori)

It is advisable to let landowners once more get in touch with their properties and estates, allowing them to leave Florence, as especially in Tuscany, where the "Mezzadria System" of agriculture is used, the direct overseeing and the presence of the proprietors is most important. Going back to the land is not for pleasure, sport or other personal reasons, but is a necessity, for improving the food conditions of town and country, and trying to bring back, as much as possible, bearable conditions of life for the coming winter.

16 Notes on the Agricultural Situation in Tuscany

Cattle for Working - Before undertaking any other reconstructive work it is of the first necessity to plough for next year's wheat crop. The only way to work the broken hill country of the greater part of Tuscany is with oxen, the great majority of which were taken by the Germans. Therefore a redistribution of the remaining cattle to help those who have lost all is most urgently needed. Farmers will be ready to buy but at reasonable prices. It would seem therefore advisable to control the price of cattle and to oblige those who are well stocked to sell, in order that those who are understocked or who have lost all, may buy at a reasonable figure, which taking into consideration the actual price of wheat, should not exceed Lire 30,000 the pair for sound working oxen.

Mines - A considerable surface of agricultural soil in Tuscany is infested with mines. Many of these have already been removed by allied specialists from roads and lanes, but a great quantity still remain in the woods and fields and open country. The Italian people as well as the allied forces have suffered great losses from this treacherous weapon. It is proposed that a corps of Italian military specialists be formed immediately to start work where landowners apply for their services. It would be just to put German prisoners, under reasonable control, to perform this dangerous but necessary work. It is pointed out that much danger is incurred by mines exploding from time to time after they have been removed from the earth while they are still in the hands of the specialist who has dealt with them. Strict regulations should be put in force in order to a-

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Ploughing by Tractor - A part of the surface of Tuscany, in the plains and low hills can be worked for sowing purposes by tractor. Fuel is urgently requested, more especially as this type of terrain is usually the most productive of cereals which are most needed by the Italian population.

Pig Market - This should be free of control in order to encourage the production and supply of meat for the starving population.

Rabbits and Poultry - From a first superficial examination, it would appear advisable to leave the price of these commodities uncontrolled, but on reflection control is advisable in order to avoid

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waste of hay and oats which would undoubtedly be fed to rabbits and chickens by peasants who possess others than those stipulated for by the mezzadria contract, and so discourage the breeding of cattle. The same applies to egg producing poultry.

Experience of Two Farms in Tuscany - 1) Near Ponte d'Arbia, 2 kms. from the Via Cassia (No. 2 route); 25 km. south of Siena, 360 Ha. 18 peasants' families. Before the German retreat there were 110 head of cattle; these the Germans took away and 16 pigs of which 6 were pregnant sows. After the Germans had retreated the owner recovered 50 head of cattle but two of these were taken by American troops and French Goumier. Of the 48 remaining nearly half are ready for work. A caterpillar tractor run on naphtha has been saved from the Germans but fuel although promised, was not available at the end of August. The ploughing season is already half over and it is very urgent to get to work. Rain will soon be starting and will make it impossible for the tractor to plough more than 30 Ha. at most. The rest, approximately 80 Ha., must be worked by oxen. It is most pressingly necessary to buy at least 12 pairs of oxen, but the exorbitant prices on the uncontrolled market in comparison with the controlled price of wheat make this impossible. Mines were laid in the neighborhood of the house but nothing has yet been done to remove them. The horse and cart, indispensable for the use of the personnel of the farm, has been stolen by the Germans and so there is no means of transport for station work, the fetching and carrying of technicians and other people from a distance, so that the general activity of the farm is practically at a standstill. A small Fiat van has been saved from the Germans but it has no tires. This farm from producing 1500 quintals of wheat will go down very much.

2) A from 4 km. from Greve on the road to Figline, 36 Ha. of cultivated land besides a lot of wood (100 Ha.), 6 families, specialty wine and olive oil. 10 working oxen stolen by Germans and all cattle. The greatest nuisance to this farm is caused by mines which have been treacherously sown all over the place, under the fruit trees, among the standing wheat, in narrow lanes, in the woods, etc., causing the death of 6 allied soldiers and 4 peasants up to the 22 August. Houses have been damaged by the blowing up of a bridge. Furniture taken from the farm house, including 20 beds which are now in a neighboring villa, Uzzano, which has been turned into a British hospital. Window panes, smashed, gate broken, wine

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17__ MEMORANDUM Respecting the Buildings in Devastated Quarters of Medieval Florence

The undersigned: DR. GIOVANNI POGGI for the Committee of National Liberation and as representative of the Florentine Friends of Art; DR. MARX MICHAELLES, in the name of the Swiss citizens, resident in Florence, who associate themselves with the efforts of various organizations in Switzerland for the preservations of the Cities of Art, foreseeing the necessity for the reconstruction of a considerable part of the zone of ancient Florence, now destroyed, express their desire that the Allied Military Authorites should not remove or clear the debris in the said zone, without a previous agreement with the Allied Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, and with the competent Italian authorities (Soprainendenza alle Gallerie e ai Monumenti, Ufficio di Belle Arti e Urbanistica del Comune) with the aim of recovering as much as may be possible of the original material, which will be used in the work of reconstruction of the demolished buildings.

Such material as can be saved, should be either conserved on the original site, or when this is not possible, transported to other places which the local superintendents will provide and where it will be safely kept. Local laborers will be employed for this work.

The Allied Military Authorities should, on the other hand, furnish in addition to the necessary permit of access to the affected areas, the means of transport, petrol, etc., and all the mechanical apparatus required for the removal and transport of the heavier material. It should be remembered also, that at present, there is a scarcity of scaffolding and building materials, such as timber, cement iron, etc. The provision of roofing tiles would be very urgent for the repairing of surviving roofs as protection against the imminent autumn rains. The Allied Military Authorities should facilitate, as much as possible, the provision and transport of this material.

The undersigned are confident that it will be possible to meet the extra expense involved in such reconstruction, by the means of funds that will be collected among the citizens of Florence.

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The undersigned are confident that it will be possible to meet the extra expense involved in such reconstruction, by the means of funds that will be collected among the citizens of Florence.

The first work to be carried out should be the recovering of the statues and the surviving artistic material of the Ponte Santa Trinità, and of the Column of Piazza Santa Felicità in Florence, and of the artistic material of the Impruneta Sanctuary.

The order in which the other work should be undertaken should be determined by the Allied Military Authorities in conformity with their own plans and after having provided for the removal from the affected areas of all mines and explosives.

18 The Teatro Comunale and its Orchestra

Florence has an orchestra, the Ente Aut. of the Teatro Comunale, which is considered the best symphonic orchestra in Italy and one of the best in Europe, and which has to its credit, besides the famous performance of the "Maggio Musicale Fiorentino", a series of symphonic concerts in Paris, Brussels, Munich, Berlin, Vienna, and in the principal Italian cities.

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The Comunale theatre has also an excellent choir, a Chamber orchestra, Madrigalists, and important chamber music ensembles (trios, quartets, quintets, and soloists). This Institution will soon be able to resume its activities by using the Pergola Theatre, the Sala Bianca in the Pitti Palace (for chamber music), the courtyard of the Pitti Palace (for symphonic concerts in the open) and also the Comunale Theatre, because it has a hall for chamber music which is undamaged, and the same theatre hall , the stage alone of shich has suffered. Consequently by arranging the emergency stage at the Comunale, and by using the Pergola Theatre, or the Verdi Theatre, lyrical performances could be started as the Ente of the Comunale also has its company of lyrical artists and ballet corps. All this could be done the moment the new Commissary nominated by the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation enters office, replacing the present one, who is an officiall who was in the service of the Fascist Republican Government.

All musical activities, including concerts and performances for Allied Forces, have already been prepared in every detail by the Commissar nominated by the C.T.L.N., M. Tariso Votto, who is ready to start activities of an artistic character at the earliest opportunity.

19 Immediate Arrest of Fascists Called for in Florence

Public opinion in Florence is r used against the Fascists and pro-Germans, because of the great suffering the population underwent on account of them. If the A.M.G. defers the arrest of those men indicated as fascists, or sets free too easily those already arrested, they might create an atmosphere of mistrust and bitterness.

Fascist-Republican activities were worse here than in any other city of Italy. If the Fascists are left alone, they might find a way to take up their spying again to the disadvantage of the Allies.

People would be inclined to think that A.M.G. does not believe the accusations of the population or does not mean to take any notice of them, and that its officers are simple and easily duped by the Fascists, or perhaps that there exist inadmissable reasons for saving the Fascists.

For twenty years Italy has been suffering from illegality and from violence. Now above all, law and order must be restored. There-

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For twenty years Italy has been suffering from illegality and from violence. Now above all, law and order must be restored. Therefore those who are arrested whould be treated correctly until they are proved guilty. All should be done to ensure they are questioned as soon as possible, and that their trials proceed rapidly, so as to avoid detaining indefinitely those who may be innodent.

20 Land Reclamation on the Right Bank of the Volturno

A great deal has been said about the Volturno Land Reclamation Scheme, and eventually this will probably be the first such scheme which the government will bring under review concerning the reforms necessary for the famous O.N.C. (Opera Nazionale Combattenti) which was a purely Fascist organization. There are many large properties

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which were in their turn divided and turned over to this scheme. The reforms under review would not only change the rates and taxes of the Ex-Service men's organization, but would probably be the first step towards total agrarian reform in Italy and, above all, lead to the final solution of the problem of large estates in this country.

The Volturno Land Reclamation Scheme covers an area of about 1000 hectares and affects 260 lots which have been granted to ex-Service men under special contract. The area has suffered much material loss, especially to the cottages, but the most serious loss has been amongst the livestock -- of an original 2300 head of cattle, only 800 are left. The tenants who had various complaints to bring before the management of this ex-Service men's organization, met together and applied to the Labor Office (Camera del Lavoro) of Santa Maria Capua Vetere to protect their interests. The immediate complaints of the tenants concerned the Management and, above all, their staff of inspectors who still use purely Fascist methods. It has also been established that there have been abuses in the unequal distribution of those ploughing oxen which are left. There have been other abuses in the harvesting of wheat, oats and hay which has been done in such a way that some farmers are obliged to hand in to the Granai del Popolo a greater amount of their own production, while others have been favored and have been asked for a lesser quantity than formerly.

From the discussions which took place at the Office of Works at Santa Maria Capua Vetere, various faults in the present working of the ex-Service men's organization have come to light. First of all, in order to make up for the lack of oxen, and to prepare for the coming season's ploughing, it will be essential to have three motor tractors for the increased work. In the second place, some of the staff will have to be dismissed, and their activity controlled in every case in order to check these abuses which have sprung from and were inherent in Fascism. For instance, bribery, favoritism and in many cases, such completely Fascist conduct as the outrageous demands made to tenants by certain inspectors and officials.

The contracts made with the tenants include absurd clauses; for example, although a tenant may have paid his rent punctually, he forfeits his tenure through lack of respect to some inspector or official from the organization. On the other hand the contracts made between the ex-Service men's organization and the tenants, were in parts, extremely vague and ambiguous. For example, with regard to the [illegible] of the crops, the tenant can never establish definitely

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that they can get ahead with this season's sowing. There will then be immediate discussions for the revision of the tenants' contracts. As the work of this national ex-Service men's organization covers various districts, these discussions which are now going on for the Volturno Land Reclamation Scheme will be extremely useful for other districts, especially La Capitanata and the province of Matera. As mentioned above, the solution of this question has a very great social importance and will help the reform of all agrarian contracts and lead to a general solution of the agricultural system in the whole of southern Italy.

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ECONOMIC

21. Cost of living in Naples - 8th September 1944

The following tables show the approximate variations in prices of essential goods in Naples from 1st June 1943 to 1st September 1944 - i.e., from end of German occupation to to-day.

Hardware, Cutlery, etc.
(Richard Ginori, Via Roma)

	1st June 1943	1st September 1944
Plates made of		
coloured glass	Lire 8	Lire 120/135
ditto - terracotta	" 5	" 80
glass tumber	" 3	" 45/48
ditto - really half-cut beerbottle	" ---	" 29
glass jug	" 10	" 110
teacup & saucer - glass	" 4/5	" 88
ditto - terracotta	" 7	" 135
table-knife - steel	" 12	" 175
table spoon & fork (Steel)	" 10	" 130

Silk, Cloth, Trinkets, etc.
(Via Roma)

	1st June 1943		1st September 1944
	Fixed Price	Black Market Price	
Autarchic shirt material per metre -	Lire 14.95	Lire 40	Lire 250
Autarchic cotton handkerchief -	" 3.65	" 10	" 50
Silk - per metre	" 30	" 20	" 800
Capri bells (metal)	" ---	" ---	" 50
	" ---	" ---	" 38

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teacup & saucer - glass	" 7	" 135
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table-knife - steel	" 10	" 130
table spoon & fork (Steel)		

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Capri bells (metal)	" ---	" ---	" 50
Clay donkeys	" ---	" ---	" 38

Small Restaurants

	1st June 1943	1st September 1944
Normal lunch	Lire 25	Lire 500
Grade I	Lire 14	" 250
Grade II	" 9	" 150
Grade III		

These prices include wine and tips. The quantity between the two dates is approximately similar, but the quality inferior.

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Prostitution

	1st June 1943	1st September 1944
Italian-controlled brothels, e.g. Allied troops officially forbidden :-		
Grade I	Lire 50	Lire 800
Grade II	Lire 25	Lire 250
Grade III	Lire 10	Lire 100
Individual women per night :-		
a. For Troops (approx.)		Lire 100
b. Including meal off Via Roma in private middle-class family (approx.)		Lire 600
c. For sailors at Bagnoli port area		Lire 100
d. Poules de luxe (approx.)		Lire 1,000

Brothel prices are practically fixed. Individual prices are those asked, though they obviously vary according to command of the language, sobriety, etc., or, as the Neapolitans say, "secondo il pollo".

Waste products

	1st June 1943	1st September 1944
Cigarette "fag ends"	Lir ***	Lire 600 - per kilo

The price is expected to rise to 1,200 lire in the winter, as the rain reduces the quantity of dry stubs salvaged.

Black Market prices in Salerno (week ending 10th September)

Flour	80 Lire)	Meat	250 Lire per kg.
Pasta	140 ")	Cheese	150)a
Potatoes	20 ") per	Butter	150)box
Sugar	300 ") Kg.	Oil	250 a litre
		Eggs	18 lire each

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

22. Propaganda in Italy

A P.W.B. Officer writes from Naples -- Since the Italians are taking a relatively small share in the present war effort, it is quite natural that all their thoughts should be concentrated on the problems of reconstruction and of [illegible]. They feel, perhaps rightly, that they are entirely

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Individual women per night :-		
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22. Propaganda in Italy

A P.W.B. Officer writes from Naples - Since the Italians are taking a relatively small share in the present war effort, it is quite natural that all their thoughts should be concentrated on the problems of reconstruction and of regeneration of their country. The feel, perhaps rightly, that they are entirely cut off from real contact with democratic countries, and since they have no foreign correspondents, no diplomatic representatives and restricted postal communication with the outside world, they have some justification for this sentiment. For the past 22 yearstheir contacts with democratic nations have been progressively restricted, and the intellectual life of the country has been smothered by the Fascists. Consequently they thirst for new ideas. They want to know what is really happening in England and in America and they have few means of doing so. Intellectuals in this country would like to have access to foreign newspapers and periodicals. They would like to be able to buy English and American books, more especially those referring to social and political questions as well as those that deal with purely technical matters such as education, medicine and science.

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Italians do not realize fully the difficulties which beset America and, still more Great Britain with regard to the production and distribution of books and newspapers. They do not realize also how difficult it is for two countries which are so fully mobilized, to send members of learned professions on tour in a countyy which is still more or less in the war zone.

Much, however, can be done by a personal propaganda to the leaders of thought in this country. Benedetto Croce and Omodeo, for instance, complain bitterly because they do not receive foreign books and newspapers, and because their communications with the outside world are still hampered.

23. Press

Italian opinion with regard to the press is being much influenced by their present reaction s towards the various political parties who give themselves so much importance in the present day. It is not, perhaps, so much because people are indifferent to politics as to t e present political parties who waste their time on polemics and faction without any regard to the urgent need for reconstruction action and practical ideas. Many Italians are disgusted to see paper wasted on the endless number of Party organs when there is a great shortage of school-books technical works and works of literary importance.

In Italy there would seem an urgent need for some first-class dailies such as the "Corriere della Sera" and the "Giornale d'Italia" of the old days before Fascism. Many Italians ask why paper should be wasted on small unimportant political parties, when a few first-class journals could do so much to inform and guide public opinion. In any case, there are vast districts where people never see a paper, haveno means of listening to the radio and never see any form of propaganda books of leaflets. This is, of course, due to the present defects of transport and distribution as well as to the shortage of electric power. Nevertheless, Italians feel that something should be done to remedy the present state of ignorance of so many people.

If most of the small political organs were abolished; the remaining newspapers would have much more space to devote to really informative matter. A proof of this is shown in the success of the "Voce" (Naples)* which makes the very best of the restricted space at its disposal and produces some very stimulating articles and items of information which seem to be appreciated even by people who are not Communists. Then there is the highly successful periodical the "Domenica" published in Rome which contains excellent literary and artistic criticism which have gained it a very rapid populatity.

* The Communist evening paper "La Voce" is in such demand that newsvendors will only serve regular customers. In the suburb of San Pietro a Patierno copies have been withheld and sold later for 10 lire a copy.

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24. Propaganda Shops

The propaganda shops seem to be always full. Unfortunately they are only to be found in the big centres, and even inhabitants of towns such as Salerno and Sorrento have no access to the books and pamphlets which are produced under the auspices of P.W.B. One of the criticisms made of the propaganda literature which is sent here from the United States and Great Britain is that much of it is out of date and that, anyhow, at the present moment Italians are getting so much news concerning Allied successes, that they no longer need to be told of the magnitude of our war effort. As has already been said, Italians are looking for constructive ideas and contemporary news. They are inclined to feel that the story of the early bombardments of London might well be relegated to the history books and they are more interested in the declarations that are being made now than in the

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speeches of two or three years ago. Similarly, too much of our propaganda is propagandistic. People who have suffered under Fascism do not enjoy the books of Ignazio Silone. They would much prefer to read some historical or philosophical work such as Aldous Huxley's "Grey Eminence", or reprints of writers such as Shaw, Wells or even Keynes. Some people comment on the amount of shipping space that must have been required to bring all this propaganda literature to Europe. Suggestions have been made that if books were brought to well-known Italian editors for translation and distribution on a commercial basis, better results would be obtained. Even if much of the literature in the Propaganda Shops is out of date in the eyes of the urban population, there are literally hundreds and thousands of people in the remote districts who would be glad to get hold of them. Since distribution by car is almost impossible, it should be possible now to disseminate P B books and pamphlets through the medium of the commercial distributors who are once again beginning to function properly.

25. Cinema

Leslie Howard's "Pimpernel Smith" shown in Rome.

A film of Leslie Howard, who has always been well liked in Rome and whose premature death is much regretted, has never failed to draw.

Opinion on "Pimpernel Smith" seems to fall into two camps:

a. Those who are really enthusiastic about its acting, direction and technical work.
b. Those who are disappointed that Leslie Howard should appear in a rather childish propaganda film.

General criticism was expressed at the type of Nazis portrayed. It was pointed out that if in reality these had behaved as ingenuously as in the film then there would be fewer families in mourning in Rome.

The horrors of Nazi occupation are too real and recent in the minds of people here to give credence to the rather artificial Nazis portrayed in the films

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REPORT ON A VISIT MADE TO PISA 12/9/44

The Committee of Liberation at Pisa is made up as follows:

President:	Tozzi, Antonio	Party of Action
	Michelitti, Raffaele	" " "
	D'Andrea, Antonio	" " "
	Toniolo, Giuseppe	Christian Democracy Party
	Giovanuzzi, Renato (Vice President)	" " "
	Meucci, Enzo	" " "
	Puccini, Ardelio	Socialist Party
	Morelli, Giuseppe	" "
	Casalbochi, Fulvio	Partisan
Secretary:	Monastero, Armando	Communist Party
	Volpi, Ugo	" "

It will be noticed from this that neither the Liberal Party nor the Democrazia del Lavoro are represented.

The Democrazia del Lavoro does not exist at all, the Liberal Party is in the process of being formed, and the Socialists have just recently established themselves and joined the Committee. The only parties that existed during the period of German occupation, or before, were the Party of Action, the Communists and the Christian Democrats. It is too early to estimate the strength of the different parties in Pisa.

The first impression of the Allied Military Government authorities in Pisa, is that the Committee of Liberation is a useful and competent body. Except for the President, Antonio Tozzi, and one Christian Democrat, the members of the Committee interviewed seemed very young. There were among them no strong personalities though they all seemed fairly intelligent and able.

The Committee of Liberation established a Comitato Militare to act as liaisnn with the partisan groups. The Comitato Militare was composed of the following members:

Pecchio Aldo of the Party of Action - Commander
Lt. Macci Severino of the Christian Democrat Party - Deputy Commander
Tilger Livio - Communist - Political Commissar

The commander of the 23rd Garibaldi Brigade was also in Pisa, and his name was Barbagna Alberto.

Both the Committee of Liberation and the Comitato Militare depended for their directives from the equivalent Tuscan Committees sitting in Florence. Their outside contacts were limited to neighbouring towns, also dependent from Florence [illegible] Leghorn.

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	Toniolo, Giuseppe	Christian Democrat Party
	Giovannozzi, Renato (Vice President)	" " "
	Meucci, Enzo	" " "
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Both the Committee of Liberation and the Comitato Militare depended for their directives from the equivalent Tuscan Committees sitting in Florence. Their outside contacts were limited to neighbouring towns, also dependent from Florence such as Leghorn.

The Impression left on entering Pisa fromthe south is of a city utterly destitute and destroyed. All the bridges are blown so that it is necessary to drive along a single highway cleared of mines through the southern part of the town to a point some four miles distant towards Marina, before one is able to cross over to the North. Not a living creature is seen wandering along the streets which are heaped with rubble and studded with warnings about mines and booby traps. Here and there burning heaps emit a frightful stench. On the Northern side, the ancient and historic part of the town is still intact, though looking shabby from the effects of balst and neglect. A small number of inhabitants were seen on the streets, with drawn and haggard faces.

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There are probably more than 15,000 people in the town and suburbs at present, and rigorous measures are in force to prevent an influx of the population to the stricken city. Electricity and water are lacking. A few wells provide the minimum water requirements of the population at present, but the aqueduct which brings drinking water to the town was expected to function again in a day or so.

Food and transport are the main problems, as they are elsewhere. A regular distribution of bread had not yet begun, and on the day when the town was visited only 100 grams of bread were distributed instead of the normal 200. People lived mostly on fruit, and a few vegetables.

One cause of apprehension to the Committee of Liberation are the piles of debris in the river from the broken bridges. Unless these unnatural dams are removed quickly, the sudden rise of the Arno during the rainy season, blocked by masses of broken masonry, may well lead to a flooding of the city.

The University buildings and the Scuola Normale were still intact, though much valuable or useful material had been removed by the Germans.

No clandestine newspapers were published in Pisa during the period of German and Republican Fascist occupation, though newspapers imported from Florence, Milan and elsewhere were distributed. B.B.C. radio programmes, and Italia Combatte were listened to whenever possible by the Committee of Liberation and the partisan groups. At present there was no means of distributing news in the towns, and an Allied news bulletin or loud-speaker van would be greatly appreciated. Officers of the Allied Military Government and of the 4th Corps complained of the absence of all news in Pisa (and also in Pistoia and Lucca) and held it essential that P.W.B. should distribute News bulletins in forward areas to recently delivered towns.

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Summary of impressions gained by an American P.W.B. officer on tours of Sicily with P.W.B. sound truck for the Granai del Popolo campaign from July 30th th August 30 th inclusive.

GENERAL

The impression gained in consequence of the tour through the provinces is one which, on the whole, is distinctly bad. The observations and inferences may be conveniently grouped under four heads; 1. Conditions of hunger and distress. 2. Lack of confidence in either local or national Italian authority; 3. Prevalence of venality and corruption; 4. Separatist sentiments.

1. Conditions of hunger and distress

The present writer has never been in Sicily before, and hence has no basis for comparison, but this is hardly necessary in the present case. The population is obviously hungry, ragged, dirty and in a very low state of mind. One gets the impression, seeing as one does only people in public places, that the people of Sicily have lost all self-respect. Prostitution is to be found everywhere, and accepted by men and women. For example, when the observer half jestingly asked a woman why she had so many children (she had been complaining of not having enough bread for her children) she replied in a matter-of-fact way that the Americans had passed through that region and that they paid money. Similarly, it is a common experience to find that people in all stations and walks of life are always asking favors. It may be a brigadier of the royal carabinieri asking for a package of cigarettes or a single cigarette, when he finds a package is not forthcoming; it may be a fairly important official in some local commercial enterprise who asks whether it is not possible for you to get things for him from Allied military stores. Then again it may be a woman who asks you for chocolate for her baby; or a waiter at the table who is willing to accept American cigarettes. Children, of course, are in a class by themselves and follow one around like a small cloud, begging for cigarettes, candy and money.

2. Lack of faith in Italian authorities

This is another depressing aspect of conditions on the Island. The authorities are held in suspicion if not in outright contempt, and the latter is more often the case among the people one meets. What justification exists for such attitudes it is of course very difficult to say, although there can be no doubt that some justification exists. This will be dealt with in another section of the report. In this sometimes flaming denunciation of the honesty and integrity of

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The above combination of attitudes leaves no room for complacency; all that is needed for social upheaval is the element of organizational skill, leadership and revolutionary tactics. A factor in the direction of conversation is the fact of the absence of political sophistication among the Sicilian masses, and their deep, almost superstitious, religiosity.

Another factor in the direction of conversation, although one difficult to isolate and evaluate, is an implicit and profound faith in the Allies. This faith is directed, it would seem, more toward the Americans than toward the British, and is something which is almost child-like and at times even pathetic. There is, of course, the traditional obeisance to authority among Sicilians which should be

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kept in mind in the interests of perspective, but after due allowances have been made for this, it must be recorded that Allied military officials are looked upon as a class of super-men who can change conditions by a touch of the hand. "The Americans will do it" "The Allies will straighten it all out" "The Anglo-Americans will help us" "America is rich and powerful she will not let us suffer". These are some of the most common remarks heard as one goes through the Island; they are spoken by the officials in the municipio as often as by the man in the street.

This blind faith in the Anglo-American Allies, the Americans especially, is a very real and vivid thing, and should never be lost sight of by those whose business it is to make policy. It can be a great force in our favor, or it can be a powerful factor for complete disillusionment and the sordid consequence which this brings.

In this connection it is appropriate to comment on the American G.I. as an ambassador of good-will. It may be said flatly that, as far as Sicily is concerned, he was "terrific". This colloquialism is the only thing which adequately describes the situation. Men and women, old people and young people, all seem to be agreed that the "Americani" were friendly, kind, easy to get along with, jolly and "wonderful with the children". Now and then they drank too much, perhaps, but it was "all in good fun" and "what they did they did not do out of a spirit of meanness. After all, the Sicilian wine is pretty strong". The contribution of American money and American cigarettes and "caramelle" to this state of affairs is undoubtedly considerable; this is attested by the fact that wherever an American uniform appears a cloud of children forms as if by magic and immediately begins to shout gaily for "sigarette" and "caramelle". As an American military truck goes swiftly through a village, children's faces light up they frantically wave their hands, and shout "Hi Joe". This is a phenomen which occurs everywhere, even in the remote villages in the interior.

5. Corruption and venality

As one gradually penetrates the outer layer of the amenities and social formalities, one becomes aware of a web of corruption and venality which permeates the Island. Evidence, although always indirect, gradually accumulates to this effect. Most of it comes from disgruntled and angry people on the street, but a considerable amount comes from well placed persons and officials who should know. In this connection, it is to the point to indicate that the word "intralazzo" has become a pass-word among Sicilians of all classes, and it is used on every possible and impossible occasion. It is hard to translate exactly, but its approximate meaning is that of "chiselling" or "racket". Indeed, its popularity and ubiquitousness parallels that of the American word "racket" in the U.S. in the middle

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No one seems to be excluded from the influence of graft. Carabinieri are accused of participating in the black market traffic, either directly or indirectly. Such a statement is heard many times in every town visited; such statements as these are not proof, but in this connection it is important to bear in mind the fact that it is physically impossible for the carabiniere to support himself and his family on the salary he receives. He must therefore either live at a subsistence level or engage in some form of racketeering.

The carabinieri are cited only because they traditionally represented in Italy the element of order and rectitude. Actually, to hear Sicilians talk,

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corruption is to be found everywhere and is something which has become an integral part of the daily business of living. Straightforward commercial transactions, it would seem, are no longer possible, and anyone carrying out his business on an honest basis is regarded with incredulity and wonderment. Furthermore, things seem to have reached a point where to be an official personage is synonymous with having a racket on the side. One gathers that this is an unquestioned assumption on the part of most people, so that officials are assumed to be dishonest until proved otherwise.

4. Separatist sentiment

The feeling that Sicily cannot carry on under the old order of things is something which is widespread, and symtoms are to be found everywhere on the island. The sentiment takes somewhat different external manifestations in accordance with the economic and social grouping of which the speaker is a member. This attitude is closely bound, of course, with the widespread lack of confidence in the Italian authority and administration. A specific form of this sentiment is the frequently expressed opinion that Sicily has always been neglected by the Italian government and that there is no reason to believe that things will be different now. This point of view is usually expressed by a rather progressive type of business man, as well as certain municipal officials. It is argued by persons of this category that Sicily should be taken over in some way and governed by the Allies, preferably by the United States. All sorts of arguments are used, most of them being distinguished more by their wishfulness than by their logic. One argument which is encountered quiteoften is that Sicily is a good "distributing point" for American goods to Europe. Proponents of this idea are usually at a loss to define their position more concretely.

At the other extreme of the separatist scale are the humble and illiterate people who know nothing of international trade balances, but who know, or at least believe, that local government is dishonest and want something better substituted for it. With these people it is not a question of the form of government, but a question of personnel. They just don't seem to trust their fellow Sicilians. They want to be ruled by the Allies, -- preferably the Americans--, who, in their opinion, are honest, impersonal, up-to-date and efficient. The fact that the Allies are believed to be infinitely rich and powerful is another important factor in the situation.

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4. Separatist sentiment

The feeling that Sicily cannot carry on under the old order of things is something which is widespread, and symtoms are to be found everywhere on the island. The sentiment takes somewhat different external manifestations in accordance with the economic and social grouping of which the speaker is a member. This attitude is closely bound, of course, with the widespread lack of confidence in the Italian authority and administration. A specific form of this sentiment is the frequently expressed opinion that Sicily has always been neglected by the Italian government and that there is no reason to believe that things will be different now. This point of view is usually expressed by a rather progressive type of business man, as well as certain municipal officials. It is argued by persons of this category that Sicily should be taken over in some way and governed by the Allies, preferably by the United States. All sorts of arguments are used, most of them being distinguished more by their wishfulness than by their logic. One argument which is encountered quiteoften is that Sicily is a good "distributing point" for American goods to Europe. Proponents of this idea are usually at a loss to define their position more concretely.

At the other extreme of the separatist scale are the humble and illiterate people who know nothing of international trade balances, but who know, or at least believe, that local government is dishonest and want something better substituted for it. With these people it is not a question of the form of government, but a question of personnel. They just don't seem to trust their fellow Sicilians. They want to be ruled by the Allies, -- preferably the Americans--, who, in their opinion, are honest, impersonal, up-to-date and efficient. The fact that the Allies are believed to be infinitely rich and pewerful is another important factor in the situation.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

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13 OCT 1944

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy

October 9, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 37

PART II - ANNEXES

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Explanation of Reliability Rating

Source (Reliability)		Report (Probability)	
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

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A - CURRENT EVENTS

1 Press Reactions to Mr. Churchill's Speech in the House of Commons, 28 September, 1944.

The part of the Premier's speech relating to Italy was commented upon at length in the Italian press. Most of the papers underlined the points favorable to Italy, noting the sympathetic attitude of the Prime Minister towards the country, her army and her population, bearing in mind however that the fundamental structure of the Italian Cabinet, even though surmounting the necessary re-adjustments on the liberation of the North, will remain substantially the same until the election of a government.

The "AVANTI" (Socialist) maintains to the contrary, that the impression it gets from Mr. Churchill's speech is that the English Conservatives wish for a stabilization of Italian politics more to the Right than they actually are to "avoid the outbreak of violent civil strife." Nenni, the author of the article, says that everyone can have his own opinion but that fear of a general rising does not exist as is evidenced by the fact that the population, under the guidance of the democratic left, maintains its calm even when confronted by the provocation of the Italian reactionaries and the egotism of the new rich of the Black Market. This is because the population has faith in the future elections, and because "whether the English Prime Minister likes it or not, eight-tenths of the country are for the Republic."

"Voce Repubblicana" says that Mr. Churchill's remarks regarding

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"Voce Repubblicana" says that Mr. Churchill's remarks regarding the Lt. General of the Realm minimize the fact that he participated knowingly in the fascist war, even going so far as to send telegrams to the Secretary of the Fascist party of the time. "Not even the most ardent and authoritative foreign support of the Royal house can change" writes Randolfo Pacciardi,"a state of service which is now consigned to history" and concluding, affirms that Italy which is republican will proclaim a republic.

UNITA (Communist) Velio Spano's editorial, among other things, refers to Churchill's remarks regarding the Caretta lynching which he (Spano) considered fully justified. "Other populations have applied lynch-law for much less grave reasons and no one has said that they are not among the most civilized in the world."

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2 Reactions to Mr. Churchill's Speech

A lieutenant of the Carabinieri, asked by a PWB Official what was his reaction to Churchill's speech, answered that he could hardly speak for himself alone in this regard; his sentiments mirrored those of the vast majority of Italians of all classes. He said that Churchill's monarchic policy had always been clear. However, after his recent visit to Italy a change in his view had been expected. "Now his praise of Badoglio and of the Luogotenente stupefied us at first. We had so confidently relied on Allied support of our right to rid Italy of her social and political ills. But what can we expect now? Only die-hard monarchists, to safeguard their personal interests, could have so misinformed Mr. Churchill and inspirted his speech.

"These monarchists," the Lieutenant said, "become fewer and fewer every day. At least 80 per cent of the junior officers of the Royal Carabinieri are anti-monarchist. Mr. Churchill's statements aroused to indignation even the population of small, agricultural centers, remote from large cities, heretofore insensitive to politics.

"Why did Mr. Churchill say nothing about Prime Minister Bonomi, except that he is a good friend of Badoglio? To say nothing of the suggestion that Italian soldiers go to fight in Japan when they are denied by allied authorities the right to fight against the enemy entrenched in our own soil. This is either shortsightedness or a revelation of Allied policy toward Italy. It would be naive to attribute such shortsightedness to a man of Mr. Churchill's intelligence. The game is clear. The enemies of a democratic Italy are their own worst enemies. In the light of these errors what can we hope from the peace?"

From an Italian student: Mr. Churchill's speech has greatly increased the feeling of cordiality toward England. Those parts of his speech which were not liked were:

a) His praise of Badoglio and the Crown Prince. This caused an unfavorable reaction as many see in it an encouragement of the reactionary forces. Others find it surprising that a man of Mr. Churchill's intelligence should say he was touched by the proofs of loyal friendship toward the Allies shown by Prince Humbert.

b) His mention of Poland and the difficulty in coming to an agreement with Russia. This caused feelings of diffidence against [illegible] Catholics and elements to the right, and satisfaction in

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b) His mention of Poland and the difficulty in coming to an agreement with Russia. This caused feelings of diffidence against Russia in Catholics and elements to the right, and satisfaction in the Communists, who foresee another victory for their party.

c) His mention of the participation of Italy in the conflict with Japan. This was caused general apprehension and discontent, and many of those who were most eager to fight against Germany are the most contrary to the idea.

A lawyer, aged about 60: It was disappointing. "We had hoped for good news, especially about the war. Thinking people understand that the end cannot come within the very near future, but not so the masses who are completely exhausted. However, it is right that they should be informed. As for the political situation in Italy, we ha

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thought of Mr. Churchill as the bearer of freedom. Instead, it is clear now that he supports the House of Savoy and its vassals. The treatment of France is quite different. She is permitted to have her own army and a government free to govern.

A Professor of mathematics, aged 35: I was impressed mostly with Mr. Churchill's statements about Poland, Italy and France. There is no doubt that where Poland is concerned Mr. Churchill is really working for a sure peace. It is right that Poland, the first nation to take up arms against the nazi-fascist dictatorship, and the most war-torn, should be reinstated as a free nation. It is gratifying that there are some members of the House of Commons who remember us and take an interest in our plight. But I deplore Mr. Churchill's references to Badoglio and the Lieutenant of the Realm. We would like to see our government completely free to act, and the persons guilty for the ills of Italy neither protected by the Allies nor spared from punishment.

L A B O R

3 Meeting of Rome Labor Representatives with the Soviet Delegates Friday, Sept. 29, in the Collegio Romano

Grandi spoke briefly, welcoming the delegates, and touched upon the meeting between the Soviet delegates and the Secretaries of the CGIL in which the delegates saluted the Italian workers; he said that this salute was also one to democracy and liberty and that Russia had given proof of high humanity in her generous armistice conditions to Rumania. The delegates had, he continued, praised the recent Roosevelt-Churchill Hyde Park declaration and they further expressed the hope that the conditions of the Italian armistice would be improved.

Comrade Tarasov, head of the Soviet Labor delegation, then spoke; as he does not speak Italian, he has an interpreter who stands at his side and translates after every two or three sentences. He said that Russia wants to develop and maintain contact with Italian labor, and though false propaganda intimates that Russia wants to push her interests beyond her national borders, it must be considered entirely untrue. The Soviet State, he said, wants to have a long period of friendship with Italy, and wants Italy to take her rightful place among the Allied Nations. (Here there was great applause, everyone standing, and numerous red flags waved from various parts of the audience.) Tarasov then spoke at great length upon the war

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German failure to the utmost, saying that the only Germans who ever saw the inside of Leningrad were the thousands of prisoners whom the Russians had captured. He ended his discourse with a resounding "Long live the victory of the people who fight against Hitlerism!" There was tremendous applause by the audience and when it died down they sang the INTERNATIONALE to the waving of red flags and occasional shouts of "Viva Stalin!"

In a meeting with representatives of the Socialist Party, the Russian delegates said that it would be useful to Russia if certain of their raw materials could be processed in Italian factories. Tarsov added that at the moment Russia did not have a surplus of raw materials and that she was facing great problems of reconstruction and coal production due to the destruction of the Donetz mines. However in a few years the Soviet union would be able to overcome this crisis and then she could greatly develop her trade with Italy. The delegates said that the Soviet syndicates would support a world conference of workers under the Partito all'Esecutivo dell'Internazionale Socialista to deal with the problems of the peace. (From AVANTI Sept. 30, 1944)

In a meeting with the trade unions at the Liceo Visconti, Tarsov explained the operation of the Kolkos, the Russian cooperative of the peasant farmers; he also demonstrated the falsity of Fascist propaganda which had spoken for years of the destruction of the Russian family under the Soviet system. He said that in Russia the family is a holy thing and it is held in high respect by all; in the families, customs and traditions are guarded jealously for generations and generations, and the young people are educated in the family tradition. The family is an organism respected by the law, and though there is divorce it is a difficult procedure, and there is no more divorce in Russia than in other countries. In the case of illegitimate birth, the father is forced to care for the child until the age of 18 and also to provide for the mother. The Soviet State assists financially many families of more than two children with a sum that varies from two to six thousand rubles per year. (From LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA, Oct. 1.)

4 Russian Delegates. A talk between a PWB Officer and Signor Cuzzanite of the Rome Camera del Lavoro.

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4 Russian Delegates. A talk between a PWB Officer and Signor Cuzzanite of the Rome Camera del Lavoro.

Sig. Cuzzanite said that this visit of the Russian delegates was the first of its kind that had ever been made. There had been, he said, some kind of a delegation that came from Russia in Fascist days, but it was all veiled in the propaganda of the times. and did not mark a real sense of friendliness and international interest as the present visit does. These delegates represent twenty-five million workers who are members of Russian trade unions, explained Cuzzanite, so naturally Italians feel very close to them as both nations are engaged in the same type of organization and work; their visit marks the opening of new relations between Italy and Russia. Thus far all of the discussions have been very general and they turn chi

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ly upon points of information about the conduct, method, practices, and aims within the labor organizations of the two countries, Russia and Italy. The delegates have been welcomed very warmly wherever they have gone, especially at the factories and industries which they have visited, and a true sense of international comradeship has been displayed, said Cuzzanite.

On the subject of the Churchill address before Parliment, Sig. Cuzzanite said that it had truly been a disaster for labor circles, because instead of speaking about democracy and labor he spoke of Badoglio and the Crown Prince -- and where had he secured the information about the increasing support of the monarchy on the part of Italians? It was entirely false. "I tell you, we feel much nearer to American than we do to England, and this address of Churchill only increases this tendency," Sig. Cuzzanite declared.

5 High Cost of Living Indemnity

About a month ago the CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) submitted to the ACC a proposal whereby an extra 50 lire a day would be paid to employees to meet the present high cost of living.

The ACC replied one month later that it was preferable to base this extra on the number of dependents of each employee, instead of applying a blanket treatment. The representatives of the various syndicates agreed that this would be fair, but Dr. Lizzadri, CGIL Secretary, pointed out the reasons why it would not be practical. He said in effect that there is a vast number of unemployed; employers naturally choose young, energetic, unmarried men rathern than older men who have wives and children to support. In this way they have more able workers and avoid the payment of a higher indemnity.

A committee, proposed by Minister Gronchi, met a few days ago to study the situation. Members of this committee were: Undersecretary of Labor Mariano Costa; representatives of some of the ministries; representatives of the various industries and of the CGIL. All approved the original proposal of the CGIL as the most practical. After approval by the ACC this proposal will be submitted to the Council. Apropos of this delay, Dr Lizzadri said,

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"This provision which might have been considered a favor extended by the authorities to the workers, has taken such a turn that the workers will consider it their right. The measure has lost much of its efficacy, especially as a moral support to the workers. It is only a relief measure to be revised every two months, and does not solve the unemployment problem. Only work can do that. We know that raw materials for new works are lacking; still hundreds of thousands of men could be employed to clear the rubble caused by the war. This is one example which may serve as a suggestion."

According to Dr. Lizzadri ther are good reasons for fear:

a) The employers who of their own free will have paid their men in advance, on the other hand are unwilling to raise their wages.

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b) There is also a moral side. If further bureaucratic obstacles delay action, then the men in office must bear the blame for the prostitution of women and for general depravity (black market, illicit trade, delinquency, etc.)

c) "Should the measure not be adopted in the form proposed, inflation problems greater than the present ones will surely beset us."

A representative of an industrial syndicate, a plant owner, said, "Knowing that my employees are starving I am ashamed to face them. I gave the CGIL proposal my full support. I have already paid my employees advances against their salaries or wages pending enforcement of this proposal."

A masons' foreman, aged about 0, said: "Our hopes should not have been raised. They know it would take a long time to put this plan into effect. Whereas at first we would have considered it a favor, now we regard it as our right. A right which must be respected otherwise there will be strikes to the detriment of our employers."

A discharged worker, aged about43, said; "I have already denounced my employer to the Camera del Lavoro. Fearing that he would be compelled to pay me this extra sum, he immediately dismissed me. Many other employers have done the same with their hands."

B - GENERAL REPORTS

LOCAL CONDITIONS - ROME

6 Prospects for the Coming Winter

With the advent of cooler weather the population is becoming more and more preoccupied with the prospect of its material life during the coming winter. As has been pointed out before so often in these reports, distribution of food still appears to be vitiated at the lower levels by Black Market tactics, which a system of price fixing appears to favor rather than impede. If the papers announce that a certain commodity will be distributed on the tessera at a certain price, what actually happens in the shop is that a very small amount of the goods is actually sold to people who have put their names down for it, while the other customers are informed that it has been

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7 Comando Supremo Partigiano

This body is now apparently adopting, like other organizations in the city, the method of gentle black-mail to try to obtain funds. It recently approached Ernesto ST OCHINI of the well known explosives and chemical firm of that name, and hinted that in view of what was

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known about the firm's work for the Germans it would be a good thing if Stacchini considered giving some financial assistance to the Comando Supremo Partigiano. Stacchini is now in contact with the Unione Proletaria who appear to be offering him assistance and protection, on condition naturally that the financial backing he can give goes to them and not the "Comando Supremo Partigiano". There appears to be a kind of tug-of-war proceeding between the Unione Proletaria and other bodies such as the Comando Supremo Partigiano to obtain financial assistance from such people as STACCHINI, VASELLI, FREDERICI, TUDINI and TALENTI, etc.

8 Unione Nazionale Monarchica

It has recently been discovered that a meeting was held a short time ago in the house of Count SALAZAR at which representatives of the monarchical movement were present. The following decisions were taken:

a) To found a body called the Unione Nazionale Monarchica with a man called MISURI as president.

b) To unite in the body the various monarchical organizations in liberated Italy.

c) To start active propaganda through two newspapers and eventually organize what were called "fighting forces."

d) To absorb into the Unione a group of monarchist ex-partisans under Capt. MUSCONI, ADC to General ARMELLINI, a partisan leader during the German occupation.

e) To publish 100,000 copies of a manifesto setting out the programme and aims of the Unione, which is chiefly directed naturally against the parties of the Left, particularly the Communists.

Further information is being sought on this matter and especially on the leaders. At the meeting a Commander MONTEZEMOLO represented HRH the Lieutenant General. At present it is known that the MISURI mentioned wrote after the MATTEOTI affair a book called "Rivolta Morale" for which he was beaten up, prosecuted and exiled.

9 Farmers Claim Land of Roman Princes

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9 Farmers Claim Land of Roman Princes

Farmers have been occupying the lands of certain Roman Princes in the areas about Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, Riano and Mazzano Romano, between July and August last, and threatening further occupations if these lands are not granted them for their needs. Two important conflicts involved the interests of the Princes Francesco BONCOMPAGNI and Urbano del DRAGO; following the intervention of the Rome administration, Prince del Drago accepted nearly all the farmers' requests and Prince BONCOMPAGNI substituted other lands for the particular farm in question. But Princes Innocenzo Odescalchi and Francesco Aldobrandini have had recourse to the Italian authorities and refused settlement, and the government will probably intervene.

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Similar occurrences happened after the last war, but the aggravated circumstances of actual fighting and occupation by the armies have made these happenings more serious, as there is the added significance of its being part of the general policy of modifying the regime of private landed property, which is being put forward especially by the Communist and Socialist Parties.

Originally feudal fiefs of the Papal nobility, the districts have in the course of time been affected by the so-called communal rights on the land, consisting of special rights to sow, graze cattle and gather wood, which the inhabitants of every Commune, united in agrarian communities, enjoyed on certain parts of the property. However during the past fifty years, and particularly under Fascism, the communal rights have been annulled in favor of the landlords. The farmers are now revolting against these decisions and demanding their annullment in turn, since the big owners were permitted to buy back the best lands and only less fertile ones were given to the Peasants.

The next Cabinet meeting will debate, among other matters, the problem of reform of agrarian contracts. The problem is a growing one as farmers elsewhere in the Alban Hills are planning to occupy lands belonging to Fascist bosses or Roman patricians. (B-2)

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LOCAL AND PARTY POLITICS

10. Constitution of a Neo-Fascist Party at Bari

A party which will be called the "Partito Falangista Italiana", under the leadership of Lt. Colonel Ancarola of the Carabinieri has been formed at Bari. It has been ascertained that the seat of the party will be in the house of the aforementioned Colonel Ancarola in Via Abbrescia No. 50-A.

POLITICAL PARTIES - FLORENCE

11. Directive Programme of the Socialist Party of Florence

From an interview with the Socialist Party representatives of the Tuscan National Liberation Committee, Prof. Attilio Mariotti, Mr. Puglielli, Mr. Albertoni, Socialist Party representative with the Press Commission of the T.N.L.C., and Mr. Casoli, administrative secretary of the Florence Provincial Socialist Federation.

(a) Programme and Immediate Problems The Socialist leaders of Florence are faithful to the official programme of the Socialist Party, as it has been published by the Press. Compared to the former position of the Italian Socialist Party before Fascism, they think the institutional problem has grown enormously. Socialist is naturally Republican. In the Italy of today it is necessary to declare energetically that no real epuration of residue Fascists, no reconstruction of national life will be possible without eliminating the House of Savoy and the privileged classes anchored to it. In a general way, the Florentine Socialists are contrary, not only to the person of the King, responsible for the violation of the oath to uphold the Constitution, but also to the monarchical institution in itself; according to them, there is evidence to bring the present King before a High Court of Justice for breaking the Constitution.

The polemics with the Catholic clergy and Catholic Church are much less than before Fascism. The Socialists hold that everyone should be free to profess the faith they believe in, and no longer see any incompatibility between Socialsim and religious faith. However, they prefer a lay state and declare that a revision of the Concordat in agreement with the Vatican must come one day and hope that this will come about without a violent anti clerical struggle, as was the case twentyfive years ago.

(b) Relations with the Communist Party The Socialist leaders declared that they were glad of the

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(b) Relations with the Communist Party. The Socialist leaders declared that they were glad of the agreement with the Communist Party and well disposed toward a fusion with Communism. They contend that Communism is a step forward on the road towards which Socialism represents the first stage of progress. They feel that the working masses urgently desire the fusion with the Communists and that if there is any resistance against taking such a step, it may come from the more intellectual elements, who are not close to the concrete problems of the workmen.

They hold that the only difference between Communism and Socialism consists in the fact that the Socialists want to wait prudently to see if the present attitude of Russia towards democratic methods is a momentary expedient or a real change of direction.

The Socialist Party began in 1892 and in 1915-18 took a more defined attitude that the other European Socialist groups, in that it explicitly denied all solidarity with the World War. It was convinced then that the realisation of Socialism must be reached through legal and absolutely pacific methods. The Russian experiment of Socialism in a country by means of dectatorship and violent revolution may, together with the

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present war, have shaken the legal and pacific disposition of the mass of the Italian people. It is certain, however, that the Russian dictatorship is adapted to the bakcward social structure of that country and in Italy there could only be, if any, a revolutionary crisis of brief duration.

When asked for their opinions, the Florentine Socialist leaders appeared divided by two different tendencies. There are those who are sincerely convinced of the soundness of the democratic method of free discussion and the existence of various parties in competition with each other. They think that in the event of a socialist state they would want the other parties to survive (provided they are not violent and not Fascist) to provide the opposition which would control the functions of the Government. A second tendency, probably a result of contact with communist exponents, inclines them to a more intransigent attitude. They would accept revolutionary violence in the case (which they hope will not come about) of stubborn resistance to the exigencies of the moment by the privileged classes. However, they explicitly declared themselves to be against the totalitarian one party system and said that they would gladly see a fusion with Communism but solely when Russian Communism discarded its authoritarian character and allowed the formation of other political parties, free to express their political opinions and idea.

(c) Relations with the Liberation Committee and other Parties. They also said that they were glad of the union of the Italian parties brought about by the N.C.L. which they think may continue until the end of the war or even when Allied Control ends. It would be best for each party to take up it's own activities freely. There should be parliamentary opposition.

As to allied control, they express the hope that it will be brief. They understand the reasons for a material, military control in Italy but think it inopportune that ideological control should be used over men and political currents that have actively struggled against Fascism for twenty years. It is not the anti-Fascists who need lessons on anti-Fascism.

With regard to their relations with other Parties, the Socialists are interested in the approaches made to them by the Christian Democrats, but they are somewhat doubtful, given the experience of twenty years ago, as to whether the Christian Democrats will really take resolute action when faced with realities. It is certain, however, that the presence of proletarian masses in the Christian Democrat, with the weight of their class interests, undoubtedly increases the philo-Socialist tendencies of this party. The Socialist Party, however, remains Marxist, and therefore at variance with the ideals of the Christian-Democrats.

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The Partito d'Azione is held in great esteem for its fighting qualities, its energetic socialist stand and for the high intellectual and moral qualities of its leaders. However, the Partito d'Azione is formed almost exclusively by the bourgeoisie big and small, and on this account it is thought that all those who are afraid of a 100 per cent socialism are attracted by a 50 per cent socialism. They think that the Partito d'Azione will have no further reason to exist once the anti-Fascist struggle is over, and will split in two, the mass being absorbed by democratic liberalism, and the leaders, with their clearer Socialist tendencies, would be welcomed into the Socialist Party to which, with their superior intellectual qualities they would contribute a desirable reinforcement. They do not approve of the entire party being absorbed by the Socialist Party, because they think it is now a fad for young men to join the Action Party and that this youthful element is not mature enough to be absorbed by another party.

As to the Liberals, the Socialists watch their efforts to open up

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new political conceptions with interest, but they do not think they have surmounted their former conservative, philo-monarchical tendencies.

(d) Organisation and Activity. Today the Italian Socialist Party's activity is concentrated on the re-organisation of the Party. Former members have returned and sections have been opened everywhere. In Florence there are already twenty sections. The number of applications for membership is so large that it has been decided to suspend the registration because only carefully selected, well-prepared members are wanted.

Over 60% are workmen, especially qualified workmen, and employees; there are many intellectuals, serious young men and artisans, etc.

At Prato and throughout the province, local activity has begun again, small meetings are held for political discussion and the social and political re-education of the people. The greatest resistance comes from the peasants, who are mostly pro-Catholic and few have joined the Socialist Party.

They are unable to undertake assistance work like the Communist Party and the Party of Action. They are trying, however, to re-commence co-operative activity.

12. The Christian Social Party in Tuscany

Interview with Drs. Alfredo and Nello Spada, Dr. Bilancieri and Sig. Colaprete (by a PWE officer).

(i) The Christian Social movement started in Rome in February 1941, under the leadership of Prof. Bruni of the Vatican Library, Prof. Orlandi, and others, all laymen, and it soon spread clandestinely in Tuscany. The most active centre there was in Leghorn under the leadership of Dr. Bilancieri and Don Angelo, a priest. There were active sections at Montepulciano under Conte Bracci, at Siena under Sig. Bezzini, and at Florence under Sig. Spada, Dra. A.M. Enriquez Agnoletti and later Bilancieri. They published the newspaper "L'Azione" clandestinely at Rome and later, at Leghorn, "La Rinascita", of which five numbers were issued. Transferred to Florence another number was published but Bilancieri and all the most active members of the movement were arrested on 14 May 1944 and the publication was interrupted.

The Christian Socialist movement assumed the name of Party after the liberation of Rome and openly began publication of its paper "L'Azione".

In Tuscany the movement is still in its initial stage. The leaders declare that they carried on clandestine military activities and kept in contact with partisan bands, formed mainly of Christian Social followers, one at Suvereto, commanded by two officers sent from the 5th Army, the

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(ii) Directive Programme. The Christian Social Party broke away from the Christian Democrats because they think in the first place it is better to have several Christian groups according to various political tendencies, Christian being an adjective that can go with every gradation of political tendency from Conservative to Communist. It does not seem logical, therefore, that all these different tendencies

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should form a medley group, without any common programme, condemned to perpetual compromises.

In the second place, they broke away from the Christian Democrats because they wished to be a Christian but not a clerical movement. While they accept the collaboration of priests as single individuals, they refuse to take directives from the Vatican, or organise in parish groups like a sort of political bodyguard of the Catholic clergy. They get inspiration from the spiritual principles of the Gospels, but they accept in their ranks anyone who is a Christian, regardless of sect and say they have many sympathisers among Protestants.

In the third place, they think that Christian Democracy is tied too closely to the old Partito Popolare, as there are men in it like Gonella and Giordani, of Conservative mentality who may not take decisive action in political problems, such as the question of the Monarchy, socialisation and nationalisation of capitalist business concerns.

While glad to see radical tendencies on the Christian Democrat's programme, they doubt if they will take decisive action when the time comes.

The young men of the Christian Social Party of Florence seem more preoccupied by the political problems (of setting up a democratic republic in Italy, autonomism, administrative decentralisation, European federalism) than by social and economic problems. They give the impression of still living in an ideological liberal-democratic sphere rather than in a decidedly socialist one. They speak of the fight against capitalism, favour the creation of cooperatives but draw back at the idea of collectivist experiments on the Russian plan, if only in agricultural fields.

They are spiritually united with the Austrial (Dollfuss and Belgian Christian Social movement and derive their inspriation from the Italian Giuseppe Toniolo.

iii. Present Position and Relations with other Parties. The Christian Social Party seems to be composed mostly of students and young intellectuals. In the recent elections of faculty commissions the Christian Social Party had 5% of its members elected (2 Letters, 1 Professor, 2 Political Science, 1 Economics) which shows the high intellectual level of this group and its ability to assert itself.

They have not succeeded in joining the National Liberation Committee and so, during the clandestine period, had to carry on activities through other parties, as, at Florence, through the Partito d'Azione and the In Rome an alliance has been formed with the

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They have not succeeded in joining the National Liberation Committee and so, during the clandestine period, had to carry on activities through other parties, as, at Florence, through the Partito d'Azione and the Christian Democrats. In Rome an alliance has been formed with the Socialist Party, but not yet in Florence, where relations with the Partito d'Azione (of which the brother of Anna Maria Agnoletti Enriquez is a member) are particularly cordial, and with the traditional Mazzinian Republican Party, and the Christian Democrats who have repeatedly spoken of the fusion withthe Christian Social Party.

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13 Memorandum of Conversation with Marchese MEDICI TORNAQUINCI and BRANDINI, President of the Liberal Party in Florence and member of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation.

The following information was supplied to a P B Officer.

Giving an account of his activities during the period of Fascist Republicanism, Marchese Medici said that the Comitato Interpartito in Florence was formed after July 25, 1943, and the Committee of Liberation after Sept. 12, 1943. The Liberal Party was represented on both these Committees by Signor MARINO MARI and the Marchese. In November, 1943, the Conte San Giorgio took Medici's place on the Committee of Liberation, for reasons explained below. Both Marino Mari and the Conte San Giorgio were arrested and taken to the prison of Carci, towards the end of February, 1944, so Marchese Medici returned to his place on the Committee of Liberation with Eugenio Arton. This lasted until April, when both of them went into hiding, and were replaced by Fantoni.

At the beginning of October, 1943, the Commando Unico was formed by the different parties, and was composed as follows: General Gritti, Ten.Col. Frassineti, Ten. Col. Mastropiero, belonging to no party; Ten. Barile, representing the Party of Action; Marchese Medici, the Liberal Party; Baratti, the Socialist Party, and Ten. Senigallia, the Communist Party. The entire Command was arrested in October, 1943, shortly after its formation, with the exceptions of Marchese Medici and Ten. Senigallia. Gen. Gritti, was put in the Fortezza da Basso and later died in the ospedale di San Gallo, Senigallia was later killed in the streets of Florence by Fascists. Owing to the discovery of the Commando Unico, by the Fascists, Marchese Medici, who was the sole surviving member of it, went into hiding in November, and his place on the Committee of Liberation was taken by Conte San Giorgio, as stated above.

Another military Commando Unico was formed in January, 1944, which continued to operate until the arrival of the Allies, and for some time after.

Marchese Medici said that the Giunta Esecutiva or Central Executive Committee of the Tuscan Liberal Party was composed as follows:

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Marchese MEDIDI	President
Avv. ARTON	Vice President
Conte Danile DE MICHELE	Secretary to the Party, in charge of the Party Sub-Commissions.
Renato FANTONI	Party Executive, in charge of propaganda.
Dott. Cesare LORIA	Administration
Prof. DE VOTO	Culture
Prof. SANTOLI	The Press
Dott. BERETTA	In charge of the Liberal Youth Movement
Dott. Corado CERUZZI	Sec. Regionale del Partito.

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The Liberal Party has Committees in the following centers: Leghorn, Siena, Pisa, and Prato. Adherents of the Liberal Party up to the present were mainly landowners, artisans and students, but trade-unions or sindicati for workmen were also being formed.

The Liberal Party was not satisfied with the Fronte della Gioventù, a so-called non-political Youth Organization, which in fact was entirely controlled and managed by the Communists. It gave its support to the anti-frontisti, whose principal object was to educate youth in general political principles, without urging them to join any party. The study of politics by the anti-frontisti was considered an educative process, and not a matter of discipline.

14 Report on some Apolitical and Social Communist Institutions in Florence

1.CASE DEL POPOLO - The common opinion is that the Case del Popolo (People's Houses) are recreative organizations of the Communist Party, reserved only to members of said Party. This opinion, in theory at least, is false.

The Case del Popolo are a part of what the Communists call social activity, to be kept quite separate from political activity. The former regards the people as a whole, and it turns to the people; such houses are an example, and a very evident one, of this social activity. In fact they are open not only to Communists but to all the working-class of the quarter; other parties can easily take part in this organization (Socialists, Christian Democrats) but they must make a demand of entrance.

The aim of these Case del Popolo is pre-eminently an after work organization (dopolavoristico). They are a kind of Club where meetings are held, lectures given, concerts executed and even theatricals have a part in it. They are administratively independent, and choose their own managers, etc.

2. THE SALE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES - Just after the freeing of the city, considering the very great alimentary difficulties which the population had to face, the Communist Party at its own expense gathered together food, especially fruit and vegetables, so as to sell them to the population. So popular Counters came into being, especially in

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2. THE SALE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES - Just after the freeing of the city, considering the very great alimentary difficulties which the population had to face, the Communist Party at its own expense gathered together food, especially fruit and vegetables, so as to sell them to the population. So popular Counters came into being, especially in the crowded quarters; they originate,therefore, in a desire to lighten the unbalanced market after many shops had been shut and the interruption of regular contact with the country.

The other Parties accuse the Communist Party of having used the Popular Counters as an unloyal means of drawing the workingclass to their ideas. Certainly the people were pleased with the Communist Party, as belonging to what they are pleased to call crowd politics; that is to day, such counters were not only for their own party members, but for anyone who wanted to buy. On the other hand they were only temporary.

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Another accusation brought against such Counters is that they were a Black Market in the opposite way to the usual one; that is, the Party bought food stuffs at a high price and then sold them, with a political view in mind, at a low price. The Communist Party absolutely denies having done this, since it declares that the Counters had not much money to dispose of, and they did a purely social act.

On the other hand, a corporative organization will soon take the place of these Counters. Since this organization is non-political and social, the Communist Party will have a hand in it with its technical men.

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b) lack of transport;
c) lack of supplies on the part of the Allies;
d) enormous quantities of food withheld from the population for the consumption of Allied troops either in messes or restaurants;
e) heavy restrictions placed by the Allies on transport of provisions and the circulation of civilians between the various communes and provinces;
f) flood of occupation currency; many millions a day, spent by troops in residence or transit; the public believes that the heavy inflation which is effecting the country is largely due to Allied occupation currency.

It is evident from this that public opinion ascribes to the Allies a portion of responsibility for the present frightful economic conditions; but there are also other causes for unpopularity:

a) The behavior of Allied soldiers (not only the Moroccans) towards the civilian population is far from satisfactory; especially in the afternoon Naples is full of drunken soldiers whose conduct is most offensive; they show no respect for women which causes, especially in the outskirts, constant brawls;
b) the many restrictions imposed on civilians and the continuous checking and control of private and public offices;
c) the numerous requisitions of motorcars, houses, etc.;
d) the prohibition from circulation in the city of motorbuses, trams, cabs and taxis in order not to delay military traffic; civilians are obliged in consequence to cover long distances on foot every day, which is a serious grievance;
e) the very low rate of pay allowed to Italian workers, both clerical and manual, employed in Allied offices and factories; the average amount paid by the Allies is about 100 lire per day, while private industry pays an average of 250 lire. Further it is generally known that large sections of workers (the dockers for instance) are very badly treated without any regard for their dignity as men;
f) the pegging of wages and salaries is one of the main causes for unpopularity since it is generally known that the order comes from the ACC;
g) the alleged support given by Allied authorities to Fascists. [illegible] the case of Count Ugo Bella-

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f) the pegging of wages and salaries is one of the main causes for unpopularity since it is generally known that the order comes from the ACC;
g) the alleged support given by Allied authorities to Fascists. One instance is sufficient; the case of Count Ugo Pellegrini which has been the cause of a tremendous uproar in Naples.

These are the main reasons for the unpopularity with which the Allies are beyond doubt regarded at present in liberated Italy; in spite of this, however, the majority of Italians continue to feel grateful to Allied forces and to feel friendly towards them. The only people who secretly hate the Allies are the former Fascists, who nevertheless make a show of treating them with great deference.

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16 The Present Popularity of Russia in Southern Italy

Beyond question Russia today is very popular in Italy except among the conservative and reactionary classes. Presumably the main causes of this popularity are the following:

I. Italians are convinced by the great Russian victories that most of the credit for the present defeats of Germany is due to Russia, since it was the Russian armies which began the chastising of the formidable German armies which, up to the time, had been considered unbeatable, especially since Germany was then not engaged on any other front. It was these very Russian victories which first gave the anti-fascists their first hope of Germany's defeat. These victories which came after twenty-yeears of anti-Communist and therefore anti-Russian propaganda caused surprise in Italian public opinion. They were regarded as a direct consequence of the Russian people's rally around their Government, and of the development and wise organization of agriculture and industry and of the whole national structure.

II. The excellent treatment extended to Italian soldiers both during the advance and during the retreat, both by the Russian army and by Russian civilians. The many thousands of Italian soldiers who have returned from the Russian front speak with enthusiasm of this treatment and of the organization of the great agricultural concerns of Russia. Through these two subjects they have carried out a vast propaganda on their return to Italy.

III. The pro-Soviet propaganda of the parties of the left; this propaganda has found favorable soil among the working classes who have always been told that in Russia the workers are in command. It may be added that public opinion in Italy having disposed of Fascist propaganda as a whole, has naturally rejected anti-Communist propaganda which was the backbone of Fascist propaganda.

IV. The feeling of disappointment of Italians in liberated Italy concerning the Allies. As they have so far met only the Anglo-Americans, they are pinning their hopes on Russia.

17 Public Opinion on the Part Italy is Playing in the War

The calling to the colours of the 1920 class has not been well received by the majority of young men who know from recent experience

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1° Public Opinion on the Part Italy is Playing in the War

The calling to the colours of the 1920 class has not been well received by the majority of young men who know from recent experience that they will not be asked to fight against the Germans, but will simply be doing service in the rear areas, mending bridges and roads and even helping the dockers unload in the ports. One Italian soldier expressed himself as follows on the work which Italian troops are made to do by the Allies: "To see Italy's participation in the war in actual fact, it is enough to go to the Piazza della Carità in Naples and see an Italian soldier wearing a steel helmet and carrying a rifle guarding a drinking tap which is used by Allied soldiers. The only military duty of this sentry is to turn on the tap after some negro or Moroccan soldier has had a drink, and they call this Italy's participation in the war!"

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18 Price Inflation - What a Shipowner Thinks

The Allies' plans for stemming the currency inflation in Italy will be adversely affected by the decision to grant the considerable increases in wages demanded by the Confederation of Labor, in order to attain a level of remuneration more nearly approaching the actual cost of living.

One of the principal causes of price inflation is the lack of transport, and it is imperative that a remedy to this be found, and found promptly, otherwise in a short space of time we shall have a repetition of the difficulties which preceded these wage improvements, leading to similar consequences if not worse.

People in Rome asked me the other day whether I could assist in solving the problem of Rome's requirements in wine (40 tons a day); the question was to procure transport from Puglia and/or Sicily to Rome. Upon investigation I found that the S/S "Charleston" had loaded at Brindisi 5,000 tons of wine for Civitavecchia for the requirements of Rome, also that another ship had been assigned for a similar cargo; I am told that news of these shipments caused an immediate heavy drop in the price of wine in Rome.

In Puglia a good crop of olives is expected next month; yet the Black Market price of olive oil in Naples and Rome is exorbitant. I was told that a tramconductor was able to buy a little oil for his family requirements at 275 lire a litre, and this was out in the country and it was new oil.

If the S/S Charleston had taken 4,600 tons of wine and 400 tons of oil, landing the oil in Naples (which would have meant a delay only of a few hours) the distribution of half a litre of oil per ration card in Naples would have struck a severe blow at the Black Market in oil.

The above two instances illustrate the closeness of the connection between transport, market prices and the purchasing power of the currency.

The transport question will become more serious by degrees as liberation extends to other parts of Italy and distances and needs

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The above two instances illustrate the closeness of the connection between transport, market prices and the purchasing power of the currency.

The transport question will become more serious by degrees as liberation extends to other parts of Italy and distances and needs expand; in this connection I should like to make certain suggestions.

a) The various Allied organizations -- especially the military ones -- have extensive means of transport (even here in Naples at a considerable distance from the front). Among this transport there mus be a certain quantity which, although in consequence of wear and tear unfit for military requirements, could still be of practical use for civilian requirements and this would relieve the most pressing needs.

b) In Southern Italy there is a number of hulls of auxiliary motorvessels, some of them complete and some which could quickly be completed; but they all lack motors (I know of one of 800 tons which might start work at once if provided with a 350 HP motor); if motors

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could be provided (from 75 to 350 HP) an active building programme could be carried out. 40 such ships would mean an addition of 10,000 tons to the Italian coasting fleet which could be used to carry supplies wherever they might be most needed. Reckoning on 40 vessels, each one carrying 200 tons of freight and employing 16 days on each round trip, this would mean 180,000 tons of supplies a year; my calculations are made on a very conservative basis.

c) In my opinion a revision of the system of remuneration might be advantageous; the Allies and the Italian Government through the Comitato Italiano Gentione Navi (the Italian Shipping Committee) have adopted the "time charter" system for these coasting vessels, and this system is perhaps not the best suited to secure the most efficient results. The charterers' agents must honestly admit that at present they are unable to achieve the best results. I think the method should be for remuneration to be reckoned per ton weight or unit carried per mile; days for loading and discharge fixed on the basis of experience, eventual demurrage to be fixed at a figure lower than the ship's daily total expenses. To these alterations might be added an immediate settlement at the end of each journey, so that the interested parties would see at once the advantage for them of speeding up operations. The adoption of these suggestions would be conducive to better results from the coasting trade.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

19 Press Reactions to the Republication of the MESSAGGERO

Some newspapers continue their protests against the republication of the "Messaggero."

The TEMPO, on October 1, concludes its preceding articles with the following declarations: 1) It is the height of injustice to allow the Perrone brothers to publish a paper when at Naples papers like the ROMA and MATTINO have been suppressed; 2) The moral character of the Perrones, who have used the press for their own personal ends, should be borne in mind by the Allies and the Bonomi government.

The ITALIA LIBERA of the same day emphasises another aspect besides the numerous ones already stated against the NUOVO MESSAGGERO: The example of France, where they have abolished the titles of all [illegible] published enemy propaganda. It also recalls

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The ITALIA LIBERA of the same day emphasises another aspect besides the numerous ones already stated against the NUOVO MESSAGGERO: The example of France, where they have abolished the titles of all the newspapers which published enemy propaganda. It also recalls the fact that the MESSAGGERO was the only newspaper which came out on June 4th, after having published the day before its last defiant Fascist threat.

The AVANTI also said "When the people hear the name MESSAGGERO, they can't help associating it with those of Favolini, Spampanato, Gigi Romersa, Francesco Petacci, etc., and seeing it now, would they think of Bonomi?"

Even the young people's weeklies took up the argument. LA PUNTA, the paper of the Christian Democrat youth, suggests that the MESSAGGERO should be expropriated by the Government and socialized. The

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compensation should be based on a social-political criterion, considering the profit accumulated in the Fascist regime, the enormous increase due to the war and inflation. In this way, the new profits will not enrich individuals, who have illicitly earned fabulous sums, but the State.

The PARTIGIANO expresses the indignation of those fighting for liberty declaring that while the editors of clandestine papers, many of whom were shot by the Germans, are not allowed to publish their papers, the Perrones, corrupt and corruptors, have with their money bent the men of the Government to t eir will.

The RICOSTRUZIONE of October 3rd, defends the NUOVO MESSAGGERO and declares that if the house has been cleaned out and there is no trace of its old inhabitants, what does the name of the street or the number matter.

Against the argument of the RICOSTRUZIONE, which is the only newspaper to defend the NUOVO MESSAGGERO, the UNITA and the ITALIA LIBERA protest, the former saying the term of comparison is not right as the owners, the Perrones, remain in the house, and it would not be possible for a clean newspaper to comeout under that heading from the corrupt background of the Perrone m ney . The ITALIA LIBERA agrees and says that the Perrone brothers, formerly accomplices of Fascism, now want to act as patrons of the democratic Government.

The AVANTI announces in italics "We are informed that the NUOVO MESSAGGERO will not be published. For the moment this suffices."

(A commissioner, in a position similar to a Receiver in Bankruptcy, has been appointed to take over the financial side of the paper. There is no question of the enrichment of the Perrones, and some of these attacks are therefore hardly disinterested. Ed.)

In a conversation with a PWB officer a middle-aged intellectual well versed in politics, said he was painfully surprised that the MESSAGGERO will come to life again with a new name. It means that the old reactionary forces are once more confidently rearing their heads. The have drawn new courage apparently from Mr. Churchill's speech, so rich in praise of the Crown Prince whom all Italians know to be a "perfetto cretino". "There will be nothing new in IL NUOVO MESSAGGERO", he went on to say. "It will feed the public the same [illegible] or well camouflaged, but with

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20 "IL GIORNALE" - Naples

The new evening paper "IL GIORNALE" appears to be gaining in popularity and now has a circulatio n of 45,000 copies.

21 Propaganda Shops in Rome

A PWB informant writes: As a rule it is the middle class which frequents the propaganda sho in the Largo Chigi, and among them there are a few women. The crowds that collect around the windows

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are generally made up of clerks, white collar workers, lower-school teachers, students, etc., but rarely intellectuals as there are few publications intended for them.

The clerk in charge of the propaganda shop said, "It is obvious that the largest part of the people who come here live in this section of town; it is difficult for people to come long distances only out of pure curiosity; this only happens when someone comes in search of a particular publication in which he is interested."

As a rule the people like the Allied propaganda that is made up of photographs, colored reviews, maps and designs, etc. The magazine "Victory" is in demand; as a young student said, "It is well designed and reveals to us the enchanted world that is America, which until now has been prohibited to us, but which always has special interest for young people."

The public interest in these propaganda shops might be served better if collectors could always get the publications that are missing; if there were some material published for the intellectual class; if shops could be opened in districts far from the center of the city to serve the people at the outskirts.

The employees at the propaganda shops need a regular delivery and a greater quantity of material. It is suggested that a good site for a shop would be in the Via Nazionale where the biggest crowds collect.

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CONDITIONS IN TUSCANY

I. Florentine Literary Circles and the Political Situation.

Writers in Florence for some years past, with few exceptions, have been anti-Fascist. Those who were inclined to have sympathies with the Fascist regime hid the fact from their anti-Fascist colleagues as the general atmosphere was one of sarcasm and mockery towards the tyrannical Fascist institutions. Those who were completely compromised with the Fascists, such as Pappini and Soffici, were shunned and loathed by the younger writers. The different Florentine intellectual groups occupied themselves exclusively with literary matters and created a kind of passive resistance to the regime.

Bottai (Fascist Minister of Education) tried to win over the young writers by granting them offices and sinecures and created the semi-official review "Primato". For young literary aspirants, until then opposed and poverty-stricken, the offer of a commercial outlet was a great incentive to yield. However, much of the Bottai plan was opposed by other circles (it is believed by Mussolini) so that little by little reviews, publications etc. were suspended.

The names ofthe more important writers and their political views are as follows.

EUGENIO MONTALE (Viale Principe Eugenio 17, Firenze), author of Ossi di Seppia (1915) and of Occasione (1939), is considered the greatest living poet in Italy. He has always been decidedly anti-Fascist; this cost him his office eight years ago as director of the Vieusseux Cabinet. He counts many friends among the English, Americans and the French and has had contact with the Italian movement in France "Giustizia e Liberta" of the Rosselli brothers. He has collaborated for many years with the forces of the anti-Fascist resistance and has always maintained the highest moral position, an example to young writers of seriousness and inflexibility.

GIOVANNI PAPINI-After his conversion to Catholicism, his sale to the Fascists followed rapidly. From the year 1928 he wrote many books and articles exalting the Duce; his last work was a prayer of the Italian Parachutist and was published in thelast days of July by the "Corriere della Sera". He collaborated with the neo-Fascist review "Italia e Civilta", that was born after September 9, a review directed by Barna Occhini, also much compromised with

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ARDENGO SOFFICI - Writer of prose and poetry and various articles Almost all of his books are documents of Fascism: for example, in the scholastic anthology one notes his poem "l'Adunata" which exalts the Duce. He has collaborated in the neo-Fascist review "Italia and Civilta". He was very ferocious in the racial campaign, together with Arviceto (Aniceto?) del Massa, agent of the OVRA, republican officer, art critic. He was Director of the "Rivista Arte Mediterranea", and there he defended this so called racial and Fascist art

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Very rich, due to the grace of Fascism. Seems to be also connected with Vallecchi company. Lives alone in his villa at Poggio a Caiano.

C.E.GADDA - Milanese, engineer, lived a long time in Belgium and in South America, returned to Italy and was the author of some very intense satirical prose in which he attacked the more ridiculous Fascist mannerisms. He had, however, for some years a post in the Ministry of Popular Culture. He was engaged on compiling reports on Fascist building and artistic organisations. He did not attempt apologia and above all he knew how to maintain independence of judgement. Probably he can furnish some satirical articles on the private life of Fascist gerarchs.

ROMANO BILENCHI of Colle Val d'Elsa (Siena). One of the better young writers of Italy, former editor of the Nazione, now with the "Nazione del Popolo". Was a Fascist in his youth, collaborated with "Selvaggio", Fascist independent review of 1926-34, directed by Mino Maccari: he joined the "strapaese" movement of Fascist origin (Malaparte, Galliani, Maccari) but he was often independent and was opposed by the Fascist gerarchia. It is evident from his first books that his tendencies are not imperialistic and Fascist, but social. For the last eight years he has been completely anti-Fascist and registered in the Communist Party with whom he has collaborated in the year of resistance, taking part in acts of conspiracy, in the press, organisation, propaganda, and also armed action with the resistance movement.

MARIO LUZI - Poet, one of the more serious young writers. He has always been anti-Fascist, but inactive. He has a dislike for all forms of action and nationalism. He is the exponent of a refined and decadent art, a new conception of art that contains in itself the germs of motivation. A group of young people collected about him and in 1937 they founded the review "Campo di Marte" (Carlo Bo, Piero Bigongiani, Macrì, Gatto, and Pratolini), later suppressed by the Government, a review that proclaimed pure art, and revealed intentions of an anti-Fascist character. Mario Luzi, accepted (one must admit) office at the Ministry, invitations to collaborate, assignments, etc. However he never yielded in the political field.

DE ROBERTIS - Professor at Florence University, appointed by Bottai, after the defamation of the celebrated Momigliano (Jew). Not a fanatical Fascist, but opposed to nearly all the noted anti-Fascist groups; he proclaimed the dignity of literary labor and his political independence; but the better students felt limited under his supervision that impeded every human and political activity. He has certainly not actively developed Fascism, nor has he denounced anyone. But at the University it was commonly thought that he had Fascist sympathies. He was arrested twice and immediately released.

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apologia and above all he knew how to maintain independence of judgement. Probably he can furnish some satirical articles on the private life of Fascist gerarchs.

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TOMMASO LANDOLFI - of Pico Farnese, author of various works of moral reaction: arrested and detained for (wrongly) suspected anti-Fascism in June-July 1943. He is in Rome.

PIERO BIGONGIARI - Teacher of Italian at the Liceo Artistico, critic and poet of abstract subjects. He is the exponent of a purely platonic anti-Fascism.

VASCO PRATOLINI - Communist, lives in Rome. He was employed by the Ministry of Popular Culture, and at various artistic Licei. He is a social writer full of human interests. He has collaborated with the forces of resistance throughout the last year.

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ALFONSO GATTO Poet; was director with Pratolini of the opposition review "Campo di Marte" (1937) which was suspended for political reasons. Often seen in certain fascist circles, he was fundamentally hostile towards them.

A group of young writers headed the Review RIVOLUZIONE which was edited by the Gruppo Universitario Fascista of Florence; the attempt was made to utilize their human and social interests for Fascist ends. Some yielded (example: Paolo CAVALLINA) others (P.Santi, Mario Leoni) would have nothing to do with it.

Other young critics who rote in "Letteratura" (Adriano Seroni, Bruno Schacherl, Gianfranco Corsini) came from the School of De Robertis although they had different ideas from their teacher; they professed anti-fascism, and in some cases were active anti-fascists.

2 Information regarding the Florentine Caffè Le Giubbe Rosse, Piazza Vittorio Emanuele

Information from literary circles in Florence, frequentersof the Caffè, among them Dott. Bruno SCHACHERL, writer, and poet, who has a following among young intellectuals, and was persecuted by the former regime and forced to live in hiding. Present address: Viale Alessandro Volta 79, Florence.

The Giubbe Rosse is well known in Florence as the habitual meeting place of a large literary circle. Well-known poets and writers meet there (among them the celebrated Montale) and young men, admirers of the better known poets, art critis and university professors.

The past activities of the proprietor of this place, Signor Tini, are however suspect. This man was a Fascist and it is said a squadrist. It is generally thought that he is guilty of having denounced some of his customers who discussed the past regime unfavorably. These denunciations were made by him at the prefecture and not at the Questora where they would not have reflected well on Tini himself.

It is generally thought that at least two of the waiters were members of the CVRA. It is certain that there was a dossier on the Giubbe Rosse because of the political elements which always frequented the Caffè.

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In May, 1943, following an order by the Minister of the Interior, arrests were made among those who frequented the Caffè, among them C. Levi (at present a member of the National Committee of Liberation of Florence), the writers Landolfi (now in Rome), and the painter Martini.

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ALLIED JUSTICE TOWARDS FASCISTS

(A PWB Officer submits the following public opinion and particularly what partisans think of the above subject in Florence)

Insistent rumors circulate about summary repressions executed by advanced anti-fascists with regard to fascists still free in the city of Florence and roundabouts.

Nothing very definite is known about this, because of the secret way in which the arbitrary justice is carried out, but it is repeated, rumors are very insistent, and especially accuse the Communist Party.

After several conversations held with people who might know something about this matter, but whose names are withheld for prudence's sake, the PWB officer gathered that they were caused solely by the indulgence of the Allies towards Fascist culpability. The local Questura (Questore) is still poisoned by fascist infiltrations. Dott. DE MARIA, is severely criticized for allowing this scandal, so very disheartening for those who have been persecuted by the fascists. Dott. DE MARIA is accused of collaboration with the enemy. VENTURINO CASINI is another person accused of having taken part in the campaign against the Partisans; he belongs to Vaglia, was arrested by the Questura and after a brief interrogation was set free. The person giving these names was very indignant that these culpable individuals can circulate unharmed, and like them hundreds of others whose names are known to the Communist Party with their relative curriculum. Greater impartiality and severity are looked for.

APPENDIX III NO. 37

THE CONDITION OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF FLORENCE

A PWB Officer had an interview with Prof. ALESSANDRO SETTI, regular professor of Latin and Greek in the classic Lyceums, and teacher of Latin at the Facoltà di Magistero and University of Florence. He has always showed himself to be clearly anti-fascist; he never belonged actively to any party, and he has always had liberal leanings. He was charged by the C.T.L.N. to take on the office of Superintendent of Studies in the Florentine province, and was confirmed in office by

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The Schools during the Republican Period — During the republican period the Florentine schools suffered seriously because of the brief time-tables, often reduced to only a few hours a week, the short scholastic period, and because the examination period and air-raids coincided. If it is compared with the preceding fascist period, it had the advantage of a certain liberty and independence with regard to the fascist government. The republicans are not to be thanked for this; they were so busy with other business that they had no time to see what went on in the schools. The teachers felt themselves in closer contact with their pupils, and did not feel so heavily the outside

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yoke of political authority. Everything was still in a chaotic state and so teachers were better able to slip through the net of fascist tyranny. In fact, the ineffable broadcasts were suspended, which the fascists used as instruments of propaganda and which were given twice a week in each classroom. But it is only fair to say that the greater number of headmasters did their best to stop the Germans from laying hands on scholastic material.

From a moral point of view, it may be said that the Secondary schools gave an absolutely negative result as to fascist-republican propaganda. An important number of professors worked courageously in secret resistance against the Germans. Prof. SETTI says that many professors were imprisoned for anti-fascist activity; among many others are: RAFFAELLO RAMAT, a profound student of the Sismondi and Alfieri; FRANCOVICH CIAMPINI; women professors, who were often among the bravest anti-fascists, such as GIUSTA NICO-FASOLA, RITA FASOLA, secretary to the Partito d'Azione; Prof. TENCA, who preferred to leave her place and salary to being transferred by the fascist authorities, and so not be able to go on with her anti-fascist work in Florence. Even among the pupils there was a great deal of resistance against neo-fascist influence. Prof. SETTI states that in his class, which was made up entirely of girls of about 18, in spite of reiterated fascist invitations, not one of them was inscribed in any youth organization. In the class frequented by his daughter, only one was registered in the youth organizations. Among boys the percentage was a little higher; this was so because they had been promised that they would be exempt from military service in the army, and were threatened with deportation to Germany if they were not registered.

A real hornet's nest of fascist infection was in the gymnastics teachers' corps. They considered it part of their work to make fascist propaganda. They showed themselves to be so fascist that the Allied authorities, advised of this by Prof. Setti, ordered the suspension of the gymnastic examinations, since almost all the teachers of such a subject were among undesirable elements. This question is to be examined because the Regime had removed this subject from the schools to entrust it to a fascist organization, which acted on its own outside the schools.

There are moreover certain headmasters who were pro-German or

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There are moreover certain headmasters who were pro-German or fascists; therefore they must be suspended until it can be legally ascertained if and how far they are culpable.

"L'Opera Nazionale Ballila" was so tiresome that even the fascist Superintendent of Studies, Prof. Carmelo SGROI, in a public speech deplored its spirit and its methods.

As for the elementary schools, Prof. Setti considers them to be in the aggregate well enough disciplined. Elementary teachers usually have less personality than secondary school professors; they enter service when very young (at about 18 years of age) and are therefore more easily influenced. Fascism found a teaching staff with socialist tendencies, and it expelled and put down any attempt at revolt on the part of the teaching body.

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What is more, it used elementary teachers as its propagandists and commanders in military and pre-military formations in country places. The problem of re-educating the elementary teaching corps is a very delicate one. It is true that among them are old members, principally socialists, who made a generous contribution toward the anti-fascist struggle; such are BRUNI, ALBERTONI, ROTI.

As to political leanings, Prof. Setti states that the greater part of secondary teachers is inclined towards the "Action Party," which is dear to the hearts of all intellectual people, and that elementary teachers especially the younger ones, are more inclined to extremist ideas, tending to be Communists or Christian Democrats. Many among these young teachers have fought with the partisans.

Conditions of the Florentine Schools and School Buildings

Pupils:	In Florence - elementary schools	21,876	schoolchildren
	Secondary schools	8,08[illegible]	"
	In the Province		
	Elementary schools	43,883	"
	Secondary schools	2,251	
Teachers (in government pay			
	In Florence - Elementary schools	750	teachers
	Secondary schools	7[illegible]8	"
	In the province		
	Elementary schools	1,300	"
	Secondary schools	251	"

To this number must be added the staff of teachers who are not officially enrolled, but serve as substitutes.

Buildings	In Florence - Elementary schools	71	buildings
	Secondary schools	30	"
	In the Province		
	Elementary schools	512	"
	Secondary schools	[illegible]0	"
Buildings damaged because of the war			
	In Florence - Elementary schools	31	
	Secondary schools	[illegible]0	(2 entirely destroyed)

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Buildings	In Florence - Elementary schools	71	buildings
	Secondary schools	30	"
	In the Province		
	Elementary schools	512	"
	Secondary schools	10	"
Buildings damaged because of the war			
	In Florence - Elementary schools	31	
	Secondary schools	10	(2 entirely destroyed
	In the Province		
	No certain numbers are to be had as yet; but about 15 buildings are known to be either entirely destroyed or partly so.		

Private schools must be added to this list of public schools. In Florence there are about 10 private Secondary schools and 15 elementary schools. In the province there are also a few private schools. About 20 o/o of the public school children and teachers are to be added to this list as the staff of private schools.

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Urgent Scholastic Problems - The most urgent problems of the schools are seen to by the Superintendent of Studies together with Captain Pratt (American), the officer charged with this branch by A.M.G. They are working very cordially together, and up to now, no difficulties have arisen between the Italian and Allied authorities. The examinations, by order of the A.M.G., will begin on the 2nd October. Some have criticized this, alleging that as the time for preparation is very short, the examinations cannot possibly be serious, but only a superficial and indulgent choice. On the other hand Prof. Setti understands very well the importance of the political reasons for all civil life which brought about this decision.

In any case he has seen to it that this order shall be carried out, and is able to assure everyone that the examinations will take place regularly in almost all the schools, and in a very serious way.

The school building problem has also been very well understood. Out of about 100 city school buildings only 17 are still occupied by evacuated people. The A.M.G. is making every effort not to be obliged to use school buildings for military purposes. But the problem of disinfecting the schoolrooms is a very serious one, because these buildings have been occupied by German troops. But there are no disinfectants in the city and it is a difficult matter to make the school rooms hygienic and habitable for the children. This problem cannot be solved without the help of the Allied authorities.

Just as serious is the problem of glass for the windows, broken by explosions, especially now that winter is drawing near. The furniture problem is an easier one, because almost all headmasters managed to save all materials relative to the schools. As for teaching staff, the Superintendent has a number of applicants on hand. Besides Florentine teachers, there are a number of teachers belonging to other places who can be employed. It may be said that the number of secondary teachers is slightly insufficient while the elementary teachers are too many. The want of secondary teachers will be filled in by substitute teachers, as usual [illegible]. As to school books, there are quite enough good books in the city, and if an anthology or two are suppressed, the rest can be used quite conveniently for the secondary schools. For elementary schools, the problem is more complicated. During the Fascist Regime there was a book which was obli-

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REPORT ON PISA

(From Dr. Luigi Russo, Rector of Pisa University.)

The State of the Monuments

The Leaning Tower - The pump that drew water from the foundations, is broken, it must be mended as soon as possible, so as not to jeopardize the building.

The Cathedral - The roof needs mending in some places. The artistic material has been taken to a safe place.

The Monumental Cemetry - Badly damaged through shelling, which caused a fire that burnt the roof and seriously damaged the frescoes on the walls.

The Civil Museum - Slight damages. The artistic material has been taken to a safe place.

Among other monumental buildings, S. Paul's on the Arno Bank, the Palazzo delle Giornate, the Palazzo Scotto, the Chiesa di San Michele, and many other buildings, which for various reasons have not yet been inspected, are badly damaged. The roof of the Verdi Theater must be urgently repaired, so as to avoid greater damages to the ceiling.

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS

Almost all the Institutions have been damaged, but the scientific patrimony has been taken away or destroyed, especially the Physiological Institute, which may be considered as to be entirely refurnished. (The German Professor of Philosophy saw to it that nothing was left.) The Engineering Institute was the seat of various German and American Commands, and the former took away all that might be considered useful. Some of the most precious instruments of the said Institute were put in a safe place by the President of the Faculty and the technical men.

The University Library - It is still intact, but the one belonging to the Scuola Normale is in very bad state, especially because of the interest that the American soldiers took in it. As for the

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The University Library - It is still intact, but the one belonging to the Scuola Normale is in very bad state, especially because of the interest that the American soldiers took in it. As for the School itself the building is in fairly good condition, but almost all the furniture has been taken away. The beds are ruined, almost all the mattresses, linen and household goods have been stolen. Only one of the University Buildings (the Engineering Institute) is still occupied by the Allied Forces (R.A.F. Command). So as to avoid worse damages to the buildings it is most urgent that doors, windows and roofs be mended.

The Physical Institute, must be mentioned, because it has been completely destroyed through the fault of its head. In spite of Miss Cecconi's insistance, Prof. Puccianti gave orders that the material was not to be put in safety.

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE GERMANS

Just to give an idea of the atrocities committed by the Germans in the City of Pisa during the last 40 days of their occupation,

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and the terror which reigned in the city during this period, the following episodes are related, since they greatly impressed the citizens.

1. Murders committed in Casa Pardo Roquez - This family which lived in a building situated in Via Sant'Andrea, had received into their house two other Jewish families, because their homes were ruined by the bombs; what is more it had also taken in other families, (not Jews) from the populous part of the town.

The owners of the house, as well as the guests, when the German soldiers broke in, were murdered with machine-guns and hand bombs, for no specified reason. After having killed twelve persons, including the servants, the same German soldiers completely looted the house. This event raised the indignation and anger of all the city, because the family was and is well known for its charitable activities, and also because of the murder of other families who were esteemed in Pisa.

2. Murders committed at the Casermette - After the Germans left the city, in the Casermette, via di Gello, 18 civilians were found dead, all systematically killed by a pistol shot in the forehead These civilians had been captured with many others, and who knows why, chosen among those destined to be deported and cold-bloodedly killed at the Casermette, without anybody knowing it. In fact they were discovered after many days, and several, because of the state of decomposition were unrecognizable. On the other hand, many families who still had a faint hope of seeing their dear ones came back from deportation, had to bear the sorrow of their death: other families do not know if their dear ones, snatched away from their homes, are among those found dead or not.

THE BUILDING SITUATION

Only a third of the buildings existing before the war can be relied upon, but even to reach this proportion, many roofs, doors and windows must be urgently repaired.

FOOD SITUATION

It has been impossible to cultivate vegetables properly, because the Allied Command, would not give the C.L.N. of Pisa, at that time at Collesalvetti, the permission to send peasants to gather the plants

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by the bombs; what is more it had also taken in other families, (not Jews) from the populous part of the town.

The owners of the house, as well as the guests, when the German soldiers broke in, were murdered with machine-guns and hand bombs, for no specified reason. After having killed twelve persons, including the servants, the same German soldiers completely looted the house. This event raised the indignation and anger of all the city, because the family was and is well known for its charitable activities, and also because of the murder of other families who were esteemed in Pisa.

2. Murders committed at the Casermette - After the Germans left the city, in the Casermette, via di Gello, 18 civilians were found dead, all systematically killed by a pistol shot in the forehead These civilians had been captured with many others, and who knows why, chosen among those destined to be deported and cold-bloodedly killed at the Casermette, without anybody knowing it. In fact they were discovered after many days, and several, because of the state of decomposition were unrecognizable. On the other hand, many families who still had a faint hope of seeing their dear ones came back from deportation, had to bear the sorrow of their death: other families do not know if their dear ones, snatched away from their homes, are among those found dead or not.

THE BUILDING SITUATION

Only a third of the buildings existing before the war can be relied upon, but even to reach this proportion, many roofs, doors and windows must be urgently repaired.

FOOD SITUATION

It has been impossible to cultivate vegetables properly, because the Allied Command, would not give the C.L.N. of Pisa, at that time at Collesalvetti, the permission to send peasants to gather the plants Wheat remained massed up without any possibility of threshing and grinding it for more than 40 days, and a good deal is spoiled. Lost of the animals have been taken away by the Germans; what remained in the Coltano farm, died of thirst, because nobody got the permission to go and give them water.

The food question like all the other citizen's problems, must depend on the reactivation of transport, which cannot be solved, if the Allied Authorites do not give the permission to circulate on a larger scale than has been allowed up ti now and do not supply means of repairing cars and petrol, An effective solution will never be reached if the Allied Authorites continue to requisition cars instead of adding to those already existing in the city.

THE BUILDING OF BRIDGES OVER THE ARNO

City life is paralysed by the fact that the town is divided in two because the bridges have been destroyed.

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WATER.

The accueduct of Filettole, is out of use and water is drawn from wells, and only in small quantities (200 Litres a minute) water comes from the Asciano Acqueduct.

ELECTRIC POWER

The transformation station has been destroyed by the Germans As regards the Coltano Farm, it is to be hoped that electricity will be partly reactivated by the middle of October, and if the Allies give their help, a part of the electric power can be given to the industries of the city towards the end of October.

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SECRET ITALIAN GERMAN COLLABORATION BEFORE JULY 25, 1943 PT. I
++ (Part II will appear in a following report)

We do not wish to deal with official relations here nor with the ensuing contacts but of an underground formof work and of collaboration against the national interest, for inadmissable private or political ends (keeping in power the political group who force the alliance with Germany, and the war against the Allies)

After 1934, German citizens began to come to Italy quietly at first and then with ever-increasing Fascist backing.

Besides the espionage organizations solely for military information such as the "Tourist Agenci Chiari and Sommariva", with the seal "Chiariva" of which mention will be made later. it is well to remember that the political penetration preceded the military one, and often, like the police, had no contacts with the military branches of the ABWER.

The center of the offices and the organizations for Italy was at Munich, Bavaria, with a complete file system and archives where every one of interest to Nazi Germany was scrupulously registered. Special attention was paid to circles favorable to Germany and to those ready to become so with a little coaxing. Every Italian city was minutely searched for favorable and unfavorable circles. Names of interest were divided into three groups:

1. Names of use to the police and for diplomatic penetration.
2. Names of interest in industrial penetration and exploitation
3. Names of interest to the Military department, pointed out to the head of the ABWER (later the Amt Ausland Abwer in Italiien)

Rome naturally was the object of particular interest for its exceptional diplomatic position which was quite unique in having diplomatic representatives of every nation in duplicate, to the Italian Government and to the Holy See.

In 1938 the work of the Italian center in Munich was so well developed that it could give the German state organizations an exact picture of conditions in Italy - public opinion, increase or decrease of Fascist popularity, etc. We give a few of the opinions which were then asked at the Munich center and the corresponding replies:

To the question about Italian public opinion in regard to Germany it was said that public opinion in Italy was contrary to

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To the question about Italian public opinion in regard to Germany it was said that public opinion in Italy was contrary to Nazi theories and even to Germany, especially after the massacres of 1934, and more still after the occupation of Austria.

In the middle classes and in the people there were traces of traditional and national hatred.

Only Fascist circles and those aristocrats devoted to Fascism could be relied upon to be useful.

Following up these results the work of penetration in Italy was increased and the net of personal gain was extended at any price. In the meantime influence was brought to bear on Fascist propaganda which did not mention Austria again and did not speak of internal dissention in Germany, but instead began to build up

(++ A PWB informant who in the past worked closely with the Italian High Command writes the following.)

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a picture of a loving, friendly Germany desirous of cooperating for the good of Italy.

The continual blare of Fascist propaganda on the radio and in the press made the philo-Germans more hopeful of further gains through increasing German influence; and every attempt to stop the increasing flood of propaganda by the simple facts of Italian history was immediately repressed by the political police.

Italy was headed toward suicide by Fascist will and the complicity of self-styled intellectuals. Even military opposition was practically nil, the Royal Army - which distiguished itself so well in the last World War - having become the private property of the Fascist party to such an extent that military honor and dignity were buried under a second fealty oath to Mussolini. Every officer, under compulsion, bound himself with a Fascist tessera to the Fascist party. A scale of political merit was set up. This served as a basis for the formation of the Command units, large and small, which showed their true colors on the occasion of the shameful surrender to the Germans on 8th September 1943.

This surrender undoubtedly had been planned by the Germans. The idea, of course, as for all other things Italian, originated in the Munich Center.

The reason for the strange behavior of some high officers, the inexplicable cowardice of many Commands, the ambiguous attitude of some personalities, military and civilian, and above all the fall of well equipped positions, without the honor of a single shot, would come to light if one could have a glimpse at the most secret files of the Italian Central in Munich.

All events of the three years of war were carefully planned in the Munich. After July 25th, the valuable complicity of the Fascist state no longer possible, the Munich Central went into action using an equipment perfected by years of preparation. For the results, witness the events which occurred to Italy's detriment.

The means adopted will be described in a separate report.

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JULY – NOV. 1
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PWB, REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
JULY – NOV. 1944
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State Dept Review

20 SEP 1944

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit 12 APO 512

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY SEPTEMBER 16, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 34

PART I SUMMARY

(1) The most important political event of the week was the meeting of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party which took place in Rome on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September. Giulio RODINO, a former minister of the Christian Democratic party, presided at the meeting and the party members in the government as well as other prominent members participated in the meeting. Alcide DE GASPERI, the Minister without Portfolio, in an introductory speech recognized the importance of Mr. Churchill's message to the Italian people, and stressed in particular the references to the importance of the defense of liberty. He pointed out however that in order to avoid falling into a dictatorship it was necessary that the Allies should give more economic and moral assistance to Italy. He suggested that the government should appoint some interparty commissions to examine the essential problems of the new state, so that when the elections came some definite concrete proposals could be put before the Italian people. Among other commissions he suggested the formation of a Social Commission to examine in detail the possibility of socialization; an agrarian commission which should determine the concrete lines and the administration of land reform, and a Constitutional Commission which should examine the structure of the state. At the conclusion of the discussion, an order of the day was passed which declared that the first necessity of the national political life was the problem of liberty, and declared that the Christian Democratic party considered itself in the vanguard of the democratic forces which would guarantee the rights of the human individual and the family, the religion and progessional associations. The party deferred its decision as to its policy towards the institutional problem until the liberation of Italy when it would be possible to hold the first National Congress of the party which could decide on this

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are not efficiently cultivated should be divided up first. The land should then be given to individual families of farm laborers in quantities sufficiently large for efficient operation. Other pieces of land should be assigned to those who possess properties which are not yet self-sufficient. Finally other land would be taken over and managed on a cooperative basis by groups of families of laborers. This last proposal was considered as less satisfactory than the first and in many cases should be considered only to cover a transitory period. The declaration thus championed the cause of the small peasant proprietors. It is clear that such proposals will present themselves in a most attractive light to the peasants who are hungry for land. The Communist newspaper UNITA has welcomed the proposals of the Christian Democratic meeting and sees no point of conflict between these proposals and the program of the Communist Party. The Socialists however criticise the proposal as leading to inefficiency in the management of land, which they maintain can only be cultivated successfully through the process of collectivization.

(2) During the week the Labor Party and the Party of Social Democracy, which only have any strength in the south of Italy, were absorbed into the Labor Democratic Party at a meeting held in Naples. At this congress the leader of the Labor Democrats, RUINI, made a speech in which he outlined the program of his party. He defined the program as being those who don't work, shouldn't eat, and he said that it was the intention of the party to deproletarianize the workers. He explained that the party represented the small farm laborers and the artisans. Every worker should have his own house, he said. He invited his audience to found cooperatives. He declared that his party was in favor of a republic. He made a plea that the left wing parties should restrain themselves and not provoke reaction.

(3) The anniversary of the armistice with Italy was the subject of many articles in the Italian Press. The Italian Libera (Party of Action) and the Unità (Communists) emphasized that on that date Italy missed many opportunities, largely through the mishandling of the military situation by the Badoglio government. The press also complained that although a year had passed since the armistice the

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there can be no economic stability until the figures of the allied military currency introduced into Italy are known, and also until it is known whether the money introduced can be used by the Italian government to repay for the food and other materials sent in by the Allies for civilian purposes. Otherwise there is a danger of inflation. It is clear that the comparison drawn between the terms granted to Rumania and those granted to Italy has created an unfavorable impression and there is a danger that the democratic forces in Italy may be discouraged. It is also clear from several reports that more and more Italians are looking toward America rather than to England for morale and economic assistance. The declaration of President Roosevelt on the help which America might give to Italy has been received more than favorably by Italians. As the winter approaches and the prospect of hunger increases owing to the fact that there will be less fruit and vegetables (the Italians have been living mainly on these during the last few months) there is considerable preoccupation among many Italians. Although the President did not promise much he at least indicated that further shipments of food would continue and it is felt that unless the transport situation improves and more food is imported, Italy will move towards a crisis in the winter.

(4) Epuration continues. The property and goods of Bottai, Federzoni and the Ciano family among others have been sequestrated. Many arrests of prominent Fascists have been made and the trials of Azzolini and Caruso are to take place shortly.

(5) A meeting of union delegates from all over Italy opened on Friday Sept. 15, and will continue for two days. The Anglo-American trade union delegates were invited to this congress.

(6) Many reactions have been received on listening to the BBC in Liberated Italy. Owing to the lack of electric power in Rome many people, it is reported, have lost the habit of listening to the radio. One report says that the BBC is listened to whenever possible because Italians get more accurate over-all news bulletins and also fuller treatment of events in Liberated Italy. A member of the Party of Action pointed out that the section of the public which is interested in politics is quite content to rely on Radio Rome for news, but many listen to the London radio commentaries because they are anxious to hear what public opinion thinks in England. It is reported that Colonel Stevens and Candidus are now less list-

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(7) It is reported that the morale of the people has been raised by the advances of the Allies in the west, and the Russian advance in the Balkans. It is felt that there is a possibility that the war might end this year and as a result many of Italy's problems will be eased. On the other hand there is still considerable preoccupation with the gravity of the food problem. As the Allied armies advance north it is feared that the Germans may be able to destroy many of the sources of power and that large industrial towns in the north may be without light and heat during the winter. More

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and more Italians are wondering what is to happen to Italy, and would welcome some clarification of allied policy particularly in the economic and social fields. The democratic Italians who are well disposed towards the Allies are nervous that unless the Allies give moral and material support o Italy the country may drift toward some form of extremism. The fact that during the week there has been no mention of Italian troops fighting has lessened the sense of participation in the war felt by so many Italians. More and more Italians look toward the partisans to redeem the honor of Italy, and the left wing forces hope that the brigades in the north will not be disarmed. There is a growing curiosity as to social and economic conditions in England and America and it is felt that special programs originating from England and America giving a picture of living in these countries, if relayed to Italy would be most helpful in the projection of these two countries. Italians in Liberated Italy feel the need for contact with the outside world and above all the need for information about the conditions of people living in the democracies.

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Unit No 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy September 16th, 1944

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APPENDIX I - the Adriatic Sector

Explanation of Reliability rating.

Source (reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

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Italia Libera (Action Party). The 8th of September must be for Italy a day of mourning. The day when the torture of our country began: the day when our country, apparently free, began to be put under foreign domination. But in spite of this it it the first day of the rebirth of Italy's conscience. The day of the fall of Fascist Italy and of the shameful dispersal of the royal army is also the day in which was born the partisan struggle for liberation.

Italy is governed by an armistice regime, and after one year the people do not yet know the exact conditions of that armistice. Perhaps this armistice would not continue had the Italian army fought the Germans in the first days; but the fundamental responsability for this rests entirely upon the Supreme Command, the King and Badoglio, who fled to Taranto. However the regime of oppression is liquidated, and September 8th marks the beginning of free political life after many years of tyranny.

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal). The story of the massacre of 400 officers and 4000 soldiers of the Italian garrison on the island of Cefalonia is related in great detail as a monument to the heroic resistance offered by many Italians on the 8th of September.

L'Unità. (Communist). September 8th will always remain

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L'Unità. (Communist). September 8th will always remain for centuries one of the most unfortunate dates in our history. The pictures of the regime during the 45 days (July 25th - September 8th) were still the old pictures of Fascism... Once again reactionary interests prevailed over national interests.

Italia Nuova (Monarchist. The days following September 8th were sadder and more cruel for the Italian people than all the twenty years before. It ly opened to the United Nations the doors of the fortress of Europe. The Italian people had to face the fact that they must not only deliver their country from twenty years of Fascist domination, but also try to evolve from the armistice status to that of an Allied nation: the way would be long, hard, sad...

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2 - Random public reactions.

The following comments on the armistice anniversary were collected by an American PWB officer from Italians in Rome.

i) Two Italian soldiers off duty, wearing rather good uniforms and new boots:

As far as we know about the Armistice we are content. They haven't told us about the conditions of the Armistice. We think that we will get better treatment from America than from England: we get along better with Americans. We were in Jugoslavia when we got news of the Armistice over the radio: we decided with some of our officers to fight against the Germans. Some of the Fascist officers didn't agree so we killed them along with about 3 000 Germans - in five ours - and then escaped in boats to Bari. We haven't thought too much about the Armistice since then.

ii) Librarian, about 40. First of all we would like to know the terms of the Armistice. We don't know any more now than we did a year ago. Perhaps they don't publish them because they are so severe that all of our partisans who are fighting in the North will be discouraged. Actually, we have very little to look forward to in regard to favourable Armistice conditions; we would like of course to have an equal status as an ally and an independent nation - but this is only a wild hope and will not be possible for a long time.

iii) Former employee of a bank, about 55. The Armistice - well, we shall probably lose everything that is possible to be lost - Eritrea, which is our colony from ancient times now under Anglo-American rule, Trieste, Tripoli and our African colonies... who knows what else? Mussolini - that pazzo, that ambizioso - he took us all into a war we did not want. Italy is not a nation to be a first rate power; it is no longer Italy's destiny to rule an empire: we must take our proper place as workers and creators. I fought against the Germans in the last war; in this war I was sent to Yugoslavia and as soon as I arrived I knew that we would lose this war. First of all we did not have the means to fight a war on the scale that Mussolini was attempting. I can't see that we can hope for anything from the Armistice termsp probably, however,

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Many of our people have been to America and there are already certain natural bonds between Italy and America. The times have been confused: I was here in Rome at the time of the March on Rome. At the bottom, it was the King's fault that it succeeded. All along one could see that the Fascists would come to no good, piling up such a bureaucracy and amusing themselves at the expense of thousands of hard-working Italian taxpayers. What can be done?

3. Roosevelt's statement and the Quebec meeting: some Rome reactions.

i) Professor of Economics and Finance at Rome University. Aid to Italy must not be postponed too long. A hungry revolutilnary people endanger the peace of the whole world. I have been making

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a study of Germany after the last world war: unless we take precautions we shall make the same mistakes again. Already in Italy we are having the same beginnings of a devaluation of the currency. You know what happens when internal credit is wiped out; the people's life savings - particularly the savings of old people - disappear in a week, to buy food. And then come the suicides such as Germany had in the last war - thousands of them, from ordinary middle-class families who just didn't know how to keep alive. And misery knows no bounds, it spreads from country to country.

As to the proposals of Roosevelt and Churchill, we are waiting, our hands outstretched. Italy has always had to import more than she exported. But in our present state we shall not be able to export anything for at least a year - until a few of our industries get started, until the transportation problem is solved. First of all, for the complex nature of our modern economy, the transportation and flow of goods is of supreme importance, and we must have motor transport and railroads before we can start anything. Then Italy will work hard. She has always exported wine, olive oil, silk, sulphur, jute etc., and she can tighten her belt and do without these products - eat and use less of them herself - in order to strike a balance for the raw materials which she absolutely needs - coal, iron, steel oil.

At the moment I am engaged on research on the trade relations between Italy and America. I think most of our help must come from America, except coal, which normally comes from England, and we shall have to arrange for the exchange of so many commodities. But even here, unless you help us to solve our transport problems, we can begin nothing

ii) Government employee (about 55) engaged on documents and statistics on foreign trade and exchange.

After observing that his office, with all its super-secrecy and bureaucracy, continued almost as in Fascist days, he gave his opinion(to an American MIB officer) on the Churchill and Roosevelt speeches.

"I think the Americans are our only hope, they are more like us. I've seen their soldiers in Rome, and they understand us better, they're not so proud and haughty as the English. Look at Churchill: he gives us liberty when what we need is bread; what good is liberty if you can't have enough to eat to enjoy it? Just empty word's of Churchill's. But Roosevelt - I think he is more likely to help us; besides

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B GENERAL CONDITIONS

PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

4 Christian Democrat Congress.

Under the Presidency of the On. Giulio Rodino, leader of the Neapolitan branch of the party, the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party met in Rome on September 9th, 10th and 11th. The meeting is one of a seriss to be held to clarify the party's line of policy; it dealt in greatest detail with agrarian reform, leaving questions regarding industrial reconstruction, the organisation af labour, and social insurance to be discussed at the next meeting.

De Gasperi made one of the opening speeches to the meeting. He referred to Mr. Churchill's message and to Italy's need for moral and economic help from the Allies, and for an improvement in the currency situation through the facilitation of actual exchange of occupation lire. He suggested that the government should establish inter-party and supra-party commissions to study the outstanding problems of organisation and reconstruction facing the Italian State: such problems did not have to wait for their solution until the institutional question was solved.

The first concrete proof of liberty should be given now by insisting on local and regional liberty against the centralisation of the State; parallel to the liberty which must be granted to economic, syndical and cultural organisations and above all to the Church.

De Gasperi expressed his appreciation of Togliatti's statements on liberty of religion; he noted that the Socialist Congress at Naples at least said nothing to the contrary; that Carandini had declared that Liberal anti-clericalism was finished, while "Italia Libera" had spoken out against totalitarianism. He defined the political line of the party as aiming at the concentration of sincerely democratic forces on a programme of political liberty and social justice.

At the end of the discussion, an order of the day was approved, embodying the following points:

I) The first need of national political life remains liberty. The National Council claims for the Christian Social [illegible], on which Christian Democracy is based, the merit

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I) The first need of national political life remains liberty. The National Council claims for the Christian Social conception, on which Christian Democracy is based, the merit of establishing liberty on secure foundations and of guaranteeing it against selfish interests of individuals or classes, and against the renewed threat of monopoly and dictatorship.

The National Council reaffirms the determination of the Party to put itself in the vanguard of the sincerely democratic forces which respect the rights of the human personality, of the family, of professional association, of local government and of religious society.

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II On the Institutional problem. The Christian Democratic Party is bound by no preconception to the institution of the Monarchy. It would however be undemocratic to adopt a party stand on this question until all Christian Democrats in Italy are in a position to express their views.

III On Syndical Organisation. While the National Council confirms the validity of the reasons which led to the conclusion of the pact of syndical unity, and the desire of the party to see this unity fully general and operative; it declares that the final syndical organisation must be established by the Constituent Assembly, and in the meantime asks the Party directorate to apply to the government for a provisional decree decree safeguarding the unity of the working classes and recognising the syndicates as self-governing public bodies, based on the following principles: respect for the religious faith and political convictions of the workers; organisation on a democratic basis and full autonomy and independence of political parties.

IV) On Communal autonomy and Votes for Women. The National Council affirms the necessity for the reassumption by the Communes of all the functions absorbed from them by centralising regimes in the past; asks that at the first local government elections women should also be allowed to vote; asks that at the earliest possible moment the management of public and private organisations by commissioners should come to an end, except where strictly necessary, in order to re-establish normal administration under the responsibility of directors.

V) For the collaboration of democratic forces The continuation of the war effort and the needs of reconstruction demand more than ever the co operation in the government of all anti-Fascist parties. The National Council makes an urgent appeal that this collaboration should be demonstrated in the legislative and administrative work of the government and should be echoed in the party press and in party manifestations. Such collaboration is not only a necessity for the internal order of the country, but also an indispensable condition for the passage of Italian relations with the Allies from the stage of control, imposed by the Armistice, to that of friendly co-operation. The National Council also considers that it is part of the duty of the government to prepare for the future and believes that the creation of national consultative committees, working beside the Council of Ministers to collect and study all the data necessary for the solution of the concrete problems of the new organisation of

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In this way the party believes that it will meet the repeatedly expressed desire of the Socialist and Communist parties for a common work of preparation in addition to the immediate collaboration in the government, without having recourse to special "political pacts" which would inevitably have the consequence of undermining the structure of the present government.

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A young member of the Christian Democratic Party, in conversation with a PWB officer, complained that this order of the day was rather vague. He explained that points I and V could be taken as a definite answer to Communist and Socialist overtures. Apart from these points, he was most impressed with the demand for local government elections and the suggestion that the present management of public and private "enti" should cease as soon as possible. He explained that the presence of such commissioners gave the impression that the body concerned was in process of liquidation, and thus destroyed public confidence and undermined the enthusiasm of the employees. Under such circumstances, the "enti" functioned badly or not at all.

5 Agrarian Programme of the Christian Democratic Party.

The three days meeting of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party concentrated its main discussion on the party's programme of agrarian reform. The reform is based on the principle of the widest possible distribution of small private property. Existing juridico-personal relations between men and the land should only be changed where this is necessary to fulfil a high social aim, and in all cases those who have to give up their property, in whole or in part, should be indemnified.

Because the peasant's demand for land is so great, the reform must extend also to those areas which already have a satisfactory level of production, but it will be concentrated in those areas where production is backward and the need of the labourers greatest. The reform will affect properties over a certain limit of size, with safeguards for large properties whose efficiency would be affected by partition.

Expropriation will be carried on by regional organisations, who will be charged with the task of safeguarding the interests of the small proprietors, or of the co-operative societies of farmers who will manage estates which for technical reasons it is not possible to divide.

Land expropriated or otherwise acquired by such organisations will be dealt with in one of three ways:

(a) ceded to individual families of small farmers in such a way as to create working enterprises, preferably through the system of the 'enfiteusi" (whereby the farmer occupies the land for a nominal rent on condition that he

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b) used to complete existing properties which are not self-sufficient

c) managed on a co-operative basis by families of farmers.

The first solution is to be regarded as preferable to the third which, where it is necessary, should be regarded as a transitional phase leading to the first solution.

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The reform should be extended to cover all economic and juridical organs which would affect the new small properties. Thus a sound system of co-operation should be promoted, backed by institutions giving technical assistance and credit. There should be a greater diffusion of technical training adapted to the needs of peasant families.

The reform would not only be concerned with assistance to the newly created properties, but would benefit existing small properties and would particularly help the mountain farmers who work under conditions of great difficulty.

Although on its general line, the reform would be uniform for the whole country, it would be applied according to local needs by regional organisations

Of the present forms of agricultural contracts mezzadria, or sharecropping, should be allowed to continue, with safeguards for the sharecropper in the event of the proprietor selling his land. The holding of land in exchange for a small rent would continue, rents being regulated in accordance with the actual productivity of the land. Large agricultural firms would develop along lines which would give the workers greater participation in their organisation. Large estates without a concerted agricultural planning, should be improved by splitting them up among those who cultivate them directly, on a basis of "enfiteusi" or similar contracts.

6. Convention of the Democratic Labour Party at Naples.

On September 21th a meeting was held at the Modernissimo cinima, Naples, to celebrate the fusion of the Democrazia del Lavoro with the Partito del Lavoro (a small party of similar tendencies led by Gustavo Ingrosso, which had its main strength in Naples.)

Among those present were the Labour Democrat Ministers Ruini and Cerabona, the Under-Secretary Manes, the Prefect of Rome Giovanni Persico, Avv. Mario Cevelotto the Secretary General of the Party, and Patruno, Vice-Secretary General for South Continental Italy.

Patruno, Cevolotto and Ingrosso made short speeches which preceded the main event of the meeting, an address by the Party's Minister without Portfolio, Ruini. After thanking Ingrosso for all he had done for the new collaboration, and referring to the previous fusion of the Democrazia Sociale with the Democratic Labour party, he said that the programme of the Party would be outlined at a meeting to be held in Rome on

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Speaking of the party's reconstruction programme, Ruini said that the problems could be divided into two parts. The first dealtwith immediate needs. "We are a conquered country, defeatedmin the most literal and tragic sense of the word. We have to face tredemdous difficulties which are the outcome of our defeat." Some of the difficulties are "greater than man's strength" but in spite of this they must be overcome. To these are added other difficulties which arise from Italy's situation as a defeated country, and consist in the regime of control to which she is subjected by the United Nations "Confronted by the humiliation and damage of this regime we must never forget that the cause of it all was Fascism and the accomplices of Fascism; not the Allies who are merely exercising their rights. Nor are they exercising their rights to our detriment; they are helping us, and without their help we would not be able to check starvation or provide ourselves with the minimum essential needs. But this regime is more suitable for inferior races, and not for our old civilisation technically capable of accomplishing its own reconstruction. Control exercised by those who have an inadequate knowledge of our situation and our problems produced deviations and delays, which prevent us from attaining maximum efficiency... We trust that the Allies will relax their present control, reducing it to a vigilence and assistance which will facilitate our efforts"

Ruini referred to the efforts being made to repair damaged houses and to build new ones He spoke of an organisation which will soon be in operation to distribute bread, and stressed the need to bring in wheat to the Granai del Popolo. He referred to the problems of unemployment and inflation, sketching the general lines on which these problems would have to be faced

In answer to an interruption, Ruini spoke of the attitude of his party to the institutional question. "We return to the origins, we return to the origins when Mazzini said that the Republic was the logical form of liberty."

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8 Interview with Franco Rodano

Franco Rodano is editor of the Voce Operaia which is the organ of the Partito della Sinistra Cristiana (new name which will be given to the Catholic Communists). When asked about the obvious contradictions implied in the name 'Catholic Communists', he said that they had just realized that they could not keep this name as they were essentially Catholic and the word 'Communist' carried too many atheistic implications, and with the publication of the Sept. 5th issue of the paper, the party name was being changed.

In replies to questions he said that there was no new or radical stand taken in the Pope's speech; his Holiness had spoken in previous addresses of the necessity of aiding the proletariat and he only emphasized it again in the recent address. The Church, he said, will not of course become active in politics, but it will, as it has in the past, indicate the broad general lines of society, and it is up to loyal Catholics to activate these policies in politics and in government. The Party's aim was to work for democratization, not for Communism which was already dead. As to Russian influence in Italy, he said they expected Russia to take its place, as it was stated in Teheran, in the family of European nations to work for the democratization and reconstruction of Europe, and to drop imperialistic longings. He did not seem to think thatItaly had anything to fear from Russia.

One gathers the impression from the Party Headquarters, at 86 Via Agostino de Pretis, that the movement is made up of young people in the main, with several older advisors. Not an important party as yet, in regard to actual political manoeuvring, it still gives evidence of the political awakening that is stirring the various levels of society.

9 A Christian Democrat's Reaction to the Address of P.NENNI

(Rag. Liverani, administrative Director of Il Popolo)

What is the possibility of a union in the political field between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, as Nenni suggested in his Naples address? In response to this question Sig. Liverani

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What is the possibility of a union in the political field between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, as Nenni suggested in his Naples address? In response to this question Sig. Liverani replied with spirit that there was not the slightest possibility of a union, chiefly because at the bottom "we are essentially believers in Christianity, defenders of the faith, while the Socialists are materialists and atheists. Union would be impossible because of this difference. There is also ahgreat difference in the classes the parties represent; the Socialists represent the urban manufacturing class, while the majority of our party consists of the agricultural (contadino) class." However, it is possible, he added for the Christian Democrats to unite with them in solving certain practical problems of immediate interest,"such as we have already done in the syndicates and in the government, but for us to unite with them understandingly and intimately -- never!"

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He agrees heartily with Nenni that the "gigantic machinery" of ACC be reduced. "Look at my office," he said, "we have no typewriters because ACC has requisitioned them? We have no paper because ACC takes it all. We cannot even use our own automobiles because ACC has taken them. War-torn, starving Italy is not even permitted to use her own means to help herself because the wealthiest nations in the world must requisition Italy's meagre means. I am hungry every day and so is everyone I know because ACC will not even let us transport our own food from neighboring sections into Rome and the various other large cities. The problems only increase every day as new cities in North Italy are liberated, cities that are destroyed and full of hungry homeless people. ACC is of course necessary -- but the 'gigantic' machine' is a prime example of bureaucracy. It is like the heavy bureaucracy of Fascism."

As to the threat of civil war in Italy, mentioned in Nenni's address, it was the opinion of Liverani that this would not be possible as long as the Allies left sufficient forces here. However he admitted that there were doubtless certain underground Fascist forces at work who would certainly try to get back in power if the Allies should suddenly move away from Italy.

Twenty years ago the Christian Democratic party strongly opposed all Communistic elements in Italy as they were inflamed with Bolshevism and terroristic methods. Liverani is not sure that the present Communists in Italy, though speaking more softly, are not representative of the same violent spirit of Bolshevism. Though Togliatti speaks moderately, even to the extent of compromising his party to a monarchy, who knows, Liverani said, at what time the more violent elements among the Communists might break forth to suddenly seize power? It is difficult to trust them. "We are always opposed to the use of violence in obtaining power."

10 Political Parties in the Siena Region

In the Siena area the Communist party is believed to have the largest membership. It is well organized and takes credit for the

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ACC has taken them. War-torn, starving Italy is not even permitted to use her own means to help herself because the wealthiest nations in the world must requisition Italy's meagre means. I am hungry every day and so is everyone I know because ACC will not even let us transport our own food from neighboring sections into Rome and the various other large cities. The problems only increase every day as new cities in North Italy are liberated, cities that are destroyed and full of hungry homeless people. ACC is of course necessary -- but the 'gigantic' machine' is a prime example of bureaucracy. It is like the heavy bureaucracy of Fascism."

As to the threat of civil war in Italy, mentioned in Nenni's address, it was the opinion of Liverani that this would not be possible as long as the Allies left sufficient forces here. However he admitted that there were doubtless certain underground Fascist forces at work who would certainly try to get back in power if the Allies should suddenly move away from Italy.

Twenty years ago the Christian Democratic party strongly opposed all Communistic elements in Italy as they were inflamed with Bolshevism and terroristic methods. Liverani is not sure that the present Communists in Italy, though speaking more softly, are not representative of the same violent spirit of Bolshevism. Though Togliatti speaks moderately, even to the extent of compromising his party to a monarchy, who knows, Liverani said, at what time the more violent elements among the Communists might break forth to suddenly seize power? It is difficult to trust them. "We are always opposed to the use of violence in obtaining power."

10 Political Parties in the Siena Region

In the Siena area the Communist party is believed to have the largest membership. It is well organized and takes credit for the resistance of the patriot brigade Garibaldi.

The Socialist party was reconstituted officially in Siena in July, 1943. It was very active in the formation and supplying of bands of patriots. It has two representatives on the Committee of Liberation.

The Christian Democrats have a fairly large number of members, especially in rural districts. The numerical strength is ascribed to local clergy.

The Action Party has a few members but no mass following. The Liberal and Democratic-Labor party are made up of a few leaders, each surrounded by small groups of personal friends.

The population is reported to show a tendency towards the Left, and to be anti-monarchical. (B-2)

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CONFIDENTIAL No: 34

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11 Separatist Developments

Of importance in the development of the Separatis movement is the fact that there are now being formed separatist groups in connection with the various political parties. For example, in a given city all the Communists who have separatist leanings would join together to form a separatist unit of the Communist party in the locality, but still of course would retain their membership in the Communist ranks. (

This grouping is the reply of the separatists to the Bonomi government which has not legally recognized the separatist party.

The police in Palermo province are investigating the formation of these sections. In the small agricultural towns it is feared the grain situation will be affected by this movement.

The news of this trend is not yet known publicly, and the repercussions are therefore not yet visible. The separatists have also made an alliance with the Maffia, and it appears than in certain country districts this will give them control.

12 Democrazia del Lavoro in Sicily.

The commission from the mainland of the Democrazia del Lavoro arrived in Sicily on August 28 to assist in coordinating the dissenting elements in the party. The members of the commission are Hon. Enrico Molè, President; Prof. Enrico Paresci; and Ing.Luigi Quagliata. Quagliata will assume the position of general vice-secretary for Sicily under the direction of the Central Board of the party in Rome.

Although both Guarino Amella and Enrico La Loggia, while in Rome at the headquarters of the Partito Democrazia del Lavoro, signed a document that in the interests of the party all internal differences would cease, this does not appear to be the case as far as the local press is concerned. In "L'Ora Nuova" of August 26, the paper of that party of the Partito della Democrazia del Lavoro of which La Loggia is head, there is much space given to further statements that LaLoggia was never a fascist. He states that after the agreement was signed in Rome, Ing. Quagliata (one of the members of the commission to Sicily) gave a party at his house to celebrate the concord now supposedly arranged. LaLoggia discovered that copies of "Il Pungolo" containing the article against him were still being distributed in Rome, presumably of course by Amella, and he refused to attend the party.

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It is interesting to note that "Il Solco" of August 30, published in Enna, began to reprint on the page devoted to Caltanissetta, the article against LaLogia from 'Il Pungolo". Only the first part of the story appeared, but the paper announced the rest would follow. (The editor was telephoned by the Press office of PWB Palermo, and told not to continue publication of the remainder of the article). Enna and Caltanissetta are txo provinces in which Amella has a large following and LaLoggia none at all? La Loggia has his supporters too in the press. "L'Azione del Popolo" of Aug.31, (Party of Action), contains an article on the subject "Pungole del";

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

13 Reception of the B.B.C. in Liberated Italy

The following is the impression of a PWB officer:

Today, radio listening is more difficult than at any previous period owing to the great shortage of electric current, especially in Rome and in the provinces North of the Capital. In those cities where there is a radio transmitting station - Rome, Naples, Bari and Palermo - people tune in to their town station preferably to any other. However, it is noteworthy that when possible listeners also tune into the B.B.C. - generally in preference to other stations - because they hear a fuller and they consider more accurate overall news bulletin - and also a fuller treatment of events in liberated Italy. Thus you have Italians taking musical programmes and some news programmes from their local station but relying still on the accuracy and informativeness of the B.B.C. for their real information.

14 Reception of the B.B.C. in Rome
(Reactions and opinions compiled by P.W.B. officials)

The present lack of electric power in Rome prevents many people from using their radios. Many who are without electricity do listen, nevertheless, to the 8.30 p.m. news broadcast in their friends' houses where the electricity is still functioning. Generally speaking the 8.30 p.m. programme is the most popular.

A number of people said that during the German occupation, although it was prohibited, they always listened eagerly to the B.B.C. as it was their only outside source of news. Some housewives and mothers complain that in these days of every kind of shortage - food, clothing, home necessities - they never have time or sufficient interest to listen to the Radio. Restaurants and refreshment shops frequently receive the musical programmes at 11.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m.

A number of Italian newspapers use B.B.C. broadcasts as a source of outside information. From day to day such papers as "Voce Repubblicana", "Il Tempo", "Il Popolo" and "Risorgimento Liberale" use excerpts from the previous day's broadcasts; topics include, for example, Germans abandon Jugoslavia, poison gas to be used by the Germans, the reaction of the "Times" to Churchill's meeting with Bonomi, the escape of German soldiers into Spain, etc. Apart from the war news, the Italians are receiving no news from the outside world.

15 Opinions on B.B.C. Broadcasts

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15 Opinions on B.B.C. Broadcasts

An Official of the Party of Action:-

The section of the public which is interested in politics - and this in his opinion is much greater than it was and than most people suppose - are quite content to rely on Rome for the news and information, but many listen to the London radio commentaries, because they are anxious to hear what public opinion is in England. It is considered that England more than America will have a direct influence in the shaping of post war Italy (from a political point of view). Colonel Stevens and Candidus are now less listened to. Nostro Osservatore Londinese, instead, is listened to more for the reason above stated: he gives an idea of current opinion in England. The "Cronaca di Stampa" or press commentary which quotes extracts from the leading English papers like the "Times" or the "Manchester Guardian" etc. is also very much appreciated. This is the 10.30 evening programme.

For music people usually switch on to Rome or American stations.

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A Director of a Newspaper, who is a Monarchist says:-

Only 8% of the people now listen to the radio. Many amongst the lower classes consider Rome Radio of sufficient authority because it is controlled by the Allies. Anyway, electric current is only on once in four days.

A Young Man in a Newspaper Office:-

The lower and middle classes like jazz and light music rather than serious music and so they prefer to hear American stations to the B.B.C. Most of them hear Rome Radio because it re-transmits American British programmes.

Another Young man, (profession not known):-

As, owing to lack of electricity, the radio can only be used every four days a lot of people have got out of the habit of listening. The B.B.C. is difficult to get on his radio.

A Professor:-

The voice of England is always received favouraely but today it is not listened to with the same interest as it was during the months of the German occupation. "We have another 'truth' radio", added the professor, "Radio Roma. Sometimes, however, electric current permitting, B.B.C. transmissions are listened to with pleasure, not so much for news bulletins of the war, but to get an idea of English opinion on Italy."

Young People:-

The B.B.C. is listened to by very few young people. Those who do listen are mostly young intelligensia and the upper classes. They prefer the London radio to Rome Radio because the former transmits "original" jazz, whereas according to them, that transmitted by Radio Roma is falsified. However, this category is limited.

A Workman:-

The working classes were among the most ardent listeners to the B.B.C. Now they are the most indifferent. Very few of them tune in to the station which was at one time their favourite. Formerly they were great admirers of Stevens and Candidus. Now they listen to Radio Rome and are quite pleased with it.

An Employee:-

The employees are the eternal weather-cocks of political life. They, however, formed one of the biggest groups of

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An Employee:-

The employees are the eternal weather-cocks of political life. They, however, formed one of the biggest groups of listeners to the B.B.C. "We would listen with pleasure if light was not so expensive and if, moreover, we had it every day." They prefer listening to Rome Radio. However, on the days when electric current is available they do not miss listening to the B.B.C. and like the young people to the music.

16 REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA.

A highly cultured, intelligent Italian, in a conversation with a P.W.B. official said: "It is difficult to express a positive opinion regarding Allied propaganda. We don't even notice that there is any. Admittedly, intelligent propaganda ought not to be recognised as such, but what there is of it does not reach the masses who need it most. Newspaper accounts of tremendous Allied war effort are within the grasp of the educated or intelligent classes only. As for the radio it cannot be considered an effective channel because there is no electric current and it is little used.

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Facts are the best propaganda. They speak for themselves and ought to be played up to the utmost; "Today the bread ration is increased by 10 grams; tomorrow tinned meat will be distributed; individuals may bring into Rome fifteen kilos of non-rationed food." These seemingly small things, if brought to the attention of the people, will make them realize how much more than they promised the Allies are actually doing. Current belief now is to the contrary. No one stops to think what it means for the Allies to attend to these problems while the war is at full tide.

There is also the belief that England and America are deliberately keeping themselves remote from the people while Russia does the opposite, telling them what workers' wages are, how the peasants are treated there and so on.

For the benefit of all concerned Italians should be taught the advantages of democracy: how do the workers live in England and America? What are their wages? What sort of homes, schools and recreation have they? How does social security work? Pamphlets containing questions such as these and the answers, simple charts, some illustrations, would meet a great need.

But for the best results the right approach is necessary. The greatest fault of present Allied propaganda, apparently is that does not take into account Italian psychology.

PUBLIC OPINION

17 Views on the Italian Government

(From a P.W.B. informant)

The Romans expected great things of the government when it was appointed. They have been very disappointed. The further bureaucratic restrictions, the difficulties and prohibitions, which are being added to the ones imposed by the Allies, cause the people who were tired and disillusioned, to look upon the new government without confidence.

Yesterday in a side street off the Corso Umberto I, the following episode was witnessed: A police "maresciallo" and a sergeant wanted a haberdashers cart to move on. The owner of the cart shouted at the top of his voice: "If an Allied policeman comes I will go away, otherwise I am going to stay. I wont take orders from you".

(C3)

18 To the East is the Unknown

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18 To the East is the Unknown

Reactions to the article "Russian Summer Campaign" published in an Allied review and extensively summarised in some of the weekly publications of the parties:

Russia remains a terrible unknown quantity for the greater part of the Italian cultured class, enclosed in the decadent despotic state which followed the paternal rule of the Czars. Russian romantic literature, Tolstoi's ideals, have contributed to increase the atmosphere of the unknown over a vast territory of Eastern Europe.

An Anglo-American journalist has attempted to explode this myth in a realistic article on actual conditions in the U.S.S.R. "Russia today is stronger and more impregnable than ever. Absorbed by a grandiose revolutionary experiment greater than that achieved by Peter the Great two centuries ago, she was drawn into this war against her wish and in it has found, together with her ideologies, her historic and traditional self."

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The immediate reaction to this description has been varied, according to the readers perceptive qualities, his culture, his political tendencies, his powers of criticism. In a general way one gets the impression that public opinion is reserved on this sudden collapse of the mythical structure of finished brutality, physical decadence and complete amorality.

The Italian catholics, especially those in the South, do not wish to have contacts with the destroyers of religion, the upholders of a godless creed. To the ears of those who are faithful to the Pastor of Rome, there is a blasphemous sacreligious sound in the statement that "the history of the men who suffer and hope, all history will record that the fate of the world has been decided on the banks of the rivers and on the steppes of the Eastern front, and that the present day world was saved from Nazi barbarity by the Russians against whom Christ's blasphemers had dared to launch a crusade."

It cannot be said that the Catholics are Germanophiles; this is proved by their violent resistence to Rossenberg's creed. But neither can they be described as enthusiastic about Moscow, as they persist in mixing the Russian Communism of today with Italian Communism, which is decadent and stupidly revolutionary, although Togliatti endeavours to make it less extremist by extending a hand to the Demo-Christians.

There are two aspects of public opinion: political-areligious and political-Catholic. (B3)

EDUCATION

19 Memorandum on the Present State of the University of Florence (From the Rectorial Commissioner, E. Greppi, 24.8.44).

Florence University consists of ten faculties and twenty-one professional specialised schools, with nine libraries, one hundred and nineteen professors on the staff (state employees by competative examination), one hundred and one professors "incaricati" and about nine thousand regular students, on an average, in the years preceding the war. The Annuario of the University shows the scientific and didactical activity of the University itself at the time when the war had not yet had perceptible influence.

After that time the restrictions caused by the war began, as well as difficulties in purchasing scientific instruments, laboratory material, medicines, book and magazines. But the heaviest damage was suffered by the University during the time of the German occupation, especially by the clinical and [illegible]

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After that time the restrictions caused by the war began, as well as difficulties in purchasing scientific instruments, laboratory material, medicines, book and magazines. But the heaviest damage was suffered by the University during the time of the German occupation, especially by the clinical and [illegible] biological Institutes at Careggi and the Institute of Physics at Arcetri. During the latter period of fighting for the liberation of Florence the Villa Favard on the Lungarno, residence of the faculty for Economy and Commerce was very seriously damaged and it is expected that the Clinics of Careggi, which are still occupied by the Germans, will be badly damaged.

Some extremely valuable scientific material (for botany, mineralogy, chemistry, physics etc.) and the Museum for Natural History of the "Specola", have been removed and hidden, for fear of sacking, which has been attempted and in part carried out by the Germans, notwithstanding their declarations and guarantees.

We have good cause to fear damage and loss of the material which has been removed (for instance the precious herbary of the Botanical Institute which has been taken to the Villa Medici di Cafaggiolo in the valley of Mugello) because of its position near the front.

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The political and moral standing of the academic body is on the whole very good and dignified, with the exception of a small number of professors former "squadristi" or members of the P.R.F.

Almost all the directors of the various Institutes are now in Florence, busy with repairing of premises and recovering instruments and generally trying to get things in going order again. The Rettore has appointed a special commission, which is already at work, for the Institutes on the South of the Arno and Florence itself.

Many of the students have personally contributed as soldiers to the liberation of Florence (four have fallen, Galizia, Sbrilli, Pintor, Martelli) and to the Soldiers Aid organisation and Civil Aid organisation (first aid, removal of the wounded, food supply in children's dispensaries etc.). Some have already initiated a free association among university students in order to facilitate meetings for discussions on cultural, political and civil subjects, in a special hall put at their disposal by the Rettore.

As soon as the situation allows, the Rettore and the Decani mean to organise rapid courses with examinations, for the benefit of numerous students who were unable to follow the lessons or even to become inscribed last year for political reasons.

In order to favour a revival of study it would be very useful if the Allies (England and the U.S.A.) could supply some of the more important scientific magazines, at least for the Faculties of Medicine, Surgery, Natural Sciences, Chemics and Physics.

20 EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN NAPLES (From an authoritiative Italian source)

During the school year of 1943/44, many schools were partially or totally requisitioned and others were damaged by bombardment. Of the schools that could function, some had to employ temporary premises and all had to work on reduced timetables and depleted staffs and scanty material. In normal times about 100,000 attended the Elementary schools. This year only 25,000 presented themselves regularly. In the Secondary schools the proportion of absentees was the same. Some 50% of the Elementary schools and rather more than 50% of the others have been requisitioned.

Regi Istituti Tecnici Commerciali (Senior Technical and Commercial Schools)

1. Armando Diaz — Requisitioned

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Regi Istituti Tecnici Commerciali (Senior Technical and Commercial Schools)

1.	Armando Diaz	Requisitioned
2.	G.B. Della Porta	Functioning
3.	Mario Pagano	Requisitioned
4.	Leonardo da Vinci	Requisitioned
5.	Alessandro Volta	Functioning

Magistrali (Training Schools for Elementary Teachers)

6.	Margherita di Savoia	Functioning
7.	Pasquale Villari	Partly requisitioned
8.	Eleonora Pimentel Fonseca	Destroyed

Mercantile (Merchant Navy Schools - Ratings and W.O.s)

10.	Luigi di Savoia	Requisitioned

D'Arte (Art Schools)

11.	Piazza Demetrio Salazar	Destroyed

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Licei (Secondary Schools)

12.	Garibaldi	Requisitioned
13.	Genovesi	Functioning
14.	G.B. Vico	Requisitioned
15.	Sannazzaro	Requisitioned
16.	Umberto I	Bombed and requisitioned
17.	Vittorio Em.II	Bombed and requisitioned

Regio Scuole Secondarie Tecniche (Junior Technical Secondary Schools)

19.	Scuola Commerciale	Requisitioned
20.	Scuola Magistero Professionale	Partly requisitioned
21.	Scuola Industriale Casanova	Bombed and requisitioned
22.	Scuola Industriale Lorenzo Bernieri	Partly requisitioned

Scuole di Avviamento Professionale (Elementary Technical Schools)

23.	Ruggero Bonghi	Functioning
24.	Caracciolo	Destroyed
25.	M. Coppino	Partly requisitioned
26.	G.B. Della Porta	Partly requisitioned
27.	Flavio Gioia	Functioning
28.	Salvator Rosa	Requisitioned
29.	Vittorio Emanuele	Partly requisitioned

Out of the twenty-nine Secondary Schools mentioned above twenty are partly destroyed or requisitioned, six are intact, and three badly damaged or destroyed.

Now that a new school year is approaching, it is most urgent that education should be reorganised if Italian children are to be rehabilitated. In order that the schools may function, it is essential that school buildings should be de-requisitioned as soon as possible to give time for them to be put in order. From the purely scholastic point of view the re-introduction of regular hours and properly organised courses would make all the difference to Neapolitan children who have been wandering about without anything to do. Also, they should have thorough examination in order to get them back to regular ideas of work. As in every other country, the shortage of books is very great and unfortunately, due priority has been witheld for the publication of scholastic texts. The situation is further

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19.	Scuola Commerciale	Requisitioned
20.	Scuola Magistero Professionale	Partly requisitioned
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29.	Vittorio Emanuele	Partly requisitioned

Out of the twenty-nine Secondary Schools mentioned above twenty are partly destroyed or requisitioned, six are intact, and three badly damaged or destroyed.

Now that a new school year is approaching, it is most urgent that education should be reorganised if Italian children are to be rehabilitated. In order that the schools may function, it is essential that school buildings should be de-requisitioned as soon as possible to give time for them to be put in order. From the purely scholastic point of view the re-introduction of regular hours and properly organised courses would make all the difference to Neapolitan children who have been wandering about without anything to do. Also, they should have thorough examination in order to get them back to regular ideas of work. As in every other country, the shortage of books is very great and unfortunately, due priority has been witheld for the publication of scholastic texts. The situation is further complicated by the difficulty of replacing all the history books introduced by the fascists which are not only misleading but withold facts which are essential in the education of every child. Another problem is that of removing and replacing teachers of Fascist tendencies and, more especially, the inspectors and head teachers who gained promotion by political means. After nearly nine years of almost continuous warfare, there is a great shortage of suitable candidates, especially as admission to the Universities was made far too easy by the last two Fascist Ministers for Education.

At the present moment Italian children are deprived of their normal pleasures and relaxations. They are in great need of inspiration and they have few of the facilities which are available in the United States and Great Britain. It would be most beneficial if they could have clubs and discussion circles, access to educational films, to foreign newspapers and periodicals, and above all, to translations of the best examples of Western literature.

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31. Educational Problems in Cagliari, Sardinia
(Interview with the Provost of Cagliari, Professor Atzeri by P.W.B. officials)

Professor Atzeri was interviewed with regard to the problems to be confronted as the new school year approaches. He made the following statement:

On account of the air-raids of 28th February 1943, most of the scholastic buildings of Cagliari were damaged. We have done everything in our power to get at least some of the damaged buildings in going order for the coming scholastic year 1944/45. To do this a commission was appointed in Cagliari to put into working order the repairable buildings. We hope that by October next at least two buildings will be ready to receive quite a large number of children. "We", added Professor Atzeri, "have done all in our power to surmount the difficulties due to what we can call a time of emergency. The Provost's office has come back to Cagliari and is trying to regularise the position of all the schools in Cagliari and province. There are a great many problems both internal and external. The internal ones we are trying to solve by our own efforts and good-will, but as far as the external ones are concerned we can do nothing because they are ones which need the direct intervention of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

"For about two months now", declared the Professor, "we have not received a single communication from the Ministry and a great many problems await solution. From the time the Ministry went from Salerno to Rome no provision has been made by it on our behalf and this only aggravates the difficulties and at the same time constitutes an embarrassment to our office".

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22. General Confederation of Industries

Last June the Confederation was disbanded; its former head was Doctor Orioli. At the moment the various Syndicates of Industry are in process of being assessed. The present states of the syndicates are as follows:

Association of Industrial Construction (Edilizia) * Formerly there was two branches of this association--"Associazione Apolitica" and "Comitato Interpartiti" Now the two branches have fused and have Ing. Bastianelli as president, and Ing. Provera as vice-president. Meanwhile they are examining all members who subscribe to the organization in regard to their Fascist activities and illegal profiteering; there are about 500 members at present. Their chief problem at the present is concerned with lack of coal and transport facilities; the brick-yards however are finding lignite (peat), but lack of transport has put the price of bricks extremely high -- 5 lire each.

Association of Industrial Miners of Construction Materials * This is subdivided to specialized work--

Association laterizi (brick-yards) - presided by Ing. Angello Luigi -

Near Rome there are 29 furnaces that function, usually with a single oven, and produce annually 200,000,000 bricks and employ 1,500 workers; at the moment two things are needed:

1. Electric power - 100 kwt. daily foreach oven.
2. Coal - In normal times 70% of the coal comes from Sardinia-but this being unavailable lignite could be brought from Terni - but this would necessitate the re-operation of the railroads as the cost of road transport at the moment is prohibitive. Doctor Cantelli affirms that it would be possible to bring coal from Sardinia either in a motorized sail-boat or with a tow boat which could pull three barges of coal - this would easily satisfy all the needs of Lazio.

Industrial Association of Cement Manufacturers - Ing. Della Bona -

In the neighborhood of the province of Rome there are 4 cement factories functioning- but at a greatly reduced output. They are located at Guidonia, Segni, Civitavecchia and Santa Marinella; at Guidonia they are experimenting with a type of cement, but according to competent observers it will not succeed, Without electric power and without coal it is impossible to make good concrete. Again it is suggested that coal be sent from Sardinia.

If measures are not taken soon, great quantities of moulded clay (destined to become bricks) will be ruined with the coming of winter.

Industrial Association of Quarrys-presided by Ing. Eusebio Cruciani -

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Industrial Association of Quarrys-presided by Ing. Eusebio Cruciani -

Near Rome there is an abundance of sand pits, silica, clay (for cement), and tufa. The pits have been used for ammunition dumps by the Germans but they could be opened at once if there were 1. electric power 2. means of transport. All of the former employees make their living on the black market.

Association of Marble and Wood - President - Engineer Loreti

Marble is not so important as its uses are chiefly funerial and decorative. Most important is the travertine stone which is greatly used in national building and also has a market in foreign countries, especially in America. Around Tivoli there are some 20 travertine mines; they are nearly abbandoned and will continue so until these three elements essential to processing can be obtained--

1. Electric power
2. Helicoid wire
3. Steel rope

There are 145 firms and enterprises dealing in wood that were registered

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under the Fascist administration. There are now 74 firms that have joined the free association. Their problem is of course the scarcity-- of wood, of glue, of nails. The black market operates here as usual to the interest of those who can pay the highest prices. The personnel of the big firms is operating at about 25% of its normal strength.

Motorized Transport Industrial Syndicate * Nearly all of the present auto-transport is done in complete illegality; there is also quite a developed black market in permits and licenses. Normally the syndicates are divided into 4 branches 1. taxis 2. truck transport 3. storing garages 4. transport for State post and telegraph and for State railways. The only authorised transport is that of the Public Societies which have been granted petrol supplies, and a few of the taxi services about Rome that serve the Allies. Many Italians think that a relaxing in the granting of permits for authorized transport would greatly relieve the Black Market situation.

Mechanical and Metallurgical Association of Lazio - There is a directive committee with Prof. Alfredo Bastianelli as president. There are about 100 members registered. Metallurgy was little developed at Rome, there being a single foundry at Ostia. However machines and machine shops have suffered much: 1. from war destruction-2. from the looting of machines and material on the part of the Germans, 3. and last and most important, the continuing lack of prime materials, coal, iron and electricity. There were formerly around 20,000 employees engaged in this activity. There are now about 400.

Industrial Association of Stage and Cinema - The Association was recently formed and is under the direction of Cesare Navone, president, and a counsil. 160 representatives of 80 cinemas have registered as well as groups of actors. At the moment they are concerned with 1. internal discipline of the associates and the protection of their labor; 2. the problem of necessary materials --gasoline which is needed to run the generators when there is no electricity. The president would like to be free to travel to organise liberated sections of Italy. As regard to the employees the situation is very good, since they were recently given an increase in salary, greatly improving their previous condition.

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E C O N O M I C S

23 Cost of Living Index

Changes in the cost of living at Naples from the pre-war period to January 1944

This comparison between the cost of living today and that of the pre-war period is based on the difference of round weekly expenditures for the support of a family in January 1944 and that which was necessary during the months preceding Italy's entrance into the war. As typical months for this period we have taken under review Jan. 1939 and April 1940, as the appropriate figures for both these months have been made out by the Commune and are still available. As no cimilar figures are available for Jan; 1944 we have made the necessary inquiries ascertaining so-called "Black Market" prices, prices of rationed foodstuffs, and the current prices for clothing.

Weekly expenditure for a typical family in Naples:

	Weekly expenditure in Lire		
	Jan. 1939	April 1940	Jan. 1944
Food	106.92	130.34	3,768.94
Clothing	30.83	39.44	592.60
Lodging	41.86	42.73	41.86
Heat and light	8.08	9.17	LL.82
Various expenses	28.73	33.61	93.03
Total weekly expenditure	216.42	255.29	4,508.25

Taking expenditures in Jan; 1939 as a basic 100, it is shown that figures for April 1940 and Jan; 44 are 115 and 2186 respectively.

Therefore the cost of living has increased about 21 times from the pre-war period to today. Thus a typical family today in order to maintain the same standard of living as previously must spend about 21 times more than it did in Jan; 1939.

Naturally this extraordinary increase is relative, for if every family were in a position to spend the sums shown above, prices of everything, owing to the decreased amount of manufactured and exchanged goods in circulation, would rise to such remarkable heights that in practice the purchase of goods would be very limited. It is obvious

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Naturally this extraordinary increase is relative, for if every family were in a position to spend the sums shown above, prices of everything, owing to the decreased amount of manufactured and exchanged goods in circulation, would rise to such remarkable heights that in practice the purchase of goods would be very limited. It is obvious that this is happening to some extent at the moment. Still the leap from 1 to 21 gives us some idea of how rapid has been the fall in the workers' standard of living, when we consider that in the same period their wages have only increased from 1 to 3 or 3.50.

24 Health and Social Consequences of the Present Food Situation

Local conditions and especially very bad and quite inadequate food have led to a considerable increase in the mortality rate in Naples:

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YEAR	Deaths per 1,000 Inhabitants	Percentage
1937	16.72	100
1938	18.40	110
1939	17.80	106
1940	17.82	106
1941	19.90	119
1942	21.81	130
1943	22.88	142

From 1937 to 1943 the death rate has increased by 42 per cent. This high death rate is probably explained by the noticeable increase in infant mortality owing to the lack of nourishment for mothers and the scarcity of types of food which are essential at that period of life after breast feeding.

Another main cause is the spreading of infectious diseases owing to the scarcity of medical services and drugs and the lack of hygiene.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I NO. 34

THE ADRIATIC SECTOR

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In the northern region of the MARCHE province political activity seems rather poor due to the fact that the great majority of the active elements of the population was absorbed by the 5th Pesaro Brigade. Now that these have left the area the rest of the population is of r rather mild political tendency. The Christian Democrat party is the strongest owing to the influence of the Church and the strong religious feelings of the population. Communists and socialists are numerous but are far from being extremists.

SENIGALLIA - The C.D.L. has now been changed into Giunta Comunale and has elected as Sindaco Gervasio ROMEO, Demo-Christian. Only four parties are represented:

PALAMEDI Francesco Giunchedi	Demo Chr.
PASQUINI Dino	Com.
MENGUCCI Carlo	Com.
ROZZI Renato	Soc.
GRAMMACCIONI Enrico	Soc;
ANGELONI, ING. Manlio	Az.
MAGNANI Oberdan	AZ.

FANO - In June last when the Fascist Republican authorities abandoned the town, a Comitato Cittadino was appointed by the Bishop to look after the interests of the population and of course had to collaborate with the Germans. For this reason their presence was resented by the C.D.L. who at the time was already functioning in a clandestine manner. The C.D.L. took over as soon as this was made possible by the arrival of the Allied Forces. The present composition of the C.D.L. is as follows:

Sindaco & Pres.:	CAPALOZZA ENZO	Soc.Cath.
Members:	RAG. SILVANO LONINO	COM.
	RAG. BRUNO BORGHI	Az.
	LT.ALDO ALESSANDRINI	Fr.Giov.
	DR. LUCARELLI	Demo.Christian
	MAGG. ANTONELLI LUIGI	Lib.

(J.S.)

FABRIANO - Has apparently always been an intellectual town and

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Members:	RAG. SILVANO LONINO	COM.
	RAG. BRUNO BORGHI	Az.
	LT.ALDO ALESSANDRINI	Fr.Giov.
	DR. LUCARELLI	Demo.Christian
	MAGG. ANTONELLI LUIGI	Lib.

(J.S.)

FABRIANO - Has apparently always been an intellectual town and highly antifascist. In spite of fascism the political situation was influenced by the old parties, i.e., the Christian Democrats and the Mazziniani. The latter have now been absorbed by the Partito d'Azione. The Mazziniani's leader was l'Onorevole Alfredo Morea who was a Captain in the Army and is now a P.W. in Africa. The political situation is still too confused for any sort of judgment to be passed; there is a fairly strong tendency towards the left, but the Christian Democrats are still the strongest Party. There was a Committee of National Liberation with the following members:

ARMANDO FANCELLI	President	Chr;Dem.
TIZZONI	Secretary	Part.Az.
AVV.LUIGI BENNANI	Sindaco	Social.
CARTONI		Com.
ANTONIO SERAFINI		?

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SASSOFERRATO - A C.D.L. was formed in this town with the following members:

DIEGO BALDRINI	Presid.Sindaco	Republ.
SEBASTIANO LORETELLI		Lib:
PADRE ANGELO MAZZINI		Demo.Cr.
CIANCA NATANA		Republ.
FATA NAZERENO		Demo.Cr.
PIETRO CAMILLI		Com.

The Communist Party appears to be the strongest now because it makes more propaganda than the other parties, but it has little following among the population. Its followers are mostly young men.

CIVILIAN POPULATION

Most of the important centers have been evacuated and the population is very slow in returning home. This is mainly due to the fact that no facilities exist in the towns for feeding and no transport available for bringing food supplies from the country, and partly because the A.M.G. and the local C.D.L. discourage the inhabitants from returning to the towns.

In SENIGALLIA out of a population of 12,000 only 3 to 4,000 have returned to the town since its liberation about a month ago.

The present population of FANO amounts to little over a 100, the rest of the population being still away in the country.

In FABRIANO the normal population is of about 12,000 (with Frazioni about 26,000). About 40 houses were damaged by shell fire but only 1 person was killed as the town was practically empty during the battle.

PUBLIC SERVICES

SENIGALLIA - Water works are still not functioning. Electric power is non-existent.

FANO - Both water works and electric power are under repair and will soon be available.

SASSOFERRATO - The water works were damaged when the bridges were blown up by the Germans, but were repaired the same day by the population who had expected the trouble and had made certain preparations. Electric plant completely destroyed, except for a small

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FABRIANO - Water works were slightly damaged but now have been repaired and are functioning more or less normally. The Central Electric Station is completely destroyed; a small auxiliary plant (80 h.p.) was salvaged and is now in operation.

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ECONOMICS

The general situation in the northern Marche is not critical. In spite of the numerous complaints of the population it seems that the harvest has been rather good and the food situation in the country and small villages is not too bad.

In FABRIANO the food situation is not too good as only grain is produced in the area, with the result that there is a great shortage of fruit, potatoes, fat and meat. According to the Sindaco the situation is far from satisfactory, and the people complain quite a lot, some even going as far to say that they used to eat much better under Fascism. A.M.G. admitted that so far little had been distributed, sugar and powdered milk. Apparently some supplies earmarked for Fabriano were left in JESI, and were distributed in the JESI area. The pasta is very short too as Fabriano has no pastificio and used to get its pasta from the pastificio of SASSOFERRATO. A very good harvest is reported in the whole area, 50-60,000 quintals which should be more than the quantity required by the population in the area, but no definite figure as to surplus could be given.

There was a certain amount of industry in the town, the most important being the paper mill "S.A.Cartiere Pietro Miliani" which used to employ 1500 workers. Badly damaged by shellfire, but mostly by the Germans when they left the town, there is a good stock of first class stationery paper, 5000 quintals, the whole of which is frozen by A.M.G. The Ditta "Saume S.A." Transport used to employ about 150 workers; 18 of their lorries were taken by the Germans. This Company has however still a few lorries and they are beginning to operate again.

The S.A.Fiorentini, Industria Metallurgica used to employ about 200 workers; machinery in greater part destroyed. There are two flour mills "S.A.Molino a Cilindri" and "Molino Tisi".

There is a great lack of petrol for the operation of the threshing machines and the Sindaco stated that this is one of the major problems of the area, as unless they get the necessary petrol to complete all threshing during September they are afraid that a lot of grain will go bad.

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SASSOFERRATO - This area was a great cattle breeding region. Nearly all the cattle were taken away by the Germans and it will take years for the cattle breeders to recover from these losses. Grain is mostly produced in the area and an excellent crop is reported this year. 22 to 24,000 quintals which should leave a surplus. What the people are short of is again fat, oil, soap, salt and sugar. There is a good pastificio capable of producing 190 qls. of pasta per day and which used to supply FABRIANO, SASSOFERRATO and ARCEVIA with Pasta. The pastificio is intact but there is no electric power. The "Miniere di Zolfo di CABERNARDI" used to employ 1500 men; the machinery is party destroyed but efforst are being made to restart as soon as possible. About 100 men are already engaged in clearing up the debris. "Fabrica di Cemento" employed 200 men, machinery also destroyed.

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PRINTING FACILITIES

It has been noticed that for the first time the Germans in their retreat have taken great care in destroying the printing presses in all the towns and villages. Small prepared charges were placed under presses and linotypes. Types were removed or trays tipped over.

In SENIGALLIA 4 important presses were put out of action.

In FANO the only two presses were equally destroyed. The C.D.L. has salvaged one treddle press which is used for A.M.G. and local posters.

PROPAGANDA (Allied)

RADIO - The BBC was most generally heard. Bari and Naples were very much disturbed and hardly audible.

LEAFLETS - In FANO reports were received that a few days before the liberation of the town leaflets were dropped by Allied aircraft and read with interest by the population. (Italia Combatte) Others had been dropped previously in May.

Report was as of September 1, 1944

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12 SEP 1944

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SUMMARY NO. 33

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION & CENSORSHIP BRANCH
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
APO 512 UNIT 12

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY SEPTEMBER 9, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 33

PART I SUMMARY

During the week military events in France, Belgium and Holland and in the east as well as the successful offensive in Italy have absorbed the attention of most Italians. The rapid collapse of the Germans in the west and the piercing of the Gothic line have left people in Italy with the feeling that the war is nearing its climax. This feeling has been accentuated by the Russian advance through Rumania to the Yugoslav frontier and by the decision of Bulgaria to ask for an armistice from the Soviet Union as well as by the retirement of Finland from the war. As a result of this Italians during the week have been less concerned by their own immediate problems and have been taking a broader view of the war.

On the other hand many politically minded Italians as well as the ordinary people have drawn comparisons between the treatment of Italy by the British and Americans and the treatment of Rumania and Finland by the Russians. Although the armistice terms with Finland and Rumania have not yet been published, many Italians have immediately jumped to the conclusion that they will be more lenient than those applying to Italy. They point out that the Russians have not publicly demanded the unconditional surrender of Finland or Rumania. They notice too that there is no Allied Control Commission so far set up in either country. Many refer to the original proclamation of King Michael in which he appealed to his countrymen to fight on the side of the United Nations and to drive out the Germans from Rumania, and in particular they refer to a passage which appeared in some versions of the proclamation in which the King said that Rumania would become an ally of the United Nations. Italians also pointed out that the Rumanians have not been disarmed and that, from what news is available, they seem to have been treated more leniently than the Italians. Many people in Italy seem to assume that Rumania will be granted the status of an ally and consequently they draw invidious comparisons with our policy toward Italy.

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During the week military events in France, Belgium and Holland and in the east as well as the successful offensive in Italy have absorbed the attention of most Italians. The rapid collapse of the Germans in the west and the piercing of the Gothic line have left people in Italy with the feeling that the war is nearing its climax. This feeling has been accentuated by the Russian advance through Rumania to the Yugoslav frontier and by the decision of Bulgaria to ask for an armistice from the Soviet Union as well as by the retirement of Finland from the war. As a result of this Italians during the week have been less concerned by their own immediate problems and have been taking a broader view of the war.

On the other hand many politically minded Italians as well as the ordinary people have drawn comparisons between the treatment of Italy by the British and Americans and the treatment of Rumania and Finland by the Russians. Although the armistice terms with Finland and Rumania have not yet been published, many Italians have immediately jumped to the conclusion that they will be more lenient than those applying to Italy. They point out that the Russians have not publicly demanded the unconditional surrender of Finland or Rumania. They notice too that there is no Allied Control Commission so far set up in either country. Many refer to the original proclamation of King Michael in which he appealed to his countrymen to fight on the side of the United Nations and to drive out the Germans from Rumania, and in particular they refer to a passage which appeared in some versions of the proclamation in which the King said that Rumania would become an ally of the United Nations. Italians also pointed out that the Rumanians have not been disarmed and that, from what news is available, they seem to have been treated more leniently than the Italians. Many people in Italy seem to assume that Rumania will be granted the status of an ally and consequently they draw invidious comparisons with our policy toward Italy.

Nicolo Carandini, the Liberal Minister without Portfolio, addressed a meeting of his followers and others on Sunday in Rome at the Teatro Brancaccio. He outlined the policy of his party in a progressive speech. He made an eloquent plea for liberalism and whenever he championed the cause of private enterprise or defended the rights of individual liberty, his speech met with considerable applause. It was a courageous statement of the positive qualities of liberalism. He regretted the fact that there was not a real conservative party in Italy because as a result members of other parties tried to force the Liberals into the position of conservatism. He asserted that his party was liberal in the real sense of the word.

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He emphasized the perfect union existing between the 6 parties in the government and declared that relations between the Liberals and the Communists and Socialists were harmonious. Relations he said with the Christian Democrat party were even closer. On the other hand relations with the Party ofAction and the Labor Democrat Party were not so close because these two parties were trying to force the Liberals to be the party of the extreme right. He said that the real danger to liberty in Italy came from a possible Fascist reaction, and he denounced the fear of Communism which had prevailed in the middle classes in Italy during the last twenty years as being one of the causes of Fascist reaction. Although he is not a Communist he believed it was a mistake to be afraid of Communism, and declared that it was much wiser to fight Communism openly by asserting the values of Democracy. However he added that there was a danger that uncontrolled elements of the left might by their violence produce fear in the propertied classes and consequently lead these to undertake a coup d'etat. This he said represented the real danger to liberty in Italy. Unfortunately there are many Fascist and reactionary elements outside the government which were doing everything in their power to subvert democracy in Italy. He warned his listeners that responsibilities of the Allies would accumulate with the liberation of Europe and that a moment would arrive when Italy would have to face her grave problems herself. It is false, he said, to imagine that America or Great Britain could indulge in philahthropy to the extent of furnishing Italy with all her needs. The Allies had already done much for Italy but they had also mobilized their whole effort in this war, and as a result would have to devote most of their resources in the first place to reconstructing their own countries, and in the second place to reconstructing other countries in occupied areas. Italy would come low on the list of priorities and although he hoped that the Allies would furnish certain essential materials and machinery to enable Italy to start reconstruction, the major effort would have to fall upon Italians themself. He therefore made a plea that Italians should grow as much food as they could themselves, and that private enterprise should be given a greater chance. He hoped that the Allies would diminish their rigid control over Italy and allow private enterprise a freer hand. He then made various practical suggestions. The speech was an example of the realistic approach to Italy's problems and was devoid of rhetoric. He did not descend to demagogy and his audience was a serious one. The speech however did not please the Communists and the Communist newspaper criticized it violently in an article two days later.

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A National Congress of the Socialist Party was held in Naples over the weekend, in which Pietro Nenni, the Secretary of the Socialist Party, made an important speech. He denounced Fascism as the instrument of capitalism and he appealed for the rigid application of Epuration and sanction laws, especially in Southern Italy where many Fascists are still in office. From the Allies he asked for lend-lease and that the "gigantic machinery" of the A.C.C. be reduced to give way to Italian administration. He underlined the need of maintaining close

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cooperation between the Socialists and the Communists as the reactionaries would profit by any division of the working class forces. He extended an invitation to the Christian Democrats to unite with the Socialists in the field of politics as they had already done in that of labor, provided that the Christian Democrats gave their pledge to vote for the republic and for democracy. At the end of the Congress a declaration was unanimously adopted by the National Council of the Party in which it was declared that the Socialist party was fighting for a society in which political democracy could find its foundation in the socialization of the means of production and exchange. The declaration denounced in the present war the crisis of the dissolution of capitalistic society which with imperialism and nazi-fascism had reached an extreme condition. It was pointed out that Italy's emergence from the conflict which had been imposed by Fascism, with its old system of economy and its old relations of property, production and exchange so undermined that it was necessary to reconstruct the country on an entirely new basis. Politically the Socialists must aim at a republic. Economically the resources of the nation must be put at the service of general interests rather than of private speculation. Financially the burden of reconstruction must be borne by the propertied classes who had produced Fascism. Internationally the Socialists must aim at cooperation between the working classes of all countries and must insure that capitalistic competition between nations comes to an end. The party proposed that an international Socialist conference should be held and that this should precede and accompany the peace conference. They demanded that Italy should be allowed to participate more effectively in the war and that Italy should receive the benefits of lend-lease. They also demanded that the administrative, economic and financial organization of the A.C.C. should gradually dissolve so as to give Italy more autonomy of decision, and they asked that an assurance be given to the working classes about the nature of Allied military currency. The declaration concluded with a warning to the working classes that the monarchy and the reactionary forces, afraid of the democratic response at elections and the consequent loss of their privileges, may attempt to impose their will by force. Although the Socialist party is democratic both in its methods and

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vote for the republic and for democracy. At the end of the Congress a declaration was unanimously adopted by the National Council of the Party in which it was declared that the Socialist Party was fighting for a society in which political democracy could find its foundation in the socialization of the means of production and exchange. The declaration denounced in the present war the crisis of the dissolution of capitalistic society which with Imperialism and nazi-fascism had reached an extreme condition. It was pointed out that Italy's emergence from the conflict which had been imposed by Fascism, with its old system of economy and its old relations of property, production and exchange so undermined that it was necessary to reconstruct the country on an entirely new basis. Politically the Socialists must aim at a republic. Economically the resources of the nation must be put at the service of general interests rather than of private speculation. Financially the burden of reconstruction must be borne by the propertied classes who had produced Fascism. Internationally the Socialists must aim at cooperation between the working classes of all countries and must insure that capitalistic competition between nations comes to an end. The party proposed that an international Socialist conference should be held and that this should precede and accompany the peace conference. They demanded that Italy should be allowed to participate more effectively in the war and that Italy should receive the benefits of lend-lease. They also demanded that the administrative, economic and financial organization of the A.C.C. should gradually dissolve so as to give Italy more autonomy of decision, and they asked that an assurance be given to the working classes about the nature of Allied military currency. The declaration concluded with a warning to the working classes that the monarchy and the reactionary forces, afraid of the democratic response at elections and the consequent loss of their privileges, may attempt to impose their will by force. Although the Socialist party is democratic both in its methods and in its aims, it would not hesitate to meet any reactionary threat by an appeal to the workers to prevent even by revolutionary violence any neo-fascist attempt to deprive the Italian people of recurrence to legality.

The Labor Party also took the opportunity of holding a meeting in Rome of delegates from Central and Southern Italy and a National Directorate of the Party was elected.

The visit of the British and American Trade Union leaders continues to be watched with interest. They have now gone to visit Naples and the south. The Party of Action and the Labor Party are still protesting that the Italian Trade Union, the General Confederation of Italian Labor, is organized on too political a basis and they complain that it should not be the exclusive reserve of the Communist, Socialist and Christian Democrat parties. The gentlemen of the Party of Action would like to be represented in this trade union.

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Many prominent Fascists have been arrested and many trials are expected toward the end of September. There is still considerable discontent with the slowness at which epuration is carried out and unfavorable comparisons are drawn with the rapidity with which the French have tackled a similar problem in their country.

The Romans have been delighted with the return of gas, even though only for two hours a day. One of the gravest problems, the high price and shortage of charcoal, has been partially solved by the reappearance of gas, as many of the middle class and poorer houses depend on gas for their cooking.

Figures now available for the Grandi del Popolo up to the second week of August show that with the exception of Sicily the position is fairly satisfactory, though the official estimate may not in all cases be reached. A final judgment cannot be given until the full amounts have been received in each region, which will not be until at least the end of September.

The Pope made an important speech on the 5th anniversary of the beginning of the war. The speech was favorably received in Rome, particularly the passages referring to the economic and social problems. He defended private property provided the small property did not disappear into large capitalistic trusts which ighore the interests of the workers. In his broadcast he championed the cause of the workers and said that they had the right to private property and that this would act as a stimulus to encourage them to work and to save. The alternative to private property was either the war economy in which the state takes control and provides for everyone and everything but with the severest discipline, or the subjection to the dictatorship of a political group which as the dominating class would dispose of the means of production, but at the same time of bread as well, and therefore of the will to work of the individual. He defended the vital function of private property both from a personal and a social point of view. When the distribution of property is an obstacle to the develoment of social life, then the state can intervene and expropriate this property provided it gives a suitable indemnity. He declared that a peace to be worthy of the name must be a just one which impartially distributes to everyone what is due, and requires from ev-

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Subject Sub Commission

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy September 9th, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - No 33

Part II - Annexes

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy September 5th, 1944

EXTRACT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY -- No. 33

PARTY POLITICS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Public Speech of Nicola Carandini, Liberal Minister (3rd September)

This last in the series of Sunday speeches by various Italian ministers has helped no less than its predecessors to bring the general public to a more vivid and genuine understanding of the personalities and aims of the political leaders, which can be so easily distorted and misinterpreted by the very polemical Italian press. These Sunday meetings are in fact characterised by the intimate and thoroughly democratic atmosphere of a political family party: everybody is there. This Sunday, Premier Bonomi, Ministers Togliatti, Ruini, Casati and political leaders like Nenni etc rubbed shoulders with the audience which crowded the theater to the limit of its 2,900 capacity.

Carandini began by laying the foundation stone of his program on the noble Liberal traditions of Liberty and Progress. He claimed that in the face of certain Conservative elements the party must "civivify the pure Cavourian and therefore radical tradition with a more modern and more bold inspiration", must renovate itself after passing through such a period of revolutionary crisis. But his cautionings regarding the threatened misuse of liberty and his well-worded statement that the party was for a stern and forceful Liberty, opposed equally to Right and Left dictatorship, were warmly applauded.

He then turned to defend the Liberal party's fusion with the Demo-Liberals, saying that the main parties must assimilate and absorb marginal currents of opinion and save wastage of the nation's precious energies. He claimed that the Demo-Liberals represented industrious sections of the rural population: they had the support of small proprietors and farmers. He admitted that the fusion would not result in immediate homogenity but development and expansion would smoothe out the wrinkles and the moment of putting into action the programme it had set itself, the great moral task ahead of administering to the various needs of the times in accord with the spirit of the times, would test the strength and temper of the Liberal party. He clearly defined it as a Center party, a youthful and progressive party, words which were approved by the less sedate parts of the audience. He added that the Liberal party was not rigidly dogmatic but elastic in practice if not in principle. He then passed on to discuss the party's relations with the other parties.

With regard to the Communist and Socialist parties, Carandini declared that they were diametrically opposed to the Liberals: they advocated the supremacy of [illegible] while the Liberals called for the supremacy of the free human

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With regard to the Communist and Socialist parties, Carandini declared that they were diametrically opposed to the Liberals: they advocated the supremacy of the state, while the Liberals called for "the supremacy of the free human personality". This was loudly cheered. Carandini then explained most concisely and brilliantly the Liberals' belief in a formula of compromise between the prepotent personal power and the oppressive discipline of a state mechanism, which would allow full play to the seething fruitful genius of the free human personality but also he admitted that the left parties had something to teach them regarding the nowadays necessary control for individual excesses. That was why the Liberals were dealing frankly with and were working together with the Socialists and Communists without fear or diffidence and he warned the Italian Middle classes to avoid [illegible] in the Bolshevik bogey which had been of so evil council in the past. Carandini was warmly clapped at this point.

In the fight for social justice which is the aim of the progressive forces, Carandini said, the Liberals did not distinguish between classes nor try to

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entice the masses by false pretences from their Left Loyalties. They supported the interests and dignity of honest labor.

Though in theory the conception of a lay state was contrary to their religious views, in practice the Liberals were moving along similar lines to the Demo-Christians. Anticlericalism, declared Caradini, was a thing of the past (Cheers). If the Demo-Christains kept up with the times as the Liberals were doing, a lasting collaboration between the parties could be envisaged.

Regarding Labor organisation, Carandini complained that the three left parties had arbitrarily taken unto themselves the organisation of the workers adn looked forward to the present system being rectified democratically. The workers knew that they had nothing to fear and all to gain from the Liberals. Anyway, the word "masses" was too vague a term; the masses must be more clearly defined: they must be consulted.

The Liberals' relations with the Party of Action and the Democracy of Labor, Carandini explained in relation to the balance of political tendencies. Because there was no clearly proclaimed party of the Right in Italian politics the two parties in question were pushing the Liberals over to the Right in order to consolidate their positions in the Center, but the Liberals themselves were no less determined to maintain their central position. The "neighbourly frictions" and polemics in the press must not be taken too seriously, Carandini said. Their relations would improve with experience (only moderate approval).

After praising the spirit of solidarity and responsibility which kept all the parties in the National Committee of Liberation working together for the accomplishment of their task, Carandini commented with bold frankness but with no bluntness on the danger of extremist propaganda, saying that while the Liberals trusted in the Left parties' sense and in their own moderating influence they felt some anxiety lest the uncontrolled extremist propaganda might not cause the strong reactionary elements existing to rally together as in 1919 and mobilize their forces. This remark appeared not to impress the audience one way or the other. Carandini pressed his point: He declared that there were disintegratory forces attacking the government as illegal and the Committee of Liberation as monopolistic, with an irresponsible and unhealthy exuberance, only natural after 20 years of Fascism. These words were appreciated by the audience. Carandini then praised the National Liberation front for the grim and difficult task it had nobly undertaken to start the nation's reconstruction, adding that the Liberal party was perfectly content within the Liberation Committee, that in fact the Liberation Committee already represented a great variety of opinions. The whole people would decide things later when the war allowed. Let those who were not united to it by a common spirit of "renovation" fight it from outside: it would close its ranks in stronger solidarity than before.

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Carandini's enthusiastic and conciliatory spirit had succeeded in satisfying everybody and in not ruffling any political feelings. The audience now began to li listen to the speakers not with more clamor-Carandini's is not the demagogic style of oratory - but with more interest and intentness. Having thus far so skillfully satisfied his audience on the political issues, Carandini turned to deal most factually and explicitly with practical problems both present and future. These when well presented draw a much more ready response from any audience.

He first warned the audience that they must face the truth: the Italian people were in a state of weariness and stupor. The present fictitious normality existing in some Italian cities could not last. The greatest mistake was to think that there was no limit to Allied help to Italy. When the war was over, Italy would be left alone midst her ruins. The audience was very silent at this point.

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Carandini then talked of the food situation. He said that the Allied help would not be fully appreciated until all the figures were made known but that when the war ended they would have many other responsibilities in Europe of greater priority than Italy. There would be a great shortage of grain and 1945 would be a critical year for all. The minister then called on the Italians to set to work on the land and in the factory, but the Allies must provide some means, some essential materials. He then advised the Allies to allow full scope to private enterprise and initiative as being the only way out. The state organisation and centralisation had broken down; it was not a time for "laying out big plans but for individual improvising". "The Italians must be allowed to work and circulate freely by their own means", he said. This remarked was greatly cheered. Carandini gave the example of the great revival in agricultural work since the Allies had been distributing some precious petrol. An Allied officer had agreed that it would be better to import a certain quantity of fuel for agricultural purposes rather then 30 times as much grain next year, even if some passed to the Black Market. The audience was quite amused at this.

After this appeal to private effort and initiative, Carandini played most skilfully on the key motif of the antirevolutionary political song: the conditions on which themuch needed Allied help would be given. Expectations of a flood of Lend-lease goods and materials of loans and investments and of philanthropic aid from England and America, declared Carandini, were just an illusion. Italy had suffered incalculable destruction but England too had lost 2 1/2 out of its 12 million houses. This time would not be like after the last war when in four years ('24 to '28) Germany had been credited with 12,000 million gold marks. This time the Allies would invest more cautiously where "political stability and good administration will give best guarantees of security". Trade would develop in the basis of mutual trust and confidence. Italy must re-establish for herself a credit as it were, of trust with the other nations, as a responsible guarantee for the future. Carandini here warned the revolutionaries of the harm they might be doing. It was a sort of coup de grace. The applause was very great.

Carandini next spoke of the various aspects of Reconstruction, prefacing this study with the statement that the first essential of Justice was that the Italian people must not suffer hunger and that this need would be met by an "inevitable levelling of fortunes" and by a plan of social reform for which Italian public opinion was for the most part prepared and which the Italian government would sponsor. This was not so well received by the audience in general. Carandini attacked the abstract revolutionary idea of splitting up the land among the poor and helpless farmers. He said that he would prefer the Soviet system of Collective farms to that. He praised the Soviets for having understood the modern need of industrialising agriculture and providing all the moral and help neccessary for proper development of cultivations. He concluded that the big estates would

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set to work on the land and in the factory, but the Allies must provide some means, some essential materials. He then advised the Allies to allow full scope to private enterprise and initiative as being the only way out. The state organisation and centralisation had broken down; it was not a time for "laying out big plans but for individual improvising". "The Italians must be allowed to work and circulate freely by their own means", he said. This remarked was greatly cheered. Carandini gave the example of the great revival in agricultural work since the Allies had been distributing some precious petrol. An Allied officer had agreed that it would be better to import a certain quantity of fuel for agricultural purposes rather than 30 times as much grain next year, even if some passed to the Black Market. The audience was quite amused at this.

After this appeal to private effort and initiative, Carandini played most skilfully on the key motif of the antirevolutionary political song: the conditions on which themuch needed Allied help would be given. Expectations of a flood of Lend-lease goods and materials of loans and investments and of philanthropic aid from England and America, declared Carandini, were just an illusion. Italy had suffered incalcuable destruction but England too had lost 2 1/2 out of its 12 million houses. This time would not be like after the last war when in four years ('24 to '28) Germany had been credited with 12,000 million gold marks. This time the Allies would invest more cautiously where "politic l stability and good administration will give best guarantees of security". Trade would develop on the basis of mutual trust and confidence. Italy must re-establish for herself a credit as it were, of trust with the other nations, as a responsible guarantee for the future. Carandini here warned the revolutionaries of the harm they might be doing. It was a sort of coup de grace. The applause was very great.

Carandini next spoke of the various aspects of Reconstruction, prefacing this study with the statement that the first essential of Justice was that the Italian people must not suffer hunger and that this need would be met by an "inevitable levelling of fortunes" and by a plan of social reform for which Italian public opinion was for the most part prepared and which the Italian government would sponsor. This was not so well received by the audience in general. Carandini attacked the abstract revolutionary idea of splitting up the land among the poor and helpless farmers. He said that he would prefer the Soviet system of Collective farms to that. He praised the Soviets for having understood the modern need of industrialising agriculture and providing all the means and help neccessary for proper development of cultivation. He concluded that the big estates would be dealt with by the state, but the audience did not seem to know how to take these proposals: there was little sign of enthsiasm.

Carandini went on to brand "the greed and complete Conservatism" of the monopolistic Italian capitalists but also praised their great individual initiative. The first would have to be corrected, public services could well be put under state control but the latter must not be stifled by state bureaucracy (great cheers). He also attacked the politico-syndicalist theory, saying that to give the factory councils political functions because the theorist in this complex period of economic reconstruction were uncertain what practical tasks to allot them was to upset the necessary balance of normal political representation in the nation through universal democratic suffrage (cheers).

With regard to the serious problem of unemployment, Carandini warned that the patriots and the million Italian prisoners would swell the number of unemployed but assured his hearers that the great work of reconstruction would absorb them in time.

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Again, he asked that no obstacle or impediment be put in the way of private enterprise. After commending the high character of Count Sforza - there was very little response to this - and the moral obligations of epuration, Carandini put in a word of caution lest an indiscriminate and heartless pruning out of even the least to blame, those in fact compelled by necessity or weakness to show allegiance to Fascism, might deprive the country of much irreplaceable technical ability so much needed at this time and lead to a regime of incompetence. This declaration was received with very much approval and sympathy.

Carandini had a word to say regarding inflation. He said that the Bank of Italy was printing no money. When he said that the Fascist government could hardly keep up the flow of paper money required by the Germans as occupational payment the audience could hardly believe him. But they applauded when he added that Germany would have to answer for this. As for the Allies, he said that the amount of notes spent by the Allied soldiers was much exaggerated by public opinion: it was only one third of their pay. Moreover, the Allies had had the honesty to print notes with their mark of origin on them; the minister hoped that the Allies would agree to import goods from America into Italy in return for them. This remark was warmly cheered, The Middle class was already going through a process of "proletarianisation". As soon as the circulation was known every citizen, Carandini declared, would be expected to sacrifice according to his capacity in order to help restore the Italian currency. Carandini's condemnation of the Black Market drew the customary cheers, but when he declared that the belief that rising prices in proportion to the rise in the cost of living was inflationary was just to mistake cause foreffect, there did not seem to be much response from the audience. Evidently it was not representative of the small merchant class.

Carandini also promised that the government would undertake to support particularly the younger working generation with subsidies that would guarantee the elementary things of life. He was moderately applauded on this point.

The minister next touched on the most delicate subject of all: the Monarchy. When he said thht certain powers had pointed him out as leader of the Republican faction in the Liberal party (and he never denied it) there was a great cheer and a buzz of interest. He declared that as a member of the government he could not pronounce himself on his personal views. There were besides all the patriots of the North who could not be consulted yet. But there definitely were two tendencies in the Liberal party, a Monarchist and a Republican. At this point a hubbub

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In winding up Carandini explained that he had wanted to give some concrete proof of the real share the Liberal party would take in the future political struggle and of the plans and programme which the Liberal party would follow. It would "not just nourish itself on Liberty". There was some youthful cheering at this point.

Carandini then expounded the usual internationalist theories now common currency in Rome. Further he claimed the "integrity of the Italian frontiers". He was against the "hypnotism of frontiers" and declared that the present was not an imperialist was but a national war with the same ideals as the Risorgimento (loud cheers).

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Finally he praised the integrity and honesty of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi (great cheers) adding that he was the exponent of that Reformist Socialism, "to which we young Liberals feel so sincerely close". There was little applause for this remark. His description of Bonomi's honest toil and his personality as "a simple citizen, first among citizens."

Carandini closed his speech with a salute to Croce which was loudly approved.

Carandini's oratory was not one to excite wild scenes of enthusiasm: even at the end of his 90 minute speech the applause was moderately loud, but the speech as a whole, so concisely and aptly expressed and so full of constructive material was obviously highly appreciated and commented on. It aroused a lot of discussion in the ante-room afterwards and perhaps with its boldly progressive tone it may have aroused also some controversy amidst the preeminently respectable aidience.

The reputation of the Liberal party as an active and influential force in the Committee of Liberation had waned very considerably. Now Carandini's speech and his own personality have put it back on the map again.

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2. Nenni's speech at Naples, Sunday, September 3rd

Nenni traced briefly the history of the Socialists, from pre-Fascist days to the present, emphasising their struggles against reactionary forces. He denounced Fascism as the instrument of capitalism and suggested fencing of Cassino with a sign above: "Permanent display of the Fascist revolution" (Mostra definitiva della rivoluzione fascista).

Speaking of the war for Franco Spain, he said it had not been fought by true volunteers such as those in the Garibaldi Brigade. The Spanish war was a dishonor instigated by Mussolini, and offset only by actual heroism of Italian soldiers.

Concretely, Nenni called for a rigid application of the epuration laws, especially in Southern Italy where former Fascists have been returned to office. Fascist generals and administrators must be sent away as they are potential instigators of civil war - a thing the Italian people will not tolerate.

Of the Allies, he asks for Lend-Lease and asks that the "gigantic machinery" of the ACC be reduced to give way to Italian administration. The Atlantic Charter must not become a scrap of paper but the basis of a true peace.

Nenni stressed the need of maintaining close co-operation between the Socialists and Communists. The reactionaries profited by their division in 1922 and the errors of Weimar the Red menace, and the threat of civil war, would all arise again if Socialists and Communists were not in agreement with the new Italian government.

Nenni invited the Christian Democrats to unite with the Socialists in the field of politics as they are already united in the field of labor, provided that the Christian Democrats give their pledge to vote for the Republic and for democracy.

3. Press Reactions

Italia Libera (Action Party) Nenni's practical social programme does not differ greatly from that of the Party of Action - a programme they have already made popular.

Il Popolo (Christian Democrat) - The most interesting part of Nenni's speech concerned the relations of the Socialists to the other parties. He illustrated the unity of Socialists and Communists in the field of labor and extended an invitation to the Christian Democrats to join them if they would work for the Republic and democracy.

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L'Unita (Communist) - - We cannot do other than fully approve the proposal advanced to the National Council of the Socialist Party by Comrade Nenni. (The proposal to take immediate rigid measures of epuration in Southern Italy).

Italia Nuova (Democrat-Monarchist) published a cartoon showing a puzzled Italian asking which of the Duces threatened violence against all opposition.

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

4 Proposed Film Co-operatives

A group of young men connected with the film industry are proposing that the best way to ensure the independence of the film industry, both from the Italian government and from big business and party interests would be the organisation of several co-operatives. They propose that the government should set aside a percentage of the proceeds from the entertainment tax - enough to pay for half a dozen films a year - and that a co-operative wishing to make a film should submit its text to the film board and request a loan on this allocated sum so as to cover the costs of production.

In this connection the following article from a Bari correspondent on the position of the Italian film industry, and speculations as to its future, is of interest.

5 Nazi-Fascist Devastation of Cinecitt[illegible]

As soon as American films began to reappear it became apparent that Italian films were destined to a place of secondary importance. It is not the point of this article to discuss the pleasure of Italian audiences at seeing again American films and actors and actresses who had long been their favourites.

When the problem arose of producing to "saturation point" both in quantity and quality, the Italian film industry rose to it in a manner which though deplorable was logical. During the initial period, in order to reach saturation point it resorted to the American scholastic production formula, and the market was flooded with films which had neither artistic nor entertainment value. This sort of film production was very poor, in the first place because it lacked authenticity and spontaneous national character, in the second place because it vowedly lacked intrinsic value. However, in the course of a few years, technique and intention both found a certain logical development. Directors, producers, actors and scenarists took occasion to interest in their work and, as a result, well produced films with an intrinsically Italian character began to appear.

With the fall of fascism it was hoped that the Italian film industry would be reborn, this time free from restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Popular Culture. But the destruction of Cinecitt[illegible] by the Nazi-Fascist was cause for alarm. Although some of the studios have been restored and activity may be possible, the same question is still being asked. Will there ever be Italian films again? The opposition prefer American films, with reason,

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This is another of the many problems which confront us. Everybody hopes that it will be solved in the most satisfactory way for all concerned.

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Reactions to Propaganda

In a conversation with a P.W.B. representative a young Italian journalist who watches developments in Italy with intelligent interest said that propaganda as it is now is practically useless. He referred particularly to posters which he considers to be wrong because (a) people are accustomed to consider posters official fascist propaganda, and their immediate reaction to them is "this is what I am supposed to think". Then remembering the free press, they add "I must see what the papers say". (b) Whether the message is the same as or different from the newspapers, posters serve no purpose at all, and are therefore useless. They might be of use in the country.

In general, this journalist said, propaganda is too obviously propaganda. It is too much like the stuff the people have had to take for too long. They refuse to take it any longer. Give them something new. Think how wonderful it would be one fine day, at long last, to find the walls in Rome clean! Stripped of posters; cleared of all inscriptions. That would be the best Allied propaganda. The newspapers could do the rest.

He said also that however good films may be from all other standpoints, they too are poor propaganda. "Basta coi vecchi sistemi"! He suggested that it would be very good for the Italians to see life as it really is now in America, or better still, in England.

PUBLIC OPINION

7 Interview with an engineer-contractor aged 48

After 20 years of Fascist domination which we did not have the guts to resist and which brought us into the war and caused our defeat, we must be resigned to bear the consequences of our supineness. But Italy, owing to her geographical position, like a arm extended across the Mediterranean, has great political importance, and her proximity to Africa from where Europe will draw a large part of her supplies, offers special facilities for trade. These are assets of undoubted value.

The present government is only a makeshift; it cannot attempt anything without Allied permission. A U.S. sergeant probably has more independent initiative than Bonomi! I think that when they have talked themselves out too various parties

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The present government is only a makeshift; it cannot attempt anything without Allied permission: a U.S. sergeant probably has more independent initiative than Bonomi! I think that when they have talked themselves out the various parties will probably shake down to two: the Communists sided by the Socialists on the Left, and on the Right the Christian Democrats and Liberals. I don't think that the liberation of the North will affect the equilibrium of the parties, in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the factory workers in the North are probably Communists; my belief is that the large peasant population will not go Communist if the truth about Communism is properly explained to them; with the system of "mezzadria" they are part-owners of the produce of the land they cultivate already.

Regarding reconstruction, we shall need Allied help, especially machinery at the beginning; but though we lack many raw materials, we can achieve a lot ourselves: we have first class and plentiful labour, and stone, and can manufacture bricks and cement; we lack timber; as to iron, there must be an immense quantity (if we are allowed to use it) of scrap all over the country, and that would give us a good start.

What we do need, and terribly badly, is transport and

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end electricity transport would solve the food problem, kill the black market, and perhaps bring back confidence in our currency. As to electricity it is our very life: something has been done at Terni, with Allied help, and work continues on the lines of putting together some complete installations from the wreckage of various damaged ones; it is hoped that by January next a further 50,000 HP may be made available; power generated by coal and oil would help the situation.

8 Demonstration for Gigli

On the occasion of the Opera, in the interval after the first act, some one in the audience suddenly shouted: "E' arrivato Gigli! Viva Gigli!" It was like a cue. The audience in the stalls, about 90 per cent of which was Allied officers, rose as a body and cheered loud and long.

Beniamino Gigli was in the Royal Box in the midst of Allied officers. He rose, bowed, threw kisses, smiled and bowed again. A small group of civilians, men and women, gathered under his box and straining their necks upwards offered a more intimate and louder tribute than the others. The conductor invited the orchestra to rise. One of the Allied officers in the Royal Box rose and shook hands with Gigli with a gesture of ostentatious friendliness. Then he asked for quiet and said: "We are glad to have Gigli with us. He has not only a very beautiful baritone voice but also a very beautiful character". More applause.

Beniamino Gigli was photographed shaking hands with Lualtzer only last March, shortly after the "Ardeatine Massacre".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

9 Interview with Doctor Nitale Loiacono the New Mayor of Bari

Doctor Nitale Loiacono recently appointed Mayor of Bari, spends many hours every day at his desk working hard to get a first-hand knowledge of communal affairs and to instil fresh vitality into the administration in as short a time as possible. He received a P.W.B. collaborator in his office with the same democratic simplicity with which he received everybody at the offices of the Christian Democrat party in Via Scarlatti - in his shirt-sleeves.

It may be said that everybody in Bari is pleased with the new Mayor, even his political opponents. All agree that first and foremost he is an honest man. Even the Action Party who had

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Beniamino Gigli was photographed shaking hands with Kesselring only last March, shortly after the "Ardeatine Massacre".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

9 Interview with Doctor Nicola Logrono the New Mayor of Bari

Doctor Nicola Logrono recently appointed Mayor of Bari, spends many hours every day at his desk working hard to get a first-hand knowledge of communal affairs and to instil fresh vitality into the administration in as short a time as possible. He received a P.W.B. collaborator in his office with the same democratic simplicity with which he received everybody at the offices of the Christian Democrat party in Via Scaltillo - in his shirt-sleeves.

It may be said that everybody in Bari is pleased with the new Mayor, even his political opponents. All agree that first and foremost he is an honest man. Even the Action Party who had most actively opposed his appointment, when the party's candidate Avv. Paolicchi received only two votes from the Liberation Committee, gave its vote in favour of Logrono. Some attempts were made by the Freemasons through the Action Party and the Liberal Party to insinuate against the "clerical" Logrono, but the manoeuvres failed.

In conclusion it may be said that Doctor Logrono is in a position to carry out his heavy task with full authority and general approval and has been able to oppose the interested demands of syndicates and groups which immediately descended on his office in quest of help and privileges which are incompatible with the extremely reduced state of communal finances.

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Mayor Log.cono st.tes th.t on the whole he is satisfied with the members of the Communal Board (Giunt.) although he he admits that the choice would h.ve been better if more satisf.ctory technic.l experts h.d been included. Nevertheless he is very pleased with two members who are especi.lly v.luable: Engineer Fuzio (Supplies department) and Professor D'Amore (Fin.nce).

Questioned .s to his progr.m.e of epuration among the offici.ls and employees of the municip.lity the Mayor said:

"I .m firmly determined to proceed with strict justice but .lso with equ.l prudence to prevent the .dministrative m.chine (which is .lre.dy oper.ting under difficulties) coming to a sudden end. There will be no ill-advised indulgence and the decisions arrived .t will be fin.l. Nev.rtheless no me.sure will be m.de public until it is .n accomplished f.ct .nd until the employee dismissed h.s been repl.ced".

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E C O N O M I C

10 Wheat Collected in Granai del Popolo

Area	Goal	Estimate	Collected to date
Sicily	3,500,000	2,210,000	687,830 (23 Aug)
Lucania, Apuglia minue Foggia	1,550,000	1,530,000	772,168 (23 Aug.)
Foggia Prov.	1,565,175	1,580,000	1,000,356 (19 Aug.)
Campania	170,000	350,000	80,400 (28 Aug.)
Lazio & Umbria	1,930,000	1,400,000	626,875 (19 Aug.)
Marche, Abruzzi, Molise	2,550,000	2,550,000	530,721 (19 Aug.)
Sardinia	400,000	430,000	188,000 (19 Aug.)
Calabria	290,000	280,000	138,108 (23 Aug.)
Tuscany, south of Pisa-Rimini Line	1,500,000	1,000,000	429,125 (23 Aug.)
	13,455,175	11,340,000	4,453,583

The above figures are exclusive of the amounts reserved by farmers for their own families and for sowing.

Goals are fixed for each Commune by the Italian communal authorities, the totals of these communal figures in each region giving the regional goal. In the case of Marche, Abruzzi and Mo-

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Goals are fixed for each Commune by the Italian communal authorities, the totals of these communal figures in each region giving the regional goal. In the case of Marche, Abruzzi and Molise no goal was fixed, and the estimate was therefore used.

The estimate of the amount likely to be reached was fixed by ACC, taking into account figures for former war years, war damage in the different areas, etc.

It is expected that wheat will continue to flow into the Granai until at least the end of September.

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11 Scale of Wages for the Province of Naples

(a) Primary Industries:

Classif'n	Av. daily wage with family grant		Total Weekly Salary		Weekly food requirements for a family of five to maintain a reasonable standard of living according to dietetic experts:
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Clothing	68.07	31.84	408.42	191.04	
Canning	84.00	17.00	504.00	105.00	
Milling & Pasta	71.73	18.86	430.38	113.16	
Confectionary	106.33		637.80		
Furnishing	74.47		446.82		3,453.22
Chemical	69.47	34.06	416.82	204.36	
Fur & Tanning	92.19	45.74	553.14	174.44	
Laundry	117.70		706.20		
BUILDING	66.83	36.00	400.98	216.00	
Engineering	95.37	37.89	572.22	227.34	
Heavy Metals	92.24		553.44		
Textiles	69 79	27.98	418.74	167.88	
Printing	88.00	21.46	528.00	128.76	
TRANSPORT	133.71		802.26		
Glass	60.75	32.30	364.50	193.80	

(b) Public Services:

Classif'n	Av Daily Wage	Total Weekly Salary	Weekly Food requirements
Workmen:			
Foreman	134.45	806.70	
1st Grade	117.54	705.29	
2nd Grade	107.56	645.46	
3rd Grade	94.66	567.96	3,453.22
Women	51.80	328.80	
Clerks:			
1 Grade A	195.26	1170.55	
" " B	178.35	1071.35	
2nd Grade Men	41	977.72	
" " Women	29[illegible].04	693.52	
3rd " " Men	3509.43	837.10	

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					perts:
Pasta	71.73	18.86	430.38	113.16	
Confectionary	106.33		637.80		
Furnishing	74.47		446.82		3,453.22
Chemical	69.47	34.06	416.82	204.36	
Fur & Tanning	92.19	45.74	553.14	174.44	
Laundry	117.70		706.20		
BUILDING	66.83	36.00	400.98	216.00	
Engineering	95.37	37.89	572.22	227.34	
Heavy Metals	92.24		553.44		
Textiles	69 79	27.98	418.74	167.88	
Printing	88.00	21.46	528.00	128.76	
TRANSPORT	133.71		802.26		
Glass	60.75	32.30	364.50	193.80	

(b) Public Services:

Classif'n	Av Daily Wage	Total Weekly Salary	Weekly Food requirements
Workmen:			
Foreman	134.45	806.70	
1st Grade	117.54	705.29	
2nd Grade	107.56	645.46	
3rd Grade	94.66	567.96	3,453.22
Women	51.80	328.80	
Clerks:			
" Grade A	5017.36	1170.55	
" " B	4615.65	1076.35	
2nd Grade Men	4?	977.72	
" " Women	2972.84	693.52	
3rd " A Men	3589.43	837.40	
" " A Women	2479.50	578.46	3,453.22
" " B Men	3075.01	717.40	
" " B Women	1879.60	438.50	

(c) Banking

Classifi'n	Total Monthly Salary w.family allowance	Total Weekly salary w.family allowance	Weekly Food requirements
Managers	10256.00	2392.70	
ASST.MANAGERS	8257.00	1926.35	3,453.22
Other categories	7165.00	1671.60	
Clerks: Men	4585.00	1069.70	
" Women	3143.00	733.25	
Commissioners & Messengers	4187.000	976.80	
Lower Grades	2602.00	607.05	

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(d) Public Administration:

Grades		Monthly Salary w.family grant	Total weekly salary with family grant	Weekly Food requirements
IV	A	6916.00	1613.50	
V	A	5996.00	1398.85	
VI	A = B	5317.00	1240.45	
VII	A = B	4834.00	1128.75	3453.22
VIII	A = B	4532.00	1057.30	
XIII	C	4371.00	1019.75	
IX	A = B	4120.00	961.20	
IX	C	3981.00	928.75	
X	A = B	3807.00	888.15	
X	C	3656.00	852.95	
XI	A = B	3486.00	813.05	
XI	C	3300.00	769.90	
XII	A = B	2990.00	697.55	

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13 Chart of Black Market Prices in Naples from January to July

Items	Jan.	1pWil	Variation since Jan.	May	Variation since January
Bread	120.00	123.34	2.78	161.05	34.20
RICE	255.25	296.05	16.00	310.60	21.45
PASTA	243.00	247.22	1.70	301.03	23.86
BEANS	178.00	202.14	18.34	198.41	16.16
MEAT	224.95	294.80	31.05	222.82	.95
CHEESE	372.00	418.80	13.00	407.53	9.55
OIL	188.25	245.30	30.30	244.38	29.81
POTATOES	38.35	40.00	4.30	42.27	10.22
FISH	163.00	170.60	4.66	103.38	- 57.67
EGGS	21.40	23.00	7.47	17.59	- 21.66
MILK	20.00	29.65	48.25	31.81	59.05
SUGAR	231.16	342.52	48.17	284.88	23.24
LARD	295.70	352.62	19.25	308.98	4.49
VEGETABLES	38.20	44.60	16.75	27.31	- 39.88
FRUIT	21.00	22.30	11.50	29.62	48.10

ITEMS	June	Variation since January	JULY	Variation since January

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IX	A = B	4120.00	961.20
IX	C	3981.00	928.75
X	A = B	3807.00	888.15
X	C	3656.00	852.95
XI	A = B	3486.00	813.05
XI	C	3300.00	769.90
XII	A = B	2990.00	697.55

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13 Chart of Black Market Prices in Naples from January to July

Items	Jan.	April	Variation since Jan.	May	Variation since January
Bread	120.00	123.34	2.78	161.05	34.20
RICE	255.25	296.05	16.00	310.00	21.45
PASTA	243.00	247.22	1.70	301.03	23.86
BEANS	170.00	202.14	18.34	198.41	16.16
MEAT	224.95	294.80	31.05	222.82	.95
CHEESE	372.00	418.80	13.00	407.53	9.55
OIL	188.25	245.30	30.30	244.38	29.81
POTATOES	38.35	40.00	4.30	42.27	10.22
FISH	163.00	170.60	4.66	103.38	- 57.67
EGGS	21.40	23.00	7.47	17.59	- 21.66
MILK	20.00	29.65	48.25	31.81	59.05
SUGAR	231.16	342.52	48.17	284.88	23.24
LARD	295.70	352.62	19.25	308.98	4.49
VEGETABLES	38.20	44.60	16.75	27.31	- 39.88
FRUIT	21.00	22.30	11.50	29.62	48.10

ITEMS	June	Variation since January	JULY	Variation since January
BREAD	158.50	32.08	117.41	- 2.20
RICE	--	--	322.97	26.53
PASTA	316.31	26.05	277.84	14.34
BEANS	187.79	9.95	155.13	- 18.18
MEAT	223.71	- .55	224.07	- 0.39
CHEESE	383.13	2.99	387.05	4.05
OIL	251.27	33.48	296.27	57.38
POTATOES	31.21	-22.56	11.78	-225.55
FISH	102.61	-58.65	79.73	-104.43
EGGS	17.89	-19.62	16.57	- 15.23
MILK	32.08	0.40	31.93	59.65
SUGAR	288.27	24.70	272.31	17.81
LARD	353.97	19.70	369.80	26.06
VEGETABLES	31.60	-20.89	23.53	- 62.34
FRUIT	28.75	43.75	14.83	- 34.86

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AUTHORISED NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY

Up to 15th August 44

Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Rome	CORRIERE DI ROMA	Daily	PWB-Controlled	180,000
	AVANTI	"	Socialist	42,000
	UNITA	"	Communist	40,000
	IL POPOLO	"	Christian Democrat	23,000
	ITALIA LIBERA	"	Party of Action	28,000
	RICOSTRUZIONE	"	Demo. del Lavoro	23,000
	RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE	"	Liberal	23,000
	ITALIA NUOVA	"	Monarchist	10,000
	TEMPO	"	Independent	25,000
	VOCE REPUBBLICANA	"	Republican	20,000
	QUOTIDIANO	"	Catholic Action	13,000
	CORRIERE DELLO SPORT	"	Sport	2,000
	VOCE OPERAIA	Weekly	Catholic Communist	10,000
	PARTIGIANO	"	Partisans	10,000
	L'OPINIONE	"	Independent	5,000
	BATTAGLIE SINDACALI	"	Confederazione Generale del Lavoro	35,000
	UNIONE PROLETARIA	"	Sponsored by 20 left-wing groups	10,000
	LAVORO	Bi-Mon.	Sponsored by Monarchist groups	10,000
	GIORNALE DELL'AVIAZIONE	Weekly	Air Force Morale Sheet	10,000
	BUONA GUARDIA	"	Navy Morale Sheet	20,000
	DOMENICA	"	Political, literary	20,000
	COSMOPOLITA	"	Literary	20,000
	MERCURIO	Monthly	Literary	10,000
	INVENTARIO	Weekly	Artistic, literary	10,000
	PERSEO	Monthly	Literary	1,000
	BOLLETTINO UFFICIALE	Monthly	Catholic Action	2,500
	IL MAESTRO	Alt. Mon.	" "	4,000
	COLOMBO	Weekly	" "	5,000
	VITTORIOSO	"	Boys' Adventure Sheet Cath. Act.	20,000
	BOLLETTINO DI PIETRO CAVOUR	Monthly	Religious	500
	LA PAROLA DI DIO	Sunday leaflet	Religious	80,000
	REGINA DEGLI APOSTOLI	Monthly	Missionary Magazine	500
	[illegible]	"	"	10,500

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AVANTI	"	Socialist	42,000
UNITA	"	Communist	40,000
IL POPOLO	"	Christian Democrat	23,000
ITALIA LIBERA	"	Party of Action	28,000
RICOSTRUZIONE	"	Demo. del Lavoro	23,000
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE	"	Liberal	23,000
ITALIA NUOVA	"	Monarchist	10,000
TEMPO	"	Independent	25,000
VOCE REPUBBLICANA	"	Republican	20,000
QUOTIDIANO	"	Catholic Action	13,000
CORRIERE DELLO SPORT	"	Sport	2,000
VOCE OPERAIA	Weekly	Catholic Communist	10,000
PARTIGIANO	"	Partisans	10,000
L'OPINIONE	"	Independent	5,000
BATTAGLIE SINDACALI	"	Confederazione Generale del Lavoro	35,000
UNIONE PROLETARIA	"	Sponsored by 20 left-wing groups	10,000
LAVORO	Bi-Mon.	Sponsored by Monarchist groups	10,000
GIORNALE DELL'AVIATORE	Weekly	Air Force Morale Sheet	10,000
BUONA GUARDIA	"	Navy Morale Sheet	20,000
DOMENICA	"	Political, literary	20,000
COSMOPOLITA	"	Literary	20,000
MERCURIO	Monthly	Literary	10,000
INVENTARIO	Weekly	Artistic, literary	10,000
PERSONE	Monthly	Literary	1,000
BOLLETTINO UFFICIALE	Monthly	Catholic Action	2,500
IL MAESTRO	Alt. Mon.	" "	4,000
COLOMBO	Weekly	" "	5,000
VITTORIOSO	"	Boys' Adventure Sheet Cath. Act.	20,000
BOLLETTINO DI PIETRO CAVOUR	Monthly	Religious	500
LA PAROLA DI DIO	Sunday leaflet	Religious	80,000
REGINA DEGLI APOSTOLI	Monthly	Missionary Magazine	500
IL MESSAIA	"	" "	10,500
IL MONTE CARMELO	"	" "	1,200
THE PYLON	Quarterly	" "	5,000
CHARITAS	Monthly	Religious	1,500
ARA COELI	"	"	800
IL CROCIATO DELL' EUCARISTIA	"	"	5,000
SANTA LEGA PRO CLERO	Thrice-Mon.	"	6,000
KNIGHTS OF MALTA	Alt. Mon.	"	1,200
MESSAGGERO S. CUORE	Monthly	"	6,000
CUORE DI GESU' E LA FAMIGLIA	"	"	4,000

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Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
	ADVENIAT REGNUM TUUM	Ev. 4 Mon.	Religious	80,000
	IL POLICLINICO	Weekly	Medical	6,000
	CUORE E CIRCOLAZIONE	Monthly	"	500
	LA CLINICA OSTETRICA	"	"	1,000
	IL VALSALVA	"	"	800
	RIVISTA DI MALARIOLOGIA	Ev. 2 Mon.	"	900
	L'ATTUALITA MEDICA	Monthly	"	1,500
	ANNALI D'IGIENE	Monthly	"	1,000
	IL NOTARO	Bi-Mon.	Legal	3,000
	IL CORRIERE GIUDIZIARIO	Weekly	"	4,000
	LA SETTIMANA DELLA CASSAZIONE	"	"	2,000
	QUADERNI DI ARCHITETTURA	Bi-Mon.	Architectural	2,000
	URBANISTICA	"	Town Planning	800
	POLITICA ESTERA	"	Foreign Press Review	10,000
	IL PERIODICO DEGLI STATALI	"	Civil Service Organ	2,000
	RIVISTA ITALIANA DI RAGIONERIA	Quarterly	Accountant's Organ	2,000
	LA PREVIDENZA	Bi-Mon.	Insurance Organ	1,000
	L'ACQUA	Monthly	Hydraulics	1,800
	ATLANTE	Bi-Mon.	Geographical	10,000
	CUCINA ITALIANA	Monthly	Food Magazine	10,000
	LA CACCIA	Monthly	Shooting	6,000
	NOI DONNE	Bi- Mon.	Women's Interests	20,000
	CINEMODA	Weekly	Fashions	10,000
	VOCI	"	Radio	7,000
	L'AVVENTURA	"	Boys' Magazine	10,000
	GIRAMONDO	"	" "	7,000
	STAR	"	Films	25,000
	CINENOVELLE	"	Film novelettes	3,000
	CRONACHE SCOLASTICHE	Quarterly	School Teachers'	10,000
	DIRITTI DELLA SCUOLA	Monthly	School Organ	10,000
	LA VOCE DELLA SCUOLA	Ev. 20 days	School Organ	2,000
	CANTACHIARO	Weekly	Humorous	30.000
	RUGANTINO	Thrice-Weekly	"	5,000
	PASQUINO	Weekly	"	20,000
Naples	RISORGIMENTO	Daily	PCI-Controlled	120,000
	IL GIORNALE DEL POPOLO	"	Christian Democrat	15,000

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	ANNALI D'IGIENE	Monthly	"	1,000
	IL NOTARO	Bi-Mon.	Legal	3,000
	IL CORRIERE GIUDIZIARIO	Weekly	"	4,000
	LA SETTIMANA DELLA CASSAZIONE	"	"	2,000
	QUADERNI DI ARCHITETTURA	Bi-Mon.	Architectural	2,000
	URBANISTICA	"	Town Planning	800
	POLITICA ESTERA	"	Foreign Press Review	10,000
	IL PERIODICO DEGLI STATALI	"	Civil Service Organ	2,000
	RIVISTA ITALIANA DI RAGIONERIA	Quarterly	Accountant's Organ	2,000
	LA PREVIDENZA	Bi-Mon.	Insurance Organ	1,000
	L'ACQUA	Monthly	Hydraulics	1,800
	ATLANTE	Bi-Mon.	Geographical	10,000
	CUCINA ITALIANA	Monthly	Food Magazine	10,000
	LA CACCIA	Monthly	Shooting	6,000
	NOI DONNE	Bi- Mon.	Women's Interests	20,000
	CINEMONDO	Weekly	Fashions	10,000
	VOCI	"	Radio	7,000
	L'AVVENTURA	"	Boys' Magazine	10,000
	GIRAMONDO	"	" "	7,000
	STAR	"	Films	25,000
	CINENOVELLE	"	Film novelettes	3,000
	CRONACHE SCOLASTICHE	Quarterly	School Teachers'	10,000
	DIRITTI DELLA SCUOLA	Monthly	School Organ	10,000
	LA VOCE DELLA SCUOLA	Ev. 20 days	School Organ	2,000
	CANTACHIARO	Weekly	Humorous	30.000
	RUGANTINO	Thrice-Weekly	"	5,000
	PASQUINO	Weekly	"	20,000
Naples	RISORGIMENTO	Daily	PWB-Controlled	120,000
	IL GIORNALE DEL POPOLO	"	Christian Democrat	15,000
	LA VOCE	"	Communist-Socialist	50,000
	LIBERTA	Weekly	Liberal	50,000
	IL LAVORO D'ITALIA	"	Demo. del Lavoro	12,000
	AZIONE	"	Party of Action	50,000
	IL GIORNO	"	Demo.-Liberal	30,000
	BATTAGLIE SINDACALI	"	Confed. Generale del Lavoro	20,000
	IL DOMANI SOCIALE	"	Confed. Italiana di Lavoratori	20,000
	LA TRIBUNA DEI FERROVIERI	Bi-Mon.	Railwaymen's Trade Union	2,000
	LAVORATORE DEL MARE	Weekly	Seamen's Union	5,000
	PANORAMA	"	Independent	
	BOLLETTINO DELL'ISTITUTO SANATORIALE	Monthly	Medical Review o	500

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Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
	IL PROGRESSO MEDICO	Monthly	Official Medical	2,000
	FOGLIO ANNUNZI LEGALI DELLA PREFETTURA	Bi-Mon.	Legal Notices	1,000
	GIUSTIZIA	Weekly	Legal	5,000
	CILENTO	Weekly	Art Review	10,000
	RENDICONTO DELLA SOCIETA REALE	Yearly	Royal Society of Scientists	500
	IL PROFUGO	Monthly	Literary Review	2,000
	ARETHUSA	"	"	2,000
	STOA	"	Scientific, pol.	500
	GIOVENTU	Monthly	School Paper	500
	LIBERA SCUOLA	Bi-Mon.	Teachers' Organ	5,000
	SOLIDARIETA	Monthly	Educational	5,000
	LA PAUA	Weekly	High School Organ	15,000
	BOLLETTINO ECCLESIASTICO DELL'ARCHIDIOCESI DI NAPOLI	Monthly	Church Notices	2,500
	GIORNALE DEI RAGAZZI	Weekly	Children's Paper	15,000
NOTE: IL GIORNO authorized to publish 30,000 - 4 page edition				
Salerno	LA LIBERTA	Weekly	Committee of Libera-	5,000
	IL LAVORO	"	Socialist (tion	7,000
	[illegible]	"	Demo. del Lavoro	3,000
	L'ORA DEL POPOLO	"	Christian Democrat	7,000
	ALBA REPUBBLICANA	"	Action Party	5,000
	LA VERITA	"	Religious	1,000
	DON CHISCIOTTE	Bi-Mon.	Humorous	15,000
	LA RIVOLUZIONE	Weekly	Communist	2,000
Fratte-maggiore	IL PELLEGRINO	Monthly	San Rocco Parish	5000
Sorrento	LA RIVIERA	Weekly	Catholic	15,000
LUCERA	AZIONE DEMOCRATICA	Weekly	I [illegible] News	2,000
Bari	GAZZETTA DEL MEZZO - GIORNO	Daily	Non-Controlled	70,000
	L'IDEA LIBERALE	Weekly	Demo-Liberal	15,000
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Communist	35,000

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	CIMENTO	Weekly	Art Review	10,000
	RENDICONTO DELLA SOCIETA REALE	Yearly	Royal Society of Scientists	500
	IL FALCFUGO	Monthly	Literary Review	2,000
	ARETHUSA	"	"	2,000
	STOA	"	Scientific, pol.	500
	GIOVENTU	Monthly	School Paper	500
	LIBERA SCUOLA	Bi-Mon.	Teachers' Organ	5,000
	SOLIDARIETA	Monthly	Educational	5,000
	LA FIAMMA	Weekly	High School Organ	15,000
	BOLLETTINO ECCLESIASTICO DELL'ARCHIDIOCESI DI NAPOLI	Monthly	Church Notices	2,500
	GIORNALE DEI RAGAZZI	Weekly	Children's Paper	15,000

NOTE: IL GIORNO authorized to publish 30,000 - 2 page edition

Salerno	LA LIBERTA	Weekly	Committee of Libera-	5,000
	IL LAVORO	"	Socialist (tion	7,000
	[illegible]	"	Democ. del Lavoro	3,000
	L'ORA DEL POPOLO	"	Christian Democrat	7,000
	ALBA REPUBBLICANA	"	Action Party	5,000
	LA VERITA	"	Religious	1,000
	DON CHISCIOTTE	Bi-Mon.	Humorous	15,000
	LA RINASCITA	Weekly	Communist	2,000
Bratta-maggiore	IL PELLEGRINO	Monthly	San Rocco Parish	500
Sorrento	LA RIVIERA	Weekly	Catholic	15,000
LUCERA	AZIONE DEMOCRATICA	Weekly	[illegible] News	2,000
Bari	GAZZETTA DEL MEZZO - GIORNO	Daily	Non-Controlled	70,000
	L'IDEA LIBERALE	Weekly	Demo-Liberal	15,000
	CIVILTA PROLETARIA	"	Communist	35,000
	ITALIA DEL POPOLO	"	Partito d'Azione	15,000
	IL RISVEGLIO	"	Christian Democrat	12,000
	AVANTI	"	Socialist	20,000
	LA RASSEGNA	"	Independent	12,000
	IL SECONDO RISORGIMENTO	"	Youth Organ	5,000
	GIOCONDA	"	Women's Magazine	
	RACCONTI	Bi-Mon.	Stories	
	GRILLO PARLANTE	"	Humorous	10,000
	FIAMMA	Monthly	Def. Service	6,000
	L'ECO	Bi-Mon.	Foreign Press Review	3,000
	RADICANZONI	Monthly	Musical	5,000
	PENSIERO E VITA	Bi-Mon.	Religious	
	VITA CARMELITANA	Monthly	"	500
	L'OPERAIO	Weekly	" (Workers)	3,000

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Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
	EDUCARE	Monthly	Religious	1,500
	DOMENICA RELIGIOSA	"	"	8,000
	LA FAMIGLIA	Bi-Mon.	"	10,000
	BOLLETTINO DIOCESANO	Monthly	"	
	L'AURORA SERAFICA	Montly	"	5,000
Casmassi	LA CROCE	Bi-Mon.	Religious	700
Molfetta	MILES CHRISTI	Bi-Mon.	SEMINAR Periodical	1,500
Foggia	L'AMICO DELTERZIARIO	Monthly	Religious	600
Taranto	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Monarchist	
	LA RINASCITA	"	Demo-Liberal	
	FORZE UNITE	"	Committee of Liberation	3,000
	GIUSTIZIA SOCIALE	"	Demo-Christain	5,000
Lecce	LIBERA VOCE	Weekly	Party of Action	
	IL SALENTO	"	Demo-Liberal	
	IL TRIBUNO SALLENTINO	"	Socialist	3,000
	DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO	"	Partito del Lavoro	4,000
	IL LAVORATORE DEL SALENTO	"	Communist	4,000
	LA BOTTEGA	"	News Sheet	5,000
	ITALIA	"	Army Morale Sheet	
	LA FIAMMA	Monthly	Religious	600
	RITORNO	Monthly	Literary	150
Andria	L'IDEA DI ANDRIA	Monthly	Local News	
Brindisi	L'UNIONE	Monthly	Monarchist	
Potenza	L'ORDINE	Thrice-Mon.	Demo-Christain	2,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Monthly	Non-Party	1,000
	AZIONE PROLETARIA	Weekly	Communist	2,000
	IL GAZZETTINO	Bi-Mon.	(Has local authority to publish)	
Muro Lucano	RINASCITA	Bi-Mon.	News Sheet	4,000
CAtanzaro	NUOVA CALABRIA	Daily	News Sheet	8,000
	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Communist	6,500
	CALABRIA AVANTI	"	Socialist	6,000
	L'IDEA CRISTIANA	"	Christain Democrat	8,000

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Molfetta	MILES CHRISTI	Bi-Mon.	SEMINAR Periodical	1,500
Foggia	L'AMICO DELTERZIARIO	Monthly	Religious	600
Taranto	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Monarchist	
	LA RINASCITA	"	Demo-Liberal	
	FORZE UNITE	"	Committee of Liberation	3,000
	GIUSTIZIA SOCIALE	"	Demo-Christain	5,000
Lecce	LIBERA VOCE	Weekly	Party of Action	
	IL SALENTO	"	Demo-Liberal	
	IL TRIBUNO SALLENTINO	"	Socialist	3,000
	DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO	"	Partito del Lavoro	4,000
	IL LAVORATORE DEL SALENTO	"	Communist	4,000
	LA BOTTEGA	"	News Sheet	5,000
	ITALIA	"	Army Morale Sheet	
	LA FIAMMA	Monthly	Religious	600
	RITORNO	Monthly	Literary	150
Andria	L'IDEA DI ANDRIA	Monthly	Local News	
Brindisi	L'UNIONE	Monthly	Monarchist	
Potenza	L'ORDINE	Thrice-Mon.	Demo-Christain	2,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Monthly	Non-Party	1,000
	AZIONE PROLETARIA	Weekly	Communist	2,000
	IL GAZZETTINO	Bi-Mon.	(Has local authority to publish)	
Muro Lucano	RINASCITA	Bi-Mon.	News Sheet	4,000
CAtanzaro	NUOVA CALABRIA	Daily	News Sheet	8,000
	LA VOCE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Communist	6,500
	CALABRIA AVANTI	"	Socialist	6,000
	L'IDEA CRISTIANA	"	Christain Democrat	8,000
	IL RINNOVAMENTO	"	Liberal Democrat	4,000
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	"	Republican	4,000
	LA VETRINA DELLA CULTURA	Monthly	Cultural	3,000
	LA CALABRIA GIUDIZIARIA	"	Legal	2,000
Vibo Valentia	IL LAVORO	Bi- Mon.	Labor-Democrat	1,000
NICASTRO	IL PROLETARIO	Weekly	Communist	2,000
	LA CALABRIA	"	Demo-Liberal	2,000

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Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Reggio-Calabria	IL TEMPO	Daily	News Sheet	12,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Weekly	Communist	4,000
	L'AZIONE	"	Action Party	3,000
	DEMOCRAZIA	"	Labor Democrat	2,500
	VOCE DELLA CALABRIA	"	Christain Democrat	8,000
	LA LUCE	"	Socialist	4,000
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	"	Confed. of Labor	8,000
	IL COMMERCIO CALABRESE	"	Commercial	3,000
Cosenza	ITALIA NUOVA	Daily	News sheet	5,000
	ORDINE PROLETARIO	Weekly	Communist	4,000
	LA PAROLE SOCIALISTA	"	Socialist	5,000
	EMANCIPAZIONE	"	Action Party	3,000
	DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA	"	Christain Democrat	2,500
	CALABRIA DEMOCRATICA	"	Liberal	3,000
	CIVILTA	Bi-Mon.	Catholic Church	1,000
	CALABRIA MEDICA	Monthly	Medical Society	1,500
	SCUOLA COSENTINA	Monthly	Teachers' Society	1,000
	L'AGRICOLTURA CALABRESE	Bi-Mon.	Agric. Assoc.	1,000
	LA VESPA	Weekly	Humorous	500
Castro-villari	LA VOCE LIBERALE	Weekly	Liberal	500
Palermo	GIORNALE DI SICILIA	Daily	PWB-Controlled	50,000
	L'AZIONE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Party of Action	3,000
	LA VOCE DEI COMUNISTI	"	Communist	5,000
	POPOLO E LIBERTA	"	Christain Democrat	6,000
	L'ORA NUOVA	"	Demo. del Lavoro	3,000
	LA VOCE SOCIALISTA	"	Socialist	5,000
	BOLLETTINO DEL LAVORO PER LA SICILIA	Monthly	Labor Office Bulletin	1,000
	SICILIA AGRICOLA	Monthly	Lega Agricoltori	2,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Weekly	United Syndicates	2,500
	FORO SICILIANO	Monthly	Legal	2,000
	LA LEGGE	Monthly	Legal, jurisprudence	1,000
	ECONOMIA SICILIANA	Bi-Mon.	Economic	2,000
	GIORNALE DI MEDICINA	Monthly	Scientific	1,000
	SCIENZA E UMANITA	Monthly	Scientific, educational	500
	BOLLETTINO DELLA SOCIETA DEI CONCERTI DEL	Bi-Mon.	Musical Sheet	500

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	VOCE DELLA CALABRIA	"	Christain Democrat	8,000
	LA LUCE	"	Socialist	4,000
	L'AMICO DEL POPOLO	"	Confed. of Labor	8,000
	IL COMMERCIO CALABRESE	"	Commercial	3,000
Cosenza	ITALIA NUOVA	Daily	News sheet	5,000
	ORDINE PROLETARIO	Weekly	Communist	4,000
	LA PAROLA SOCIALISTA	"	Socialist	5,000
	EMANCIPAZIONE	"	Action Party	3,000
	DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA	"	Christain Democrat	2,500
	CALABRIA DEMOCRATICA	"	Liberal	3,000
	CIVILTA	Bi-Mon.	Catholic Church	1,000
	CALABRIA MEDICA	Monthly	Medical Society	1,500
	SCUOLA COSENTINA	Monthly	Teachers' Society	1,000
	L'AGRICOLTURA CALABRESE	Bi-Mon.	Agric. Assoc.	1,000
	LA VESPA	Weekly	Humorous	500
Castro-villari	LA VOCE LIBERALE	Weekly	Liberal	500
Palermo	GIORNALE DI SICILIA	Daily	PWB-Controlled	50,000
	L'AZIONE DEL POPOLO	Weekly	Party of Action	3,000
	LA VOCE DEI COMUNISTI	"	Communist	5,000
	POPOLO E LIBERTA	"	Christain Democrat	6,000
	L'ORA NUOVA	"	Demo. del Lavoro	3,000
	LA VOCE SOCIALISTA	"	Socialist	5,000
	BOLLETTINO DEL LAVORO PER LA SICILIA	Monthly	Labor Office Bulletin	1,000
	SICILIA AGRICOLA	Monthly	Lega Agricoltori	2,000
	IL LAVORATORE	Weekly	United Syndicates	2,500
	FORO SICILIANO	Monthly	Legal	2,000
	LA LEGGE	Monthly	Legal, jurisprudence	1,000
	ECONOMIA SICILIANA	Bi-Mon.	Economic	2,000
	GIORNALE DI MEDICINA	Monthly	Scientific	1,000
	SCIENZA E UMANITA	Monthly	Scientific, educational	500
	BOLLETTINO DELLA SOCIETA DEI CONCERTI DEL CONSERVATORIO	Bi-Mon.	Musical Sheet	500
	LA NUOVA CRITICA	Monthly	Literary, artistic	1,000
	NOVELLA SETTIMANALE	Weekly	Light reading	2,000
	RADIO RIVISTA	Weekly	Radio review	3,000
	LA DOMENICA SPORTIVA	Weekly	Sport	1,000
	LA VOCE CATTOLICA	Bi-Mon.	Religious	3,000
	AI NOSTRI AMICI	Monthly	Religious	2,000
	IL BECCO GIALLO	Weekly	Satirical	10,000
Catania	CORRIERE DI SICILIA	Daily	PWB-Controlled	30,000
	Bol. S.I.L. SOC. MED. QUIRUG.	Qtly.	Medical	200
Trapani	LA GAZZETTA DEL POPOLO	Bi-Weekly	News Sheet	1,000
	BOLLETTINO MEDICO	Qtly.	Medical	300
Enna	IL SOLCO	Thrice-Wkly	News Sheet	2,000

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Locality	Name	Periodic	Character	Circulation
Caltanis-setta	LA VITA SICILIANA	Bi-Weekly	News Sheet	2,000
Ragusa	LA GAZZETTA	Bi-Weekly	News Sheet	5,000
	VITA NUOVA	Monthly	Literary	300
Messina	NOTIZIARIO DI MESSINA	Daily	News Sheet	10,000
Alcamo	ALCIONE	Bi-Mon.	Art, literary	1,000
Cagliari	L'UNIONE SARDA	Daily	News Sheet	30,000
Sassari	RISCOSSA	Bi-Mon.	Independent	10,000
	L'ISOLA	Daily	News Sheet	30,000
	LIBERTA	Weekly	Catholic	7,000
Nuoro	L'ORTOBENE	Bi-Mon.	Catholic	9,000
Oristano	LA SARDEGNA CATTOLICA	Bi-Mon.	Catholic	5,000
	ARBOREA	Monthly	"	5,000

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APPENDIX II

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EDUCATION

1. Report on Secondary Schools (High Schools) in Liberated Italy
(By an Italian Inspector of Education)

The Ministry for National Education is now known as the Ministry of Public Instruction. This change in title explains very fully a change in outlook. The word education in Italy has a broader meaning than the word instruction, for it refers to training in manners and in character. Instruction, on the other hand, refers to education in the English sense of the word and, therefore, it can be summised that the Italians are returning to their old system which was the one prevalent everywhere on the Continent before the advent of the totalitarian regimes. Only this year the Minister for Education, Signor Omodeo, Rector of the University of Naples, reintroduced the system of public examinations in the Secondary schools after they had been abandoned for some time past by the Fascist regime. There was a violent reaction for the students claimed, not unreasonably, that they had not been warned of this innovation and that, in any case, owing to the war, many of them had lost weeks, if not months, of essential training. This agitation was backed by the Demo-Christains because they believed that the public examinations would curtail the independence of the religious schools. When De Ruggiero replaced Omodeo he modified Omodeo's ordinance to the point that it virtually ceased to be valid.

The secondary schools in this country are of various types. Firstly, the "Classical and Scientific Liceo" which prepares students for the Universities and the liberal professions. Secondly, "L'Instituto Magistrale" which are training schools for elementary school teachers and preparatory for the training of secondary school teachers, and lastly, "Instituto Tecnico" which are commercial schools preparing students for business or to be chartered accountants. This briefly, summarises the secondary school system in Italy introduced by the Fascist regime.

2. Education under Fascism

In the early days of the Fascist Regime Giovanni Gentile, Minister for Education, introduced the "Esame di Stato" or matriculation which varied according to whether it was applied to an ordinary Secondary school, a training college or commercial school. This examination was conducted by special commissions of teachers who came from other districts in order to avoid favoritism and to give the whole operation a certain seriousness. This reform, which is known as the Gentile Reform, met with a great deal of opposition, but backed by the dictatorial powers of Mussolini, it was finally imposed. In theory the innovation was excellent and should have proved of real value to Italian culture. Unfortunately many teachers used political influence to become examiners and obtain additional salaries and eventually many allowed themselves to become corrupted and to give special facilities to students for political reasons and against cash payment.

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missed that the Italians are returning to their old system which was the one prevalent everywhere on the Continent before the advent of the totalitarian regimes. Lately this year the Minister for Education, Signor Omodeo, Rector of the University of Naples, reintroduced the system of public examinations in the Secondary schools after they had been abandoned for some time past by the Fascist regime. There was a violent reaction for the students claimed, not unreasonably, that they had not been warned of this innovation and that, in any case, owing to the war, many of them had lost weeks, if not months, of essential training. This agitation was backed by the Demo-Christains because they believed that the public examinations would curtail the independence of the religious schools. When De Ruggiero replaced Omodeo he modified Omodeo's ordinance to the point that it virtually ceased to be valid.

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Gentili was succeeded in office by Giuseppe Bottai who developed the ideas of his predecessor. Bottai undertook to Fascistise the whole system of education in Italy on the principles that "children should prepare to be soldiers and not scientists" and that "the criticism of intelligent people is harmful to the regime". He, therefore, issued the famous "Carta della Scuola" or Second Charter of which the two essential points were the abolition of the "Esame di Stato" and the greater freedom which was granted to private schools and institutions.

3. The Abolition of Examinations

The "Esame di Stato" were abolished and children, instead, were to be examined by their own teachers at the end of their last year at school. This reform, though

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practical in theory, was absurd in practice since teachers always were inclined to favor their own pupils if only for reasons of professional status. It was greeted with joy by parents of stupid of idle children whose off-spring could now enter the liberal professions without any difficulty. Another result was that the number of members of learned professions who were out of work was considerable. In fact it has been suggested that the Abyssinian war was fought in order to give an outlet to thousands of these people who could not find a job.

4. The Greater Freedom of the Private School

Private schools which, in countries like Great Britain and America, are frequently among the best available, in Italy are only too often the refuge of failures from the State schools. Most of the private schools in Italy are in the hands of religious orders; others are under the direction of individuals who are in the main of a rather inferior type.

The Fascist regime gave those schools the same status as the State Institutes in order to gain the support of the Church. In many of the schools run for profit it became a practice to pass as many students as possible through the examinations and even to coach them in the questions they were going to be asked. Eventually, this practice spread to the State schools and most examinations became a farce.

5. Abolition of Written Examinations

When the war began the Fascist Government abolished written examinations for all students who were considered suitable for admission to the Universities or graduate colleges. It may be added that, by then, private schools had long ago abandoned examinations of any kind. Since admission to the Universities meant exemption from military service, it can be imagined what type of students were to be seen. In commenting on the net results of the Fascist educational system, it can be seen why the youth of Italy has become idle, sceptic and without direction. Mussolini's propaganda presented to the world a splendid program of physical education which was in actual fact a bluff. The vast majority of pupils in Italian schools had no facilities whatsoever for sport. Moreover, even the training to be good Fascists was a complete failure since few, if any, of the children absorbed Mussolini's ideas or ideals.

6. [illegible] Italy.

Under the new regime, Omodeo set out to reform education. He reintroduced the end-of-school examinations but they were to be held by teachers of the pupils who were to be examined, under the direction of a University Professor or of a teacher from a State school but belonging to a different organisation. Moreover, students from recognised private institutes had to send their pupils to one of the State schools for examination. Gradually, written examinations were reintroduced on all the subjects which had been studied by the candidate. The Omodeo ordinances

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De Ruggiero, in order to pacify public opinion, modified Omodeo(s report by deciding that the examinations would deal only with the last years work and the only written paper would be a test on the Italian language. Also, recognised private institutions would be allowed to appoint their own Examination Boards presided by an outside professor or teacher. This last amendment was greeted with the greatest satisfaction by the Dame Christains and the private institutions. De Ruggiero's regulations are being criticised by serious educationalists on the following grounds: 1. That the autonomy granted to private institutions will tend

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to further corruption and prompting in examinations; 2. That by reducing the written examinations to one paper, most of the faults of the Fascist regime with regard to selection of University candidates will reappear.

7. Written Tests

The only questions for the written examinations of the secondary schools and training colleges were as follows: For the secondary schools, "Rome is freed let us plan for the future", for the training colleges, an obstruse comment by Pasquale Villari was the subject of the essay. The criticisms made of these two questions was that they resembled very much the questions set under the Fascist regime. When the examination papers were inspected it was not surprising to find that the standard was very low given the fact that most of the candidates are undernourished and have had a very confused education. The level of Italian was particularly bad, sentences being confused and full of expressions in dialect. Many of the pupils used the empty complicated and boastful style of rhetoric which was current in the days of Fascism.

8. Shortage of Books - and Stationery.

Education in this country is being hampered by a shortage of books, paper and other necessities for study. Moreover, Fascist textbooks still have to be used because no new textbooks are available. Another effect of Fascism is that a vast majority of the teachers are ignorant and still imbued with Fascist ideas which they conceal for fear of epuration. This attitude is rather astonishing because, under Fascism, intellectuals were persecuted and most teachers were anti-Fascists. Now they seem to share the attitude of so many Italians which is always to be against the Government.

9. Italian Youth of Today

After having been brought up under the intellectual and moral restrictions of Fascism and then having suffered the disorganisation and confusion brought about by the war, the youth of Italy is bewildered and ignorant. It is tragic to relate that most of them are completely ignorant of the more vital aspects of the history of their own country. If they have any political ideas at all they are extremists. They favor either the Monarchist point of view or tend to be communists in a confused kind of way. If they are Monarchists they are imbued with a curious spirit of revenge, revenge for the humiliations which they believe their country has endured at the hands of the Allies or the Six Parties. They resent very much the fact that young Italian women seem to prefer the company of Allied soldiers. They feel humiliated because of their poverty and because of the restrictions which it imposes on their lives. In these conditions it is not very surprising that they work badly and assimilate knowledge with the greatest difficulty

10. General Considerations

These boys and girls, disillusioned at a time when they should be most optimistic and active, take no real interest in life. They are in no way inclined to participate in the war effort and the idea of military service appals them.

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10. General Considerations

These boys and girls, disillusioned at a time when they should be most optimistic and active, take no real interest in life. They are in no way inclined to participate in the war effort and the idea of military service appalls them. Indeed they make every effort to avoid it. One curious manifestation of the moment is that both the boys and girls seem to hate water and pay no attention whatsoever to their appearance. In all justice it must be said that, since soap costs 150 lire a cake if it comes from Allied sources and 100 lire a cake if it is an Italian product, cleanliness is not easily attained. Discipline is bad due, not only to general conditions, but because many of the male teachers have been replaced by women, and many of the regular women teachers have been replaced by incompetent auxiliary teachers.

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8 SEP 1944

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY NO. 32

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
UNIT 12 APO 512

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY SEPTEMBER 2 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 32

PART I SUMMARY

The visit of Mr. Churchill to Italy and his conversations with Signor Bonomi, Marshal Badoglio and members of the Italian Cabinet, held the attention of politically minded Italians during the last week. For the first time since the Armistice the isolation that had surrounded Italy had been broken. For nearly a year Italy, Italians pointed out, had had no direct contacts with members of Allied governments. Her only contacts with the Allies were through the machinery of the Armistice, through the Allied Control Commission. After it had been announced that Mr. Churchill had arrived in Italy, speculation was rife whether the Prime Minister would meet members of the Italian Government. It was with a genuine sense of relief that Italians learned that the Prime Minister had had conversations with Sig. Bonomi and had met members of the Italian Cabinet, as they felt that in this way it would be possible to dispel many misunderstandings. In effect, Italians felt that the Prime Minister's visit marked the beginning of a new era in Anglo-Italian relations. Naturally the democratic elements hoped that his conversations with Italian Ministers would give him a first hand picture of the present plight of Italy, and would prepare the way for a change in status. They hoped that as a result Mr. Churchill would lend his support to the Italian Government's request for lend-lease, that U.N.R.R.A. might work in favor of Italy, and that the Italian divisions at the front might be increased and armed by the Allies. Some even dared to hope that Italy might be given the status of an Ally. Italians in their present mood are quick to seize on the smallest event as significant, and hence for several days there was much speculation as to the content of the conversations between the British Prime Minister and Bonomi, Badoglio and the Lieutenant-General. Some Italians were disturbed that Mr. Churchill should have lunch with Bonomi and Badoglio together and immediately came to [illegible] that the British Government wanted Badoglio to be re-

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sentatives in Italy to do everything in their power to alleviate the food situation. They further commented on the warm note of friendliness underlying the message, while many welcomed the frankness with which he reminded people that they would inevitably have to pay for the mistakes of a regime which had declared war on England and France when these countries were at their weakest. The visit and the message undoubtedly served to allay many suspicions and to prepare the ground for a franker, more fundamental understanding between Italy and England.

Hardly had the visit of Mr. Churchill come to an end than Mr. Atlee arrived in Rome together with the Labor Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This visit has already awakened considerable interest, particularly among members of the Socialist Party and the Party of Action. Members of the left-wing parties are glad to have the opportunity of establishing direct contact with the most authoritative spokesman of British labor. There are currents in the Italian Socialist Party which are apprehensive of the alliance made with the Communist Party. These Italian Socialists tend to look to London for help and would welcome the emergence of a strong, independent Socialist Party of moderate tendencies, not unlike the Labor Party. They remember their contacts with British Labor representatives in the past at International Congresses, and they are happy to note that Italy has the honor of being the first country in liberated Europe where it has been possible to re-establish these contacts. Inevitably the coincidence of the visit of Mr. Atlee with that of the British and American Trade Union representatives has served to give the impression that the democracies are determined to see the rights of labor restored. Great hopes are placed by Italian labor leaders on these first contacts. The Socialists are preoccupied that by their close association with the Communists they may forfeit the good will of the Allied Labor representatives, but all are ready to recognize that this first visit marks the first step towards the re-organization of International Labor organizations. These delegates have been hailed by the press as the Ambassadors of labor. The Party of Action is hoping that the Allied delegates may favor their thesis that the Unions should be less political in structure than in the C.G.I.L.

The official reports given by the Regional Commissioners at the A.C.C. on their work during the past month aroused considerable interest, particularly as members of the Italian press were allowed to attend. The complaint was made, however, that the press reports were

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food into the country during the next few months owing to the demands on shipping elsewhere, but they find it difficult to understand why more cannot be done to organize the distribution of food within the country. They realise there is a shortage of petrol, but they complain that more could be done if transport were taken out of the hands of private companies and pooled under the direction of the government and if a greater freedom were permitted to Italians to bring food from the country into the cities, making use of horse transport and bicycles. They maintain that if greater freedom of movement were allowed, many people would be ready to walk into the country and fetch food for themselves. There have been several complaints in Rome that bread is being badly baked and as a result is more watery than it should be. The implication is that the bakers are hoarding flower to sell on the black market.

Count Sforza made a speech on Sunday, August 20th, in which he outline his views on Foreign policy. The fact that almost the entire cabinet attended the speech and was present on the stage lent the occasion a greater significance. It was interesting to note the reactions of the public. They cheered his friendly allusions to the Vatican, and one had the impression that the Church had greatly increased its influence during the last few months. The audience was much more nationalistic than might have been expected. When Sforza said that the Dodecanese Islands would be given back to Greece; there was applause. When he proposed that the city of Fiume should be internationalized, and made the seat of a future League of Nations, there were a few dissenting voices. When he suggested that the port of Trieste should be internationalized there was considerable heckling. The mention of France evoked considerable applause, and one had the impression that here as elsewhere there is a mounting sympathy for France among the educated classes in Italy. When Sforza deplored Mussolini's attack on France in 1940, he was interrupted by an Italian who exclaimed that the King was responsible. A violent anti-monarchical demonstration then ensued, which lasted about five minutes. Sforza who had not provoked this interruption was unable to control it. This evidence of anti-monarchical sympathies was of interest because it originated from a right-wing audience.

During the week there were other signs of the temper of the people in their attitude towards the monarchy. The 6 parties composing the Committee of National Liberation organized a demonstration in front of the Palazzo Farnese in celebration of the fall of Paris. The demonstration was interesting and moving in that it differed from similar demonstrations organized by the Fascists before the war. Not much [illegible] was given, and the crowd gathered together slowly, almost cas-

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England in 1940, and regarded this emblem as offensive in view of the particular manifestation taking place. A Communist mounted to the balcony, rolled up the Italian Flag and placed the red flag by its side. The crowd cheered enthusiastically? Then a carabiniere appeared, seized hold of the red flag and threw it at the crowd. The anger of the people was rising. A scuffle ensued, and the Communists succeeded in entering the police headquarters and reinstating the red flag, but this time they placed the French flag and the Italian flag (without the emblem of Savoy) side by side. The crowd was then pacified. Later it was reported that the demonstrators on marching through the city insisted on pulling down the Italian flag with the emblem of Savoy from other buildings. A similar incident had occurred a few days previously when a mass was being held to commemorate those who had been massacred by the Germans at the Fosse Ardeatine. On this occasion a coffin in front of the altar had been draped with the Italian flag. The working class crowd objected, and some people rushed forward to pull the flag away. One woman tried to protect the flag, but she was overwhelmed and the flag removed. There is no doubt that these incidents are significant of the rising hostility to the monarchy among the working classes.

Bonomi has given further directives to Sforza for epuration, emphasizing the necessity of acting swiftly and striking at those principally responsible.

The C.G.I.L. has recommended its members to join the C.G.I.L. Thus the split in the trade unions has been brought to an end, and it looks as if syndical unity will be achieved.

The Christian Democrat newspaper, "Il Popolo", in Rome has complained that Communists assaulted and damaged the premises of the party at Taranto. The Communists have issued a statement to the effect that they have made inquiries and found that this incident was due to irresponsible elements. Strict orders have been given, it appears, to Communists to avoid incidents of this kind. Togliatti addressed a gathering of Communist women in Rome on Sunday, in which he declared that he hoped they would be allowed to vote for the Constituent Assembly.

Reactions to the Fifth Army Radio have been obtained from different Provinces and are included in an Appendix.

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8 SEP 1944

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No 12 APO 512

CONFIDENTIAL

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy September 2nd 1944

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APPENDIX I FLORENCE

APPENDIX II REACTIONS TO 5TH ARMY RADIO

Explanation of Reliability rating

Source (Reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No 13 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy September 2nd, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - No 32.

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Press comment on Mr. Churchill's visit to Italy not unnaturally concentrated on the Prime Minister's conversation with Bonomi and the possible benefits - Lease Lend, UNRRA, arms for the CIL, etc. - which might result for Italy. The news of Mr. Churchill's friendly discussion, both with Bonomi and with other Cabinet Ministers, was very favourably received and many papers expressed the hope that the visit might mark the beginning of a new and happier phase in Anglo-Italian relations. Particular attention was devoted to a statement by the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph that one million quintals of wheat would be sent to Italy to help tide over the supply difficulties this winter.

The only aspect of the visit which received some unfavourable comment was the inclusion of Badoglio in the official lunch party at the Embassy. "La Punta" (the youth supplement of the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo") remarked that Churchill evidently liked "fritti misti". However most papers, including even the violently anti-Badoglio "Voce Repubblicana" admitted that Churchill would have a great deal to discuss with the man who had signed the armistice.

Ricostruzione, the paper of Bonomi's own party, Democrazia del Lavoro, recalled Bonomi's presence at international conferences in 1921-22 and expressed the hope "this position might be reconquered".

Mr. Churchill's visit to the Pope was given prominence by all papers. In particular, the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo" published a leading article by Guido Gonella, recalling that when Hitler visited Rome in 1938, he was not able to see

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2 - Opinion of a Minister -

The Minister of Justice, Tupini, said that all the Ministers were greatly impressed by Churchill. He seemed the embodiment of the democratic spirit, simple and cordial. His physical appearance contrasted somewhat with their expectations. They had imagined him bigger than he is, also he was a little more bent than they had visualised. But if age had begun to make a mark on his physique nothing could have been more alert and vivacious than his face and particularly his eyes. They found him much more lively than the average Englishman, quick in gesticulation and movement. (Piuttosto meridionale".)

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The Italian Ministers were very moved to meet the man who in 1940 embodied in himself the aspirations and hopes of a whole world of people who longed for liberty and saw it everywhere being browbeaten and suffering a slow extinction. They have great hopes that this personal contact, which was most cordial, will result in some concrete advantages for Italy.

3 - a member of the Action Party

In conversation with a PWB officer a very active member of the Partito d'Azione [illegible] said that the people welcomed this visit in the hope that it might result in a better understanding of Italian problems. However, the fact that Mr. Churchill received Bonomi together with Badoglio caused much dismay. This was taken as a clear indication that England continues to attach high political value to Badoglio, and through him to the King or the Monarchy. He said that this feeling was particularly strong in the North, especially in Florence, the first Italian city in whose liberation Italian patriots had played a great party. The city was already well organised, with a Mayor, a Prefect, transportation system etc (see Appendix) This of course does not suit the monarchists who rely for strength on support from abroad. Sig. Phillipson has tried to start in Florence the same intrigues as in Naples and Rome. He disapproved of Fioraccini's appointment as Mayor, and is known to have said that the old Florentine aristocracy should be given consideration. The possibility that these reactionary currents may receive the support of the higher Allied authorities is cause for concern. The monarchical party has more funds than any other party. It is composed of the wealthy aristocracy, and practically disposed of the national wealth. In the minds of the people these facts link up with the favour which Mr. Churchill bestowed on Marshal Badoglio in receiving him with Bonomi, and they assume an unwelcome significance

4 Mr. Churchill's visit to the Pope: Guido Gonella

According to Guido Gonella, editor of "Il Popolo" the reaction in Vatican circles to Mr. Churchill's visit to the Pope is one of great satisfaction. They are enthusiastic towards him and found him personally pleasant and easy to converse with. Dr. Gonella made the comparison between

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The Pope was impressed with the simplicity of Mr. Churchill's behaviour, which was apparently in marked contrast to the pompous manner of the Germans.

The use of the words "affable cordiality" by the Osservatore Romano is considered very significant. According to Dr. Gonella Vatican protocol excludes any such informal phrases, and the fact that the Osservatore Romano uses it in their official release shows that the Pope himself wished to underline the character of the meeting.

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As to the subjects which were discussed there is no doubt that the object was the exchange of views on future problems, the Pope stressing his desire for a peace without retribution or vindictiveness "not as a sympathiser with the Germans, which he is not."

"Churchill considers Italy as midway between France and Germany; Germany as a total enemy and France deserving the easiest peace because of the greatest contribution in winning her liberation."

Asked whether Vatican circles considered the Churchill visit to the Pope a courtesy gesture, Gonella answered "No." "There is no doubt that his talk was for the purpose of discussing future problems."

In speaking of the conversation with Badoglio he said there was considerable speculation. At the present time Badoglio is purely a civilian and the fact that he was included in the lunch with Cabinet ministers would seem to give him an official status. Also the fact that Bonomi, head of the Government, was kept waiting while Churchill talked with Badoglio has caused much comment, and speculation as to the possibility of a new government with Orlando at the head and Badoglio as Minister of Foreign Affairs. "This combination would point to Churchill as a supporter of the monarchy."

Dr. Gonella continued, "although Orlando is old he is still very alive and popular. He is close to the people while Bonomi is far removed from Italy and the Italians. He never appears. The people do not know him."

"When Badoglio came to Rome as head of the Government he immediately got in touch with the political groups. His advances towards them resulted in the new Bonomi government's insisting on his withdrawal. He retired willingly, stating that

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There is mounting feeling against the monarchy. In this respect Gonella stressed the meeting on Friday at the Piazza Farnese under the auspices of the National Committee of Liberation, which he said was significant. Although the purpose of the meeting was to cheer the liberation of Paris, there were demonstrations against the monarchy.

Returning to Mr. Churchill's visit to the Vatican, Dr. Gonella repeated the satisfaction felt in Vatican circles. He also recalled, as he had done in a conversation shortly after King George's visit to Italy, that with the exception of Hitler no ruler who has visited Italy since 1870 has failed to visit the Pope.

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

5 Mr. Churchill's message to the Italians: Press reaction

The comment of the Rome Press, of all political colours, on Mr. Churchill's message was favourable. Unita and Avanti however, in giving the text of the message, omitted certain passages including that which referred to forces that profit from the state of moral disorganisation and economic depression which follow a war. This omission was exposed with emphasis by the right-wing "Il Tempo", which identified such forces with its political opponents. Il Pololo also deplored the omission. Avanti and Unita, on the other hand, both read into Mr. Churchill's references to tyranny a warning against the forces of reaction.

The other point in the speech which was particularly singled out for comment was Mr. Churchill's reference to the punishment of Italy for the guilt of Fascism. Unita asks if this is consistent with the Prime Ministers foregoing statement that under Fascism the people were ruled by, and did not rule, their government. Several papers ask whether the Italian people have not already been punished enough for such responsibility as was theirs.

6 - Comment by Nenni.

Pietro Nenni, head of the Socialist party, did not meet Churchill and could not give personnal impressions about him. He said however that he heard his meeting with the Italian Ministers had been much appreciated by them. Churchill certainly had not made any promises. He had apparently intimated that there could not be an alliance with Italy and he had said he would have to consult with Roosevelt about the application of Lease Lend to Italy. He had promised to give instructions to his administrative officers in Italy to raise as far as possible the many and various restrictions which were weighing on the Italians.

He thought that in his message Churchill had talked about liberty in a way which would befit an English audience in which the principles of democracy were innate, but in Italy democracy had not been inherited, it had to be made.

On the whole Nenni thought the message rather disappointing to the Italians because it promised almost nothing. He thought

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On the whole Nenni thought the message rather disappointing to the Italians because it promised almost nothing. He thought that little help for Italy could be hoped for until after the war and that if the war did not end before winter conditions in the country would be very serious.

7 - Comment by Salvaggi -

Enzo Salvaggi, editor of the right wing daily "Italia Nuova" and one of the founders of the pro-monarchist Partito Democratico Italiano, was obviously delighted with Mr. Churchill's message to the Italians, which he interpreted as an attack against the Left (a term he used to describe the Socialist, Communist and Action Parties.) In Italy, he said, the danger to liberty and the possibilities of a revival of Fascism, lay in this undemocratic Left. Fascism was not so much a question of political

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doctrine as of methods; the left parties were attempting to revive Fascist methods and to impose the dictatorship of a party, which would be worse than the dictatorship of a man, since it would mean a thousand Duce's and would-be Duce's scattered all over the country.

Churchill must have realised that the left parties were using Fascist methods. During his visit there had been one or two incidents - Bonomi cited the tearing down of the Italian Flag at the Piazza Farnese demonstration.

8 - some more comments on Churchill's speech.

i) A banker. (aged 50)

"The speech is the utterance of a statesman. I am afraid however that it will cause disappointment among many Italians. In the days when Italy was fighting against the Allies Allied propaganda stressed that the enemies were not the Italians but the Fascists' get rid of the Fascists, they were told, and they did so. But they are still up to a point, being kept at arms length. The promises (or assurances) of propaganda are not being carried out. The thinking people will consider it a hard speech, the general public will probably be much disappointed, doubtless they expected something more concrete.

On one point there will be general rejoicing: on Churchill's statement that large Italian forces are going to be used by the Allies. Quite apart from the general desire that the forces should get a chance to rehabilitate themselves, it is felt that this will strengthen the democratic government, will dilute the element of the partisans in the services - which is an element of disorder - and will counteract the political influence of the French army which is bound to be enhanced by the French victories.

One party of the speech carried a marked anti-Communist note, a warning, as if Churchill saw the danger of a possible Communist

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ii) A official of the CGIL (a lawyer).

The greater participation in the war indicated by Mr. Churchill's reference to more Italian troops joining the U.S. armies was most of all welcomed.

The statement about instructing subordinates to look into the Italian situation was welcomed with a sigh of relief, but the vagueness of the statement tended to convert the enthusiasm into great reserve. A more clear and factual pronouncement would be preferred at a time of such anxiety and distress.

The latter part of the message, which describes certain essentials of democracy and liberty is generally considered mere repetition and talk. The novelty and glamour of liberty has worn off. It is not that the people appreciate it or understand it any better, but that they are too hungry to bother.

iii) The political sub-editor of "Il Tempo,"

He also expressed great appreciation for the reference to the participation of more Italian troops in the fighting.

Mr. Churchill's interest in the Italian situation he welcomed hopefully and with appreciation, but said that the ordinary public would take it with a sceptical pinch of salt.

Mr. Churchill's comments on democracy he regarded as most interesting pointers for the present faults of the Italian political set up. But the people would just consider it more talk. He quoted Churchill's reference to the Weimar Republic and said that in 1924 he, as correspondent of the "Mattino" had interviewed the German Chancellor Marx, who said that the international democracies were giving him no support and that the German people were tiring of his talk. He could arrest "that fellow Hitler" for the first time, but could he go on doing it? Marx, the journalist said, had told the famous correspondent Bill, of the Chicago Herald Tribune, the same thing.

iv) A young engineer and a young lawyer.

Both young men were rather bitter. They admitted that they were glad that more Italian troops would be allowed to take part in the fighting but said that this wish should have been granted to the patriotic volunteers in the first moment of their spontaneous enthusiasm and should not be grudgingly given after a long time as a final concession. Italian public opinion would take that less well: it was in the Italian character.

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They expressed diffidence in Churchill's reserve and frigidity. They admitted that he is too cautious and serious minded a man to make rash promises, but argued that he should either have made a short and encouraging message or else a more clear and factual statement of the British attitude and not just vague references and theoretic sermons on democracy and liberty. These two young men are anxious and eager to start once more on their careers: they want to know where they - and Italy - stand with the Allies, the powers that be; whether as a conquered nation or a nation which will be trusted to build and reconstruct its future. They compared Russia's clear and decisive treatment of Rumania and the Allies' unsympathetic way of playing cat and mouse with Italy. The two persons acted as though their dignity had been hurt. They distrusted Churchill; they could not forget

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phrase of the donkey and the carrot - Italy being the donkey. They did not like his receiving Badoglio and Bonomi together. However, they thought that Churchill had come to important decisions while he was in Italy. The message was relatively unimportant: they were waiting to see what would really follow.

v) A member of the Republican Party.

He was very pleased that Churchill had the idea of addressing a message to the Italians. He was pleased that the Italians will be allowed larger representation at the front, but wished that Churchill had given more details about the formation, number of troops and type of armament of these reinforcements. He fears that it may be no more than a paper promise.

He wished that the prime Minister had indulged in fewer generalities and had made some statement that Italy might hope for an alliance in the near future and also greater material aid. Churchill had said before that Italy's treatment would depend on how she pulled her weight, and now that Italy had proved her worth with arms, with the patriots and in many other ways a definite statement on treatment was expected.

He hoped that Churchill had seen enough during his tour in Italy to modify his views on the Italian monarchy. He feared that he may not have changed these views because he reminded Italians that England was a victorious power, in spite of Italy's attack on her in 1940 when she was still unprepared for total war. He thought that Churchill did not realise that this attack was made by Fascists and the monarchy, and not by the Italian people.

vi) A former editor of the Messagero Italiano. (Sillani)

Sillani comented that parts of the speech seemed a little unclear, as for instance when Churchill spoke of Italy taking her place among other nations after the war. He gave the impression that he did not think there was much in the way of positive commitments in the message. In common with other Italians who have studied the message he seems to have been particularly interested in anything which approximated to a promise of material help

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vii) An insurance company employee (about 60)

"We hope the war will finish soon as he said. It seems that the war will be finished before the Italian army to which he referred will be ready.

viii) Science teacher in an upper school (about 38)

Churchill's speech was a good lesson in democracy; he liked the honest sincere tone of the speech, and felt that this was the level on which the Allies must appeal to Italy. Italians do not, he said, want to be treated like children begging for caramels; they need sincerity from the Allies

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as much as bread. Italians are a people of heart, sentiment, and hard work. This has been hidden by the shadow of Fascism, but Churchill seems to understand it.

ix) Librarian of the American Library in Rome. (about 30).

The speech was altogether very encouraging; Mr. Churchill was completely right in condemning Italy in her attack on France and Britain in their weakest condition. It lays a basis for future understandings between Italy and Britain." (The Librarian added that there was an increasing number of persons coming to the library for American books to be translated into Italian.)

x) Doctor about 55

"His speech was very satisfactory to me."

xi) Housewife 35 "A good speech, especially the part in which he mentioned the necessity to return to the spirit of our Risorgimento." (at this point she became very excited and began to speak of the heroic times of Mazzini and Garibaldi.)

xii) Student: a girl of about 22.

"He understands our defeat and misfortunes; he appealed to us on a high sincere level."

xiii) Former Army officer: about 45.

"Let us hope the army of which he speaks will also be recruited from here, as I need work. Only by blood can our country be completely freed. Let him remember that our Army will need supplies."

xiv) Employee of a bank, about 40 "I liked the sincerity of his speech. It was so much saner than the exaggerations and false promises of La Guardia, for instance. I was wounded twice in the last war against Austria: we need patience and work. Churchill is an astute and able politician. I too hope that we do not fall into another dictatorship as the Weimar republic did.

xv) A woman teacher of Italian, age 36

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xv) A woman teacher of Italian, age 36.

"Why doesn't he promise arms and supplies to our soldiers when he expects to fight in the Allied cause, and to our patriots who have been fighting for over a year in occupied Italy? They have fought bravely and deserve at least to have the means with which to continue fighting. Then, also, he made no promises about sending us food which we need so badly.

xvi) A retired businessman (about 60)

"It was really only a lesson in politics. Very short, and contained no promises.

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xvii) A Doctor in Commercial Law (about 2[illegible])

The best thing about his speech was that he indicated that the war would end soon; until then Italy can do nothing for herself.

xviii) An employee of a clothing store (about 35)

He said that the war would end soon. Let us hope that he is right.

xix) A member of the Rome stock exchange.

"It is a serious speech by a serious man. It is interesting to compare it with Mussolini's bombastic outbursts. By comparing the two styles one can tell the difference between the two men: Mussolini was a theatrical clown, Churchill is a reasonable man. He did not promise anything he could not get for us. Of Course, the mass expected more from that speech. We all hoped more: yet it was better this way. We know how much the Allies are going to give us. Personally, I would have liked Mr. Churchill to tell us a little more about the extension of the lease-lend agreement to Italy."

xx) A Major in the Italian Air Force.

"Churchill did not say much. Half the speech was about Italian liberties. What the hell do we care about liberties if we cannot work, nor eat, nor do any of the things we would like to do. Mr. Churchill spoke about a large Italian army to fight with the Allies. We would have liked a few more details about it. Why don't they give us a chance to send a large Italian Expeditionary Force to the Pacific theatre. We could show them, on a foreign soil, what we can do when we want to fight."

xxi) A student aged 22.

"With regard to Italy's participation in the war, I am glad to see at last that, according to Mr. Churchill's statement, the Allies give Italy recognition for her contribution. But we must wait and se whether this is really so or whether, as per English diplomatic custom, we are given only words

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"It is not right that the guilt of a small group should be expiated by the innocent masses. If our "co-belligerants" are really the standard-bearers of freedom and justice, they must not commit such a grave injustice against us, since it is not possible that they do not know the truth."

xxii) A professor in letters, aged about 52.

"The Prime Minister's words seemd to me sincere and straight from the heart. Indeed, judging our situation objectively and impartially, it is perfectly natural that the head of the British Government would insist upon such errors and consider us, the people, equally guilty as these really guilty. We are innocent, though "mad sheep" instead of men.

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There is one point which I cannot overlook. Having said that with her regained freedom Italy will take her place among the freedom loving nations, he stated: "It has been said that the price of liberty is constant vigilence" and then outlined the broad basis of such freedom.

In my opinion this phrase conceals iniquitous intentions which distort the significance of the statements which follow. I gather from this that the Allied Powers intend to treat us, no more and no less, like one of the numerous British Dominions, under the influence of one of the three conqueror nations. Do the Allies realise that Italy cannot be treated the same as an uncivilised, barbarian people, in view of her traditions and a heritage of civilisation which cannot be ignored?"

xxiii) A member of a conservative party.

"All we needed was Churchill's speech to make public what I have feared for a long time. If some one must pay, let him be chosen from among the guilty. If war reparations must be paid, let the funds be taken from the wealth illegally accumulated by the guilty. Let not vengeance be wrought against the allready too-ill treated masses.

"I gather from the speech that Italy has been promised greater participation in the war: then let us form an army composed of sound elements, in order to avoid interference by leftist extremists, who are anti-national or anti-Italian.

xxiv) A mechanic.

"For me these are words and more words. Nothing more. We need deeds. And when the need for words arises, let these express clearly what will be done to us or for us; good or bad. We are not afraid to look truth in the face. On the contrary, only then can we help ourselves to solve our problems.

In the vicinity of the Piazza Argentina, Rome, a rather poor section, the following impressions were collected:

xxv) Farm Labourer (contadino) about 35.

He said that Churchill was right: Italy must pay for her

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xxvi) A group of Jews.

They were earnestly enthusiastic about Churchill's speech. The idea of 'liberty' in Churchill's words appeared to have created a great impression: also his promise that the war would end soon - which would permit them to return to work.

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xxvii A Workman (about 60) He said that he liked the speech very much, that it was sincere, and was correct, in that the Italians were to be blamed for the Fascist regime.

xxviii Two barbers, one 40, the other 50, said that they had not heard a single adverse comment from anyone. They felt that Churchill really had deep emotions for Italy and its terrible condition.

XXIX A young boy, about 20, out of work, said that he and all his friends had liked the address because it was honest and straightforward, and not dictatorial after the manner of the Germans, and not full of empty promises, such as Mussolini had often made.

xxx A contadino, selling eggs, said that he had read the address and liked it completely, and that he had heard no adverse comments.

9. The visit of the Labor Delegates - Press Comment

The Press as a whole and not only the Left Party papers, devotes considerable attention to the arrival of the British and American trade union delegates. The Party of Action, which has recently suffered a setback in the dissolution of Gentili's CGL, and the absorption of its forces by the Socialist-Communist-Christian Democrat Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, deals particularly with the aspect of the visit connected with Labor organization. On August 25th Italian Libera carried a leading article which hinted that the Action Party does not regard the present compromise as a permanent solution, stating that while the Action Party has so far concentrated on the organization of patriots and of resistance generally, it will regard labor organization as one of its chief tasks as soon as all Italy is liberated. (It is widely believed in Labor circles that the American delegates will tend to oppose the system of the "sindacato unico" more or less under the control of the Popular Front parties, and will thus be inclined to support the Party of Action thesis of non-political Labor organization, rather than the CGIL.)

"Avanti" of August 26th, publishes a leading article by Giuseppe Saragat, stressing the value of such visits by ambassadors of the working class, and referring to the possibility that the visit may result in benefits for Italian workers. The benefits hoped for seem

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"Avanti" of August 26th, publishes a leading article by Giuseppe Saragat, stressing the value of such visits by ambassadors of the working class, and referring to the possibility that the visit may result in benefits for Italian workers. The benefits hoped for seem to be much the same as those expected as a result of Mr. Churchill's visit -- possible Lend-Lease, help in solving food and unemployment problems.

"Risorgimento Liberale" of August 26th, also avoids the aspects of the visit connected with Labor organization (the Liberal Party is not represented in the CGIL), but in a cordial leader, it stresses the possibilities for Italian reconstruction arising from the visit.

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10 The ACC Meeting: Press Reactions -

While all papers in their comments stressed the practical example of democracy given by the ACC meetings of August 22nd and 23rd some, and notably L'Unita, of August 24th, took the opportunity to revive the campaign for greater liberty of action to be allowed the Italians in administrative matters. The Communist paper also draws attention to Colonel Zellars' statement on the development of the Communist party at Potenza and Brindisi, and observes that ..... it does not appear to be a part of the function of members of the Commission to concern themselves with the development of Italian political parties, except when this is likely to have harmful consequences on the national war effort.

"La Voce Repubblicana" drew particular attention to Colonel Hancock's report that the population of Sicily was not yet mature for a democratic regime, interpreting this statement in accordance with the anti-monarchical policy of the Republican party. The problem of Sicily, writes the paper, may appear strange and inexplicable to an American, but to an Italian it is easily traced back to the Constitution centralised in t Kingdom. "The truth is not that Sicily is not yet mature for a democratic regime, but that a democratic regime has yet to be formed

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i) an employee of the Banca Commerciale Italiana. (no party)

In banking and commercial circles, the general meeting of all ACC officials on August 22nd, as reported by the local press, caused more confusion than clarification.

The immediate criticism was that the ACC did not allow an official report of the meeting to be published. The press reports are incomplete, frequently and do not integrate each other.

Here are a few points which banks would like to have cleared:

(a) With reference to Colonel Zellars declaration that there is a surplus of wine in the regions of Puglia and Basilicata, and in view of the possible destruction of this wine because there is no market, what disposition is ACC going to make in favour of producers? Several received the impression that the ACC would not like the U S government to send Russia acted in times of over-production of cotton and coffee: the government will either buy the surplus, or pay its value in case of compulsory destruction, or even pay producers in order that they refrain from producing

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This matter is of great interest to all banking institutions, which have lately received numerous applications for loans and financing. It is of immediate interest that directives on this issue be given by ACC to the public.

(b) Allied forces have often requisitioned factories and mills. As a general rule, the Allied organisation which moved into the plant retained all hired personnel and kept on paying salaries. In some instances there was a large stock of raw materials or processed goods stored in the plant. This material was taken over by the requisitioning organisation. What adjustment can be made, if any, with reference to such stock? If an adjustment is contemplated, when will it take place? These are also questions of great importance to financing institutions.

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(c) Several agricultural producers in Puglia have suffered a complete blockage of their crops (particularly almonds). This happened several months ago. No disposition has been made as yet with reference to such goods. What do the Allies intend to do with blocked agricultural products?

This contact concludes that the general meeting of ACC officials should at least have touched on these questions.

ii) Dott. Bersellini, former editor of "Il Sole"

ACC apparently endorsed the resolution of the Italian government to impose a tax on all transports of goods from one province to another. Such transports are operated by ENAC (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Cose)

According to Bersellini a similar tax was attempted by the Fascist government in 1942, but it was lifted after a few months. The tax now proposed is similar to the old tax, only the rate is higher

Such a tax will hamper transportation rather than facilitate it.

Colonel Zellers declaration with reference to the wine in Puglia is most violently criticised. It is an admission of poor administration.

A similar problem has arisen with reference to the cattle in the Marche. The region of Marche has always been rich in cattle. Lazio is rather poor in livestock. Unless it is possible to send some of that cattle to Lazio now, it will be impossible for Lazio farmers to plough their fields and, in this case, the 1945 crop will be greatly below the general expectation.

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B GENERAL REPORTS

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

12 Sforza's speech on international Politics, - August 20th

Count Sforza's speech last Sunday was not only for internal but also for external consumption: it was a "ballon d'essai" on the question of the colonies, both for Italian public opinion and Allied opinion. His words on the subject were spoken in a tone of admonishment, of "I told you so", and were expressive of the stern sentiment epitomised by Sforza's own phrase "Nelle storia, tutto si paga" They provoked an interesting reaction in the audience, which definitely gave the impression that he was talking over the heads of the gallery if not of the stalls.

Sforza began by praising the generous treatment of the Allies, but his reference to the anti-Allied fifth column in Rome was much more warmly received. Next, he spoke of two grave political mistakes made in the past: the first was Scalino's anti-clerical policy now so painful to every Italian who remembered the Church's patriotic help in these times. Sforza did not mention the Concordat. He went to damn Mussolini's whole imperialistic policy as foolish. His disclosure of Roosevelt's offer of economic aid to Mussolini, written shortly before Italy's declaration of war was received with mixed feelings: it may have sounded too much like a bribe. His declaration that the uselessness of the colonies has come to an end was either not appreciated or not believed, but he was enthusiastically applauded when he said that to deprive Italy of her colonies, Eritrea for instance, would be an offense against the dignity of the Italian people.

France was Sforza's next subject. Again he spoke of the generosity of the French manifesto published to the million Italians in France, who responded nobly and fought for France against the Germans. At this moment, during a pause, a great hubbub of anti-monarchist demonstrations began for no reason.

Sforza's account of Haile Selassie's generous revenge on the Italians- that of caring for and employing Italian prisoners - made a favourable impression, as did his frank admission of the shameful attack on Greece, but by the time that he proposed to make Fiume an international town and Trieste an international port, the nationalism represented in the gallery felt that it had received enough mortification and raised shouts of "No" and "Long live Italy". The Italians had not heard such straight talk for 20 years; some of the audience who were bewildered remained silent, a few were annoyed and expressed disapproval, one or two understood.

Speaking of Germany Sforza said that the Germans must not be allowed to set up another chancellor (a Socialist or what you will); it would only be another trick. The solution must come from outside, and that it why Italy must ally herself with France. Sforza finally called on the Italians to show to the world a true spirit of internationalism, as the future of

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The audience which packed the small Alfieri theatre to overflowing cheered Sforza loudly at the end of his speech. On the platform behind the speaker's tribute were seated many members of the government, including the premier Bonomi, Togliatti, Cianca and Gullo.

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PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

13 THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY
(These notes were supplied to P...B. by Guido Gonella, editor of the "Popolo")

A. Number in Latium. It is impossible to assess the party membership at the moment as applications are for the most part under consideration of the central organs of the party, a procedure which is intended to prevent the infiltration of persons compromised with fascism. So far, hundreds of thousands of requests have been received from Latium.

B. Numbers in the Rest of Italy. In Southern Italy the situation of this party is generally very similar to Latium. The Christian Democrat party draws its main strength from Piedmont, Lombardy and more particularly the Venetian provinces, where the Catholic party has always enjoyed an overwhelming majority over all the other parties. In 1922 the Popular Party, which today is represented by the Christian Democrats, counted 120 deputies in Parliament and in view of the great number of parties it was then the second largest in Italy. If recourse were had to public opinion it is probable that this proportion would be substantially the same today. It might even be added that the actual sympathy for the Pope's anti-Fascist policy, coupled with the fear of communism, will contribute to increase the ranks of the Christian Democrat party.

C. Organisation. The party statute was approved at the recent congress held in Naples. At the head of the party there is a Central Directive body (Direzione Centrale) composed of seven members (De Gasperi, Scelba, Grandi, Gonella, Casseri, Spataro, Aldisio) under which operates another central body called the National Council, composed of 27 members representing the various regions and the syndical and cultural organisations of the party. Each province contains a provincial directorate and each commune a communal directorate (Segretarie Comunale). The "Popolo" is the official party organ. The peripheric organisation of the party is still under discussion, for the moment trustees (fiduciari) exist in each province. All the party offices are held by election. The National Director te was elected by the Congress of Naples.

D. Attitude Towards the Pact of Syndical Unity with the Socialists and Communists. The Christian Democrat party adheres without reservations to the pact of syndical unity with the socialists and communists. Naturally the terms of the pact

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D. Attitude Towards the Pact of Syndical Unity with the Socialists and Communists. The Christian Democrat party adheres without reservations to the pact of syndical unity with the socialists and communists. Naturally the terms of the pact are limited to the agreement to syndical questions and have no bearing on the interests of either of the parties. At the Bari congress this collaboration met with certain difficulties as several members of the Congress denounced local incidents where communists and socialists had attempted a kind of dictatorship. In spite of the occurrences the Christian Democrat party intends to continue collaborating and only in the event of these abuses becoming too frequent or too serious will it denounce the present agreement. On the other hand any idea of an understanding in the political field must be excluded. The Christian Democrat Party did not accept the Togliatti proposal to create

3.03

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political alliance between Communists, Socialists and Catholics, and could not accept such a proposal unless Togliatti bound himself by well-defined conditions to respect those religious and social interests which Christian Democracy intends to defend against the danger of a left dictatorship.

E. Attitude Towards the Monarchy. The official thesis is that as long as the war lasts the party declares itself for neither monarchy nor republic. It accepts the actual arrangement and collaborates with the other parties in the government. The party leaders fear that the installation of a republic may lead Italy to jacobinism and religious intolerance. They are ... therefore very reserved on the republican question. Among the masses, however, there is a strong republican tendency, not so much pro-republicanism as indignation for the behaviour of the King and the crown. The final attitude of the party will depend largely on the behaviour of the crown and in these months also on the Allied policy. The attitude that Christian Democracy eventually takes on these questions will be of notable importance for since it is a mass party, and as monarchists and republicans are about equal in Italy, the victory of one of the other side depends on its attitude.

14 THE ACTION PARTY DIVIDED

An Italian informant confirms reports that the crisis in the Action Party, which reached its apex in the Cosenza Congress, is now being resolved. Emilio Lussu, Nino Woditzka, Dino Gentili and Enrico Commandini, representatives of the left current in the Party, are at present its most prominent figures. The right, represented by L... Alf... and Visentini, is in the background.

The leading intellectuals of the Party, such as Omodeo, De Ruggero, Fenoaltea, Carocciolo and Antri are tending to form a Centre group, said to be supported also by Alberto Cianca. The Party, which is not in any case large, is thus weakened by division into three groups.

C-1

15 The Liberals and Demo-Liberals

An Italian informant reports that the fusion of the Liberal party with the Demo-Liberals, as represented by De Nicola, Porzio, has been regarded with disfavour by some Liberals, who regard this step as increasing the distance between the Liberals and the more left parties. Socialists, Communists and members of the Action Party regard De Nicola, Porzio and their supporters as "classic

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10 THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Interview with Enzo Selvaggi.

Enzo Selvaggi, editor of the right wing daily "Italia Nuova" and one of the founders of the pro-monarchist Partito Democratico Italiano, is an energetic Calabrian of 30. He left Italy at the age of 12, studied in South America, at Princetown and later at Aberdeen, where he read economics under Herbert Morrison. He returned to Italy for military service and stayed there afterwards. During the German occupation of Rome he was imprisoned for four months. He is a nephew of the Prefect of Naples.

The Democratic Party, explained Selvaggi, wanted for Italy a constitutional monarchy on the British model, though some aspects of the constitution would be copied from America. The person of the King did not matter; it was the symbol that counted. Italy, on a smaller scale, had the same problem of different types and races as the British Commonwealth, and only a monarchy could preserve the unity of the country. It would be wrong to describe his party as purely and simply a monarchist party. If in six months time it became obvious that Italy does not want the monarchy, and that monarchy is not the best thing for her, the Democratic Party would accept a Republic and continue with its programme, which envisaged a democratic system of government allowing free voice to the opposition minorities.

Speaking of the relations between his group and the Nitti party also called Partito Democratico Italiano, organised by Badoglio's former Minister of the Interior, Vito Reale, at Potenza, Selvaggi said that the Nitti party was at the moment backward and old-fashioned in its ideas, but that the two groups had much in common and a fusion was not impossible. Selvaggi expressed great admiration for Reale, because although he had republican principles he had collaborated in a monarchist government for the good of his country.

Selvaggi spoke of the present Italian government with great scorn. Italians, he said, could have no faith in the men who had prepared the way for Fascism. The present government was afraid of responsibility and blamed all its administrative failures on too strict Allied control. In any case, it would have been better to have a homogeneous government composed of the Democratic parties (his own, the Liberals, the Christian Democrats and the Democrazia del Lavoro) with the extremist parties in opposition, or alternatively a left government with Democratic opposition

17. THE YOUTH MOVEMENT OF THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (August 1944)

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17. THE YOUTH MOVEMENT OF THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (August 1944)

The character of this movement is strictly political; it follows closely the policy of the Democratic party, its meetings are addressed by official party speakers; it has a centre for political and economic studies and is only now planning to start language classes (English and Russian); unlike the other youth movements it has no sport in its curriculum. It has, however, a strong "film-group", which has already given two film shows, the last being at the cinema Moderno on 30th July.

Its clandestine past consists in having discovered the

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fascist "D'Annunzio" band, which discovery was reported to the Allied authorities. The movement now publishes a periodical supplement to the party paper "Italia Nuova" which is entitled "La Voce dei Giovani".

The approximate membership is about 600 members, 30% of whom are women, a higher proportion than in other youth movements. The reason may be that in this case the women members, apart from a little charity work like sewing etc., are expected to take part in the political activity as much as the men. The great social problem of women, of which the more Left parties appear to be so conscious, is evidently not much discussed; the womens' position is not apparently questioned or put so much in doubt in this movement of Monarchist tendencies.

The President of the organisation - the provincial delegate - is Avv. Zerilli; the secretary is Arturo Alliotti. There are besides six secretaries in charge of the press and propaganda offices and administration, the political office and the general organisation of the movement.

B-2

1. DISINTEGRATION OF THE "DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS"

By the 15th August, the Italian Labour Movement and the Republican Labour Party had dissociated themselves completely from the Democratic Congress. These two fairly serious-minded little parties, which formed the Centre of the Congress as far as political opinion was concerned, now prefer to have complete freedom of action. They evidently shrink from being imposed upon or coming under the too strong influence of some other party in the Congress.

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19 . The Christian Social Party

The Christian Social party is the first party in Italy, with the exception of the Catholic Communists to attempt to harmonise the traditional Christian morality and the modern urge (and need) for social reform, into a single political programme. On the other hand, it interprets Christianity strictly as a moral inspiration, as a call to social justice and humanity: it is not therefore tied to the Catholic church like the Demo-Christian party, it shrinks from clericalism (or its opposite) in any shape of form and that is why it calls itself Christian and not Catholic like the Catholic Communists. It has not in fact been condemned by the Vatican organ "Osservatore Romano" as the latter has been. According to the secretary of the party, Prof. Montesi, the majority of the Demo-Christian party with the exception of Pronchi and Grendi, tends strongly to the Conservative side, but the lower clergy which especially in the country and in the South lives on a miserable pittance has definitely proletarian sympathies (unlike the more comfortable higher clergy) and the ecclestical orders, like the Jesuits for instance, also hold Christian-Social views.

Prof. Montesi, had incidentally, particular praise for the Belgian and French clergy who are so eminent in the intellectual and missionary field. He quoted Fathers Brucculero and Messineo of the "Civilita Cattolica" published in Rome to illustrate the policy of the more progressive elements of the clergy: with regard to social problems they have reformist tendencies but politically they are sitting on the fence. For this reason and because of the delicate situation of being in the Catholic capital, the Christian Social party is not admitting priests into its ranks for the moment. Prof. Montesi declared that he has great respect for the young intellectual ability displayed in the Catholic Communist movement but criticised it for trying to combine two such irreconcilable terms as Catholic and Communist in such a place and at such a time. In spite of their materialistic outlook, incompatible with Christian philosophy, Montesi hopes to be able to persuade the young enthusiasts of that party to join up with the Christian Social party and adopt a more reasonable viewpoint.

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With regard to the other side of the picture, the political and social attitude of the party, it declares itself to be revolutionary and Socialist. Prof. Montesi claims to have close contacts with the Socialist party; he is for social equality and the rights and dignity of labour as opposed the anti-Christian capitalism and exploitation. He supports the unitarian labour union but objects to the political flavor of the General Confederation of Labour., in that the three parties of the Confederation have preference in the elections of factory commissions.

The party advocates the socialisation of big industry on a co-operative basis but for the future it does not think that industry should be too expanded

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but that instead the "natural genius of the Italian people" ("le doti naturali..") that is its skill in artisan work and manufacture be developed.

As for the agricultural problem, the party believes this activity is to be the backbone of the country. Prof. Montesi is of the opinion that the hired laborer (Bracciante) must go because he leads too miserable an existence but that the system of sharecropping (mezzaeria) is sound and should be continued. The proprietor, unlike the harmful owner of the big estate ("Latifondista"), has a direct and active interest in the cultivation of his land and so helps and stimulates the farmers who work it under him. This attitude is more mild Christian view on agricultural problems, more mild it appears than this party's attitude on other social and political questions.

The Christian Social party is in fact outright Republican on principle, not out of personal feelings but because it sees in the Monarchy the present rallying ground of reactionary elements and breeding nest of the corrupt mentality that goes with Fascism. It objects to the parties that cry excessively for "order" and "legality". The party is prepared to use force if its objectives are obstacled by the "egoism of the ruling-class".

The organisation of the party is controlled by a Central Executive Committee of three people: Dr. Bruni Gerardo, Prof. Montesi Pio and Lapponi Enzo. There is a Central Directive Committee of 11 members:-

Prof. Montesi (secretary)	Giuseppe Marchesi
Dr. Bruni	Dr. Scampoghiaro
Dr. Silvio Orlandi	Dr. De Rosa
Sign. Lapponi	Sign. Combelli (worker)
Croste Gasperini	Sign. Tisei (small farmer)
	Signora Ten Sosini

The party in Rome has had about 1,000 requests fro membership and these are being examined. It also has a section in the Alban hills established at Albano and this has several hundred members. It is very strong in the region of Monte Pulciano near Siena and has contingents in the North of Italy.

As can be seen from the fact that the membership card costs 50 lire and that there is a monthly fee of 15 lire, the party cannot at the moment be a very popular party. Besides only 6 or 7 numbers of its paper "L'Azione" have come out (unauthorized). But as a party it represents a definite current of opinion though it only began in 1941. When the more "progressive" Catholic elements of the North will have their say, the party may come to voice an important body of intermediate opinion. It certainly appears to be a serious-minded party with a sincere and sensitive outlook on current problems.

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2°. The Sicilian Communists

An important Communist meeting was held on Sunday, August 13th, at the Teatro Savoia in Palermo, in order to hear an address by Sig. Girolamo Li Causi who arrived in Sicily on August 11th. He is a director of the Italian Communist Party and will remain in Sicily for about two months. He plans to hold meetings in the more important cities of the island, and will speak especially on the work of the partisans in the North, with whom he has collaborated.

The Committee of Liberation of Palermo was present at the meeting, and about 600 Communists, some of whom came from outside the city for the meeting. The session took place in an orderly manner, although several times the speaker was interrupted by the over-enthusiasm of someone in the audience.

Li Causi spoke of the work of the patriots of the North. He alluded to the process of unification between the parties, and with the necessity of collaboration between the various social classes, so that the common enemy may be defeated.

He spoke of the work of the Communist Party and its attitude to present problems. Speaking of working class unity, he mentioned Togliatti's speech in the Teatro Brancaccio in Rome.

Speaking of the Granai del Popolo, and of the urgent need that all wheat should be handed in to the pools, he mentioned the recent murder of Andrea Raia a Communist worker and member of the Communal Central Committee for the Granai at Casteldaccia. On August 6th, Raia, who took his work for the Granai seriously was shot outside his house, in the presence of his family. The Committee of Liberation of Palermo Province on August 14th, passed an order of the day accusing "the maffia in the service of large landed proprietors" of being responsible for the crime, which has created a great sensation in the province and reportedly something like a panic in Casteldaccia itself. The Committee resolved to hold a meeting of protest against the crime in the town where it took place.

When Li Causi mentioned the murder, some indignant Communists at the meeting demanded a vendetta, but were only able to get in a promise that as quickly as possible a meeting would be held at Casteldaccia to calm the townspeople. Representatives of the other parties objected to this proposition (up to the time of the meeting the Socialists were the only party which had taken the trouble to mourn the crime in their press).

Apparently in honour of Li Causi's visit, a number of hammers and sickles appeared on the walls of Palermo during the night between Saturday and Sunday, August 13th. One of these was carefully painted under the windows of the headquarters of the Democratist party.

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Meanwhile, in Catania, an agreement to work together - not a fusion - was reached between the Communist and Socialist parties. Apparently there is some difficulty in carrying out this agreement in the smaller centres, where the main interest of politicians is getting jobs for themselves, and where the Socialist and Communist candidates will sometimes be rivals.

3. Sicilian Separatist meeting at Bagheria

A Separatist meeting was held at BAGHERIA (Palermo Prov.) on Aug. 6th [illegible] procession of about 200 followed FINOCCHIARO APRILE through the streets, bearing the Independent Sicily flag. There were continual shouts of "Viva l'Indipendenza Siciliana" and "Viva F.A." The houses in BAGHERIA were covered in [illegible]

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American and occasional British flags plastered at the side of these signs. The meeting was held in a local cinema, where about 1,000 villagers assembled. The crowd was largely composed of apathetic villagers, who appeared in force, bringing their children with them, and who appeared to look upon the meeting as just a piece of Sunday evening entertainment.

The applause was frequent and prolonged for any mention of Sicilian independence or of FINOCCHIARO-APRILE. It was less frequent but still quite strong for any mention of Roosevelt of America. References to Britain and expressions of gratitude for the Allied liberation were received without enthusiasm.

There were 5 speakers. The first two, the leader of the Junior Branch and a local Separatist made a short introduction which began with the secretary's, Nino VARVARO'S speech.

VARVARO began with a forceful and apparently sincere expression of gratitude to the Allies. He praised their justice and impartiality, and spoke of Sicily's indebtedness to the Allies for their liberation. He went on to exhort all Sicilians to be worthy of the British and American blood being spilt for them, and pointed out that the Allies could not divert shipping from vital military purposes for Sicily's benefit alone. He said that the Allies had supplied more material to Sicily in one year than the Italian Fascists had done in twenty. VARVARO then defended the movement against the most frequent attacks made against it. To the accusation that the Separatists were Fascists in disguise (his mention of this was greeted with loud rather forced laughter from the members of the movement on the stage) he replied that the most sincere anti-fascists were to be found among the ranks of the Separatists. He said that the movement for Sicilian independence was born on the day that he met FINOCCHIARO-APRILE in Mar. 43 when the two of them, at the risk of their lives, planned an independent Sicily under the very noses of the Fascists.

To the accusation that the movement is financed and protected by mysterious sources, he replied that this was quite untrue, that the movement was composed of workers, that its leaders were workers, and that they did and would continue to finance themselves. He denied that they received any financial assistance from Great Britain of America.

To the accusation that the movement is just another political party, he replied that their organisation was not a party, and that domestic political policies did not interest them. They were a movement for independence and members of all political parties could and did support them.

To the suggestion that Sicily cannot stand on its own politically and economically, he answered that the Sicilian people were capable of looking after themselves. He made a rigid distinction between autarchy and autonomy. Autarchy was part of the Fascist ideology and had brought Italy to ruin.

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To the accusations against FINOCCHIARO-APRILE personally, he replied that their leader, whatever his human failings, had the welfare of the Sicilian people at his heart and that he was personally irreproachable. A rather confused speech was then made by a journalist who said that he had printed 22 Separatist publications. The following day he was to be tried by a Military Tribunal at Catania concerning an incident at REGALBUTO. He claimed that he had done nothing but defend his Separatists. The rest of his speech consisted of a personal attack of the Prefect of Catania and Prefects in general. FINOCCHIARO-APRILE then addressed the meeting to the accompaniment of loud cheers. He made a somewhat dis-jointed speech, varying his tone from soft personal notes to shouted and frenzied attacks on Italy. His principle points were:-

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Italy - F.A. made a violent accusation against Italy saying that "Sicily has had nothing but abuses from Italy" and "Italy has never, never helped Sicily". His strongest invectives were directed against "northern industry". He spoke of the difficulties placed in the way of the establishment of industry and of the mechanisation of agriculture by means of the customs tariffs on manufactured goods being imported into Sicily. This was the work of the northern manufacturers whose only concern was to exploit Sicily. He went on to say that "Italy is finished" and "Italy is destroyed" and "Italy is no longer of any significance". But Sicily would not sink with Italy. The Sicilians had saved themselves while Italy had gone under (loud applause).

History of Movement - The idea of Sicilian independence was nothing new. Sicily as a nation had existed long before the Italian nation and had fared much better on its own than since 1870 when it had been brought under the Italian yoke. He himself had worked for the idea of Sicilian independence all his life.

Political Aspect - He said that he could not understand why the Communists were against them. For there part they extended their arms to the Communists and to all political parties whose members accepted the idea of Sicilian independence. He himself had considerable admiration for the ideas of Lenin although he did not think these ideas entirely applicable to Sicily. In fact 300 Communists from MESSINA had already joined the Movement. Once Sicilian independence was obtained he could assure all true Sicilians of the right to express their ideas.

World Reaction - "I read the newspapers of all nations and I can assure you that the press of the world supports Sicily's demand for a plebiscite". Their movement was not looked on unfavorably by Churchill and Roosevelt. "I hear reports that Turkey will take part of North Africa, that Jugo-slavia will take Fiume and Trieste, that France will take Sardinia too but I know that the Allies will not betray us, that they will not depart our movement at the last moment." Only the Italian Govt. was capable of betraying them.

Italian Government - "I am opposed to the BONOMI Govt. just as I was opposed to the BADOGLIO Govt., I am opposed to any government of Sicilians by Italians". F.A. attacked particularly local government in Sicily and poured scorn on the Prefects "who are all more or less 'cretins'" and made specific mention of an incident in CATANIA where the police had deprived various Separatists of their badges, and had fired on some of them. this "acting under orders from their commands, but we will not allow any paltry Prefects to stand in our way and to deprive us of our liberty of expression".

Grandi del Popol - He expressed his desire to clarify his attitude to the Grandi del Popolo. He said that he was and always had been opposed to this idea, and that it was a great mistake, "the Italian Govt. is wrong-it is wrong for technical reasons". When the proposals to establish Grandi del Popolo was first raised in CATANIA he had pointed out that the low prices offered for grain would

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The Maffia - F.M. concluded with a reference to the allegation that the Separatist Movt. was in league with the Maffia. "I have only this to say: if the Maffia did not exist we would have to create one". (Laughter) The Maffia was a highly respectable organisation, and was perfectly compatible with the laws of honor. It was necessary to distinguish between delinquency and Maffia. No one was more opposed to crime and dishonesty than he was, but the Maffia was neither criminal nor dishonest. (He did not attempt to defend the charge that the Separatist Movt. was in league with the Maffia) --

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

22 Rome Clandestine Paper

The clandestine paper La Frusta (The Whip) dated 7 August has appeared recently on sale in Rome. It has been seen at newsvendors stalls and has been distributed in private homes by small boys. The price is one lire.

La Frusta has a crack at everyone beginning with Bonomi. He is attacked as being in the last war the interventionist who did not intervene, the lieutenant of the Alpine who never saw action; he is attacked as having fought after the war against Socialism and Communism; as having been a platinic anti-fascist. Next the flail is turned on Il Duce Nenni who is accused of having founded the fascio of Bologna on 9 April 1919, of having written in Mussolini's Popolo D'Italia. In case the reader should begin to suspect some partiality on the part of the writers there appears a headline on another page which warns "Bageglio NO!" Another article states "Italy hates this soldier, a reactionary, enriched by Fascism, unintelligent, impolite, responsible for the country's greatest woes." Fascism is roundly denounced for leading the nation into a land of imperial delusions; a glancing blow is dealt at the papacy; the Masons, the Christain Democrats, Togliatti and l'Unita and the Allies are all undiscriminately trounced.

Who wields this all pervading whip? The writers present themselves as "Noi Italiani poveri cristi" - the poor downtrodden Italians; as the immense legion of sceptics. They profess a faith in the 200 comuns that rose from the Kremlin but not in their representatives in Italy. They are disillusioned, the betrayed, the empty of stomach, the revolutionary army of the near future.

Behind the barrage of anonymity there are undoubtedly hiding some skilled mischief-makers. So far nothing definite has emerged as to their identity.

23 Two suggested themes for propaganda

It is frequently suggested by Italians that more publicity be given to the help the Allies are giving in the way of food supplies. Italians are not yet aware that the little sugar most rice and bread they get at the moment are all brought into Italy at some cost and risk by the Allies.

Another fact that has not been stressed is the payment made to Italians who sheltered and fed Allied prisoners and escaped soldiers during the German occupation. These awards have been made in full in many country districts and have caused very favorable comments when they become known. If cases of rewards were published, together with an account of how the recipient saved his prisoner from

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24 Rome press comments on American films

In a review of the Carole Lombard film "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" the film critic of the Socialist "Avanti" of the 17 August writes:-

American film production causes us certain legitimate preoccupations. In too many films both plot and inspiration seem congealed. More than worn out motives, disconnected formulae, visual tricks that are uncritical in numerous films are reported with a petulance that is well-nigh intolerable. We know that there exist noble films; we await them with a faith as strong as our impatience.

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25 Comments on American pictures

"The Navy Comes Through" is the last American picture presented to the Italian public.

Every newspapers agrees to call it a propaganda picture of not too great a value. The subject being always the same, does not add anything new to this kind of picture.

The usual striking ending is to be expected from the beginning of the film.

The newspapers criticised it benevolently while the public thought that the Fascists were better experts in this kind of propaganda.

Here are some comments:

ITALIA NUOVA * The title of the film is the least adopt which could be found. The public is warned at once that the picture is a propagandistic one. We know what is the idea of the public on it and we cannot say that we disapprove of it.

TEMPO * Although the picture is a second rate one it can be seen with some entertainment.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE * One of the many propaganda pictures on the American Navy of which we have seen many during peace time.

26 German influence in Rome bookshops

In connection with Professor de Monneret's observations in a report on German methods of doing propaganda for German culture in Italy a PWB observer has noted certain facts which endorse them.

He states that the largers bookshop of Rome are still carrying big stocks of German literature. This is particularly the case with Hoepli and Liberia Internazionale (Wai due Macelli). At the former there appears to be a terrific sale for German art books (Klassiker der Kunst, Phaidon Press and similar publications). These are undoubtedly excellent publications, and the staff have no hesitation in pressing them to customers, many of whom are Allied troops. At the same time they have a wide range of German literature in stock both in the original and in translation and these have a good sale to Italian students. In addition there is practically a complete German monopoly as regards language books and dictionaries It is very easy to get a good German-Italian, German-French or even a German-Chinese or German-Catalan dictionary (the Langenscheidt publications in particular) but it is quite impossible to get even the smallest of the Oxford dictionaries. There is undoubtedly a great demand for books in English, particularly grammars, and the Italians do not trust the local publications (eg "How to speak good English") any more than they do the lady who broadcasts from Radio Rome. They want English books produced in England and cannot understand why we do not flood

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At the Liberia Internazionale the situation is similar except for the fact that all foreign publications are in charge of a woman who speaks English with a strong German accent (she is probably Swiss). At the back of the shop is a room with no windows which they say cannot be lighted as they have no current there, [illegible] stock of German books are kept.

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She does not like people browsing around there and insists on being told the name of the book one wants. I have seen her sell a number of German produced grammars to Italian and Allied soldiers and on several occasions Have found her in conversation with customer friends of hers all of whom speak perfect German.Recently I listened to her giving an enthusiastic sales talk to a German speaking Allied soldier regarding a German book which he eventually bought.

The situation at the Libreria Modernissima, Via Mercede is better as it seems to rely chiefly on the sale of modern Italian novels plus a certain number of translations (again chiefly from the German). I watched ten people asking for books. Eight of these asked either for English books, dictionaries of novels. There were none available except the local productions of the two former, which they refused.

At the Galleria del Libro, Via Nazionale, a shop dealing with technical literature and schools books there are about 50 English books of the type which one sees "thrown in" with a bookcase at country auctions. Again there are only the locally produced English grammars and practically all grammars for other languages are those of the Heidelberg firm Ott-Gaspey-Sauer.

This is the situation is four of the largest bookshops in Rome. The supply of English books is pathetic in view of the fact that the existing demand is great. All the publishers and booksellers can do at present is to tell their customers that they hope to be able to provide more when N. Italy is liberated. On the other hand it does seem that a little organisation and provision on the part of the Allied authorities would provide us with a most useful propaganda channel. It should not be difficult to arrange a monthly supply of English books for Rome bookshops. As the book situation in England is so difficult at present it might be well to try and get books from other sources e.g. Cairo (there is quite a good stock of books there), Algiers or even South Africa. Possibly books could be supplied also from U.S.A. An estimate of what is wanted, based on discussion with booksellers, students, and members of the public is as follows:-

1. Grammars - Any reliable English grammar would be welcomed. Those who have heard of "Basic English" but never seen its publications are impatient to try a system of learning English which they have heard to be very efficient. A great number of these should be brought to Rome as also the readers sold with the grammars. Berlitz and similar systems would also be best sellers.

2. Dictionaries - As many "Pocket Oxford" dictionaries as possible would sell well, as would the larger Oxford Dictionaries. Fowlers "Modern English Usage" and Roget's Thesaurus would also be popular.

3. Literature - All the "cheap and good" publications. The complete range of the "Everyman", "World Classics" and"Penguin" series would be valuable. Good anthologies of English poetry would be welcome and possibly works dealing

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One plane load per month of the material suggested above would do a great deal to meet the present demand from the people of Rome.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES

Fascist leaflet in Rome

Typed in Capitals on a scrap of yellow paper the following leaflet was found under a doorway in Rome on the 25th of August 1944:
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"On the 23 August, 1943, fell at the hand of assassins Ettore Mut', the hero of four wars, whose memory has been trampled in the dust by transforming brutal murder into justice passed on a common criminal. These are the methods of those who prefer the stab in the back to an open fight and who hide behind the mask of supposed justice. Italians, Remember!"

28 Explosive pens

A report has been received that these pens were manufactured in a military branch of the Bombrini-Parodi-Delfino works of Segni An Italian medical colonel stated that he attended several casualties among them the men employed in these works.

Another Italian of good standing relates that he saw a German soldier depositing a fountain pen with great caution in Via Tirso, near the market of Via Metauro. The man was seen by a woman in the street who gave the alarm and soon he was surrounded by an angry crowd. He had to be saved by a police officer.

RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

29 The Communal Welfare Office (Ufficio Assistenza Convivenze)

This office was founded on the Pope's initiative in the middle of January when the question of supplies in Rome was particularly difficult. It is dependent on the Pontifical Commission for the Vatican State. Its object was to ensure to each commune of Rome adequate supplies in accordance with the existing rationing system.

At first it gave assistance mostly to religious institutions, which had great difficulty in obtaining sufficient food, as they housed refugees of all kinds, small children, old people, invalids, etc. They were able to provide them with what was indispensible. Food was brought down from Northern Italy in Vatican transport.

About 25,000 people were helped at the beginning, and this figure has risen to the present rate of 45,000 with an average distribution of 331,500 kilos of food per month.

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When the organization proved successful, it was decided to try and help Roman hospitals, nursing homes, etc. This involved about another 25,000 people and the bringing in of a further 165,000 kilos of goods.

Another section of the Office provided transport and housing for refugees and assistance in the form of clothes and so forth.

Today there is a section to deal with petitions made to the Pope, which deliver gift parcels, food, clothing, money, etc. Up to present 9,945 petitions have been answered, with benefit to a total of 59, 670 persons. This is dealt with by dividing the city into twenty zones, each of which receives a certain number of gift parcels which are then delivered to the homes of the petitioners. In this

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Work, the Office has been helped by the C.N.A.R.M.O. (Opera Nazionale Assistenza Religiosa e Morale Operai).

A recently established section of the "Pope's refectories" which sets up communal soup kitchens in the most needy areas. These were set up in thirty-four areas a month after they were started and have used 58,600 kilos of food and provided 561,000 meals. Areas north of Rome are now being given assistance also.

The Communal Welfare Office consists of sixteen sections: Personnel, Rationing, Men's and Women's Institutes, Hospitals and Clinics, Dependencies of the Holy See, Moral Welfare, Pope's refectories, Statistics, Accountancy, Finance, Transport, Central Storehouse Office, Information Office.

War risks have naturally caused a certain loss of life and material. (From the "Osservatore Romano" of 12th August, 1944)

HEALTH

30) Medicines furnished by the Allies

The Office of Public Health at Palermo has announced that beginning August 14th medicines furnished by the Allies will be put on sale to the public.

Each pharmacy will be assigned the same amount of each of the items. The total amount of drugs to be placed on sale is composed of 53,000 aspirin tablets, 55,000 sulfamidopine tablets, 106,000 sulphur tablets, and 21,000 vitamin tablets.

The medicine will be sold on presentation of a doctor's certificate, and the prices have been fixed - the aspirin is to be sold at lire 0.50 per tablet, the sulfamidopine at lire 1.20; the sulphur tablets at lire 1.00 each and the vitamins at lire 1.00 per tablet.

CHURCH

31 An Italian lawyer in touch with the Vatican alleged that in a recent conversation with Monsignor Montini that prelate inferred that the Pope would hold a Consistory towards the middle of September of this year in which 12 cardinals would be created. The present Pope has not yet held a Consistory since his election in March 1939, and the numbers of the sacred college are now reduced to only 41 cardinals.

It is thought that a number of American cardinals will be named to take the places of those who have died during recent years, and at least one English cardinal.

The lawyer considers that Montini would be created cardinal and appointed Papal secretary of State.

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F I O R E N C E

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1) Organization of Tuscan Committee of Liberation
2) Conversation with Signor Sanguinetti
3) Notes on Conditions of Daily Life in Florence
4) Refugees in Florence
5) Attitude of Florentines to British Troops
6) Enemy Propaganda in Florence respecting Italian PW's.
7) News about Mr. B. Berenson
8) Notes on the Galileo Metal Works
9) Damage Caused to Buildings in Florence
10) Clashes between Communist Elements and other Political Parties in Florence.
11) Music and Musicians in Florence under Fascism
12) The Case of Mrs. Pamela Huti

1) Organization of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation

In a memorandum to PWB, the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation explains that in Florence, as in other areas which have been for a long time under German occupation, the CLN had taken on the character of a clandestine local government, and was ready to take over administration when the time came. The following bodies were organized under the auspices of the CTLN (the Tuscan Committee of Liberation, which has its headquarters in Florence):

The Giunta Comunale composed of "technical elements", under the On. Gaetano Pieraccini, as Sindaco.

The Deputazione Provinciale to take over the administration of the province. This body met several times under German occupation, to be ready to ensure the continuity of services, as soon as the Allies had liberated the town.

The Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia This is composed of one Chairman, and three chiefs of sections, Agriculture, Trade and Industry respectively. The Chairman is Dott. Cesare Loria.

The Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione This functioned under Fascist administrators, who have however left for the North. The Sezione has been taken over by a Commissario, in the person of Dr. Orazio Barbieri and a director, Signor Natale Dall'Oppio.

Commissione Alimentazione This is now functioning as a consultative body for the Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione. While the

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UFFICIO TRASPORTI - This is directed by Ing. Piccioli. Its chief concern has been to list all means of transport available for the feeding of the city, after German requisitions which included horses, donkeys and mules. Liaison has been maintained with the Communal and Provincial bodies who normally have charge of road repairs. They have studied the problem of materials and manpower for repairing roads and bridges damaged by war operations, have organized a service for the authorization of travel and issue of circulation permits, and have gone in detail into the question of spare parts.

COMMISSIONE DI FINANZA - The task of this Commission, composed of nine citizens, is to procure for the Committee and for its commissions the means necessary for their functioning. So far these needs have been met by personal offerings and through the parties, and by a loan of ten million lire which was very rapidly subscribed.

COMMISSIONE STAMPA E RADIO - This Commission will take on the direction of the Committee of Liberation paper.

COMMISSIONE DI POLIZIA - This Commission is composed of magistrates and members of the professional classes. Its chief task is to supervise the work of the police, to insure its functioning in conformity with the new atmosphere of Italian life. The Commission has drawn up comprehensive lists of criminals, collaborators and spies.

COMMISSIONE SEQUESTRI. This is responsible for the confiscation of firms which have collaborated with the Germans.

COMMISSIONE PER LA DOCUMENTAZIONE DEGLI ATTI DI CRIMINALITA' COMMESSI DAI TEDESCHI E FASCISTI - A Commission set up to inquire into and put on record German and Fascist atrocities committed in Tuscany.

COMMISSIONE DI CULTURA - This Commission was created to impress on scholastic and cultural institutions the directives of the Committee of Liberation. It has already examined the situation of many such institutions and proposed changes in their directing staff.

COMMISSIONE EPURAZIONE - This Commission, as its name implies, will be responsible for carrying out epuration in the city, on the basis of the laws issued by the Italian Government.

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COMMISSION OF EPURATION IN THE ARMY - This Commission is composed of army officers in active service, noted for their anti-fascism.

SERVIZI SANITARI - A Committee of anti-Fascist doctors has been set up to study the reorganization of all sanitary services in Florence.

SERVIZI SANITARI MILITARI - This comes under the military command of the CLN, and takes charge of military hospitals and medical services generally.

CORPO DI GENIO LAVORATORI - This also comes under the Military Command of the CLN. It is a corps set up to undertake urgent reconstruction work repairing German destruction first of installations of

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installations of military importance, and secondly where such work is necessary to provide for the immediate needs of the citizens.

(NOTE - It is not at present known how far these plans have been put into operation.)

2) CONVERSATION WITH SIG. BRUNO SANGUINETTI AUGUST 15, 1944

Mr. Sanguinetti is a wealthy industrialist, one of the leading Communists of Florence, and a very intelligent and interesting person. He was several times imprisoned by the Fascists, once beaten up by them and put on starvations rations for a period of time while in prison. Mr. Sanguinetti is the Secretary of the youth movement Fronte della Gioventù in Florence. The Fronte della Gioventù is a non-political youth movement organized by the Communist Party. Its constituent members are:

1) The youth organization of the Christian Democrat Party, which also publishes a paper called the Giovane Italia.

2) The Christian Democrat youth organization which publishes a youth organ called La Punta.

3) The Giovani Liberale - a very small group (not monarchist)

4) The party of Action youth, who are not organized into a separate youth movement.

5) The youth organization of the Socialist party, which publishes the paper L'AVANGUARDIA.

6) The Communist youth, who are not organized into a separate group from the party, but who may before long start a Communist youth organization, in view of the fact that the other parties have established them. Signor Sanguinetti expressed his preference for an apolitical youth movement where all political theory and thought could be discussed without committing youth to any party. He said the Communist party did not admit of people joining and leaving as Communism was not merely a political platform but a whole concept of life. It was a mistake therefore to place young people into parties and expect them to remain loyal. He was therefore personally opposed to a [illegible] youth organization.

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The ruling committee of the Fronte delle Gioventù, on which were represented the several parties, had agreed that the Fronte should not be composed of youth unions of the several parties (sindacati) nor be a single youth party -- which would be an absurdity -- but that the movement should incorporate the youth of all parties, and of no party. Two fundamental principles had been agreed to by everyone, namely:

1) The absence of all religious or anti-religious propaganda.

2) Political controversy must be kept at a dignified level.

The Fronte was started by the Communists a little before 8 September, 1943.

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3) Notes on Conditions of Daily Life in Florence

To those familiar with Florence in normal times the city and its present day life would be almost unrecognizable, so changed is its aspect and atmosphere.

It presents a strange combination of squalor and gaiety, desolation and vivacity; for despite the destruction and distress, the lack of almost everything necessary, the people are genuinely rejoicing in the arrival of and occupation by the Allied forces.

Every hour of the day and night reminds them however that they are living on the front line and are sandwiched between two armies. The German artillery is almost continuously active, and fresh damage, if not on a very extensive scale, is hourly manifest in the city and its surroundings.

The Duomo has been abundantly peppered by the German guns, with the result that fragments have been chipped away all over the facade and steps; and these fresh white spots, standing out against the soiled and mellowed tone of the rest of the marble, give it a curiously piebald appearance. The damage is however superficial and not structural.

The Campanile too has had some slight injuries, as have other monuments in the cathedral square and adjoining quarters.

San Lorenzo suffered more, and was also the scene of considerable loss of life, as on Sunday morning (August 20) some 40 people were killed and more than a hundred injured (according to reports given out so far) during Mass.

Almost all the shops are still shut, although they have had permission to reopen. The very few which have done so remain open for but brief periods in the day, so that shopping is difficult, and in any case there is almost nothing to buy.

The whole population is preoccupied with two things above all: FOOD AND WATER.

The Florentines have become a people of water-carriers. People of all ages inside the city and [illegible] circulate with flasks, pails, perambulators and wheelbarrows full of varied receptacles, and queue up for water, at the wells or street hydrants, or the water carts which pump and filter water from the Arno. And in the sub- [illegible] long distances here [illegible]

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This lack of water, in the midsummer heat, with its restrictions in the matter of baths, laundry, housecleaning and all normal amenities, causes much inconvenience and distress, and is productive of unhygienic conditions.

To render conditions yet more unsanitary, large heaps of garbage have lain about the city for weeks past (many of these were found, on the exit of the Germans, to conceal mines); and prove a fertile breeding place for flies and mosquitos.

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FOOD is very scanty. A meager supply of vegetables finds its way into the city and is bought up instantly by the people, who spend hours standing in long queues outside the shops. Fruit is very seldom to be found, and the neighboring contadini are besieged by those who go out to forage with knapsacks, in the hope of securing something. Even this resource has to a great extent failed, owing to the closing of some of the outlets from the city to the suburbs.

It is reported that there is abundance of fruit and vegetables a few kilometres out, but at present circulation is permitted only within a small area around the town.

The Baily (Ballie?) bridge at Santa Trinità is functioning efficiently, but transit is reserved for military traffic, and for a very small number of civilians supplied with special permits.

The rest of the public crosses the river by the weir (now dry) below the Ponte Alle Grazie, or by the Ponte Vecchio, access to which has been made along the Via Guicciardini (now cleared, it is hoped completely, of mines), over the tragic ruins of some of the noblest medieval buildings of Florence. Along this rugged track people struggle and stumble, past what was once the house where Machiavelli was born, lived and died; past the magnificent old towers which guarded the entrance to the bridge, now lying in piles of debris, their very sites almost untraceable, making their way in jeopardy beneath the menace of tottering walls and splinters of towers of which some jagged shaft still rears up into the sky.

The whole area around the Ponte Vecchio is terribly tragic, the treasures of centuries gone in a night to satisfy the lust for destruction of the Nazi-Fascists, under the orders of a man who, on his spectacularly staged visit to the city a year or so before the war, declared it was the noblest and most beautiful of places, to which he longed to return for a lengthy stay.

The Florentines, despite their losses, sufferings and hardships, are showing themselves on the whole plucky and debonnair. If at certain hours the streets are almost deserted, at others they are thronged.

In the morning everyone is hurrying around in pursuit of water or vegetables (to talk of other food is vain, for there is no meat, no eggs, no rice or pasta or cheese or oil or sugar or other ordinary rations). No charcoal and no wood; so that it requires effort and resource to get a pot boiling even once a day (supposing that there is

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The whole area around the Ponte Vecchio is terribly tragic, the treasures of centuries gone in a night to satisfy the lust for destruction of the Nazi-Fascists, under the orders of a man who, on his spectacularly staged visit to the city a year or so before the war, declared it was the noblest and most beautiful of places, to which he longed to return for a lengthy stay.

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In the morning everyone is hurrying around in pursuit of water or vegetables (to talk of other food is vain, for there is no meat, no eggs, no rice or paste or cheese of oil or sugar or other ordinary rations). No charcoal and no wood; so that it requires effort and resource to get a pot boiling even once a day (supposing that there is anything to put in the pot).

Nevertheless, the people seem to be enjoying their new experiences. They stand at the Baily Bridge in groups, watching the red-capped military police who, set aloft at the corners in place of the former statues of the Seasons, direct the traffic with a competence and urbanity which are greatly admired.

Another enlivening feature of the city life is the parade of the Scottish troops (Gordon Highlanders) who, in a large cleared area, surrounded by applauding throngs, march and pipe to the wondering delight

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of the people, who are impressed by their dignity, costume, precise movements, and by a music so novel to their ears.

The broadcasting vans of PWB also collect delighted audiences, who enjoy the news broadcasts (making vigorous piquant comments on the genuine news now freely distributed in public) and manifesting satisfaction especially in the old popular patriotic songs such as "Il Piave" and Mameli's Hymn.

The curfew is now fixed for 9 p.m. so that the streets are early deserted; and the complete lack of electric light or gas, the difficulty (or impossibility) of obtaining petroleum or candles, necessarily shortens everyone's day.

The hosts of Allied troops about the city give it an unwonted aspect, and the Union Jacks flying on government buildings and garrison headquarters are a welcome sight to British subjects, denied all national sights and sounds for so long.

The Central Post Office is shut by the Allies and all access to it is forbidden. Large areas of the city in the vicinity of the devastations present considerable damage, all glass being broken, metal saracinesche twisted and wrenched out of place; window and door frames smashed; masses of debris and broken glass lying in heaps everywhere. If glass is not forthcoming, Florentines will spend a cold winter in their glassless houses.

The carrying off of the sewage carts and garbage carts has left hygienic conditions precarious; the drains and pozzi neri cannot be emptied, nor the closets flushed, as all water is cut off, and it is impossible to carry enough from a distance by hand to do this effectually.

The two English Episcopal churches (Holy Trinity and St. Mark's) reopened last Sunday, and all was found to have been carefully preserved and to be in perfect order.

The GIORNALE DI FIRENZE has begun publication under the auspices of the PWB and is eagerly bought by the people, all supplies of regular news (radio or journalistic) having been recently cut off.

A project is on foot, backed by the Sovraintendant of the Galleries and Monuments of Florence, by members of the Swiss colony, and others solicitous of saving all that may be possible from the German

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A project is on foot, backed by the Sovraintendant of the Galleries and Monuments of Florence, by members of the Swiss colony, and others solicitous of saving all that may be possible from the German devastations, to conserve all the debris of the wrecked buildings (and whenever possible on the actual site) and use this subsequently for the rebuilding, on the original plans, or as much as is practicable, with the original materials.

4) Refugees in Florence August 27, 1944

Refugees housed in Palazzo Pitti - One of the organizers of the extensive refugee assistential work, questioned within the last few days, stated that this work, which began at the end of July, with the influx of refugees from the outlying places (Impruneta and other bombed and invaded centres) developed with the order of evacuation of the zones north and south of the river Arno, until by July 31 there were

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5000 refugees housed in the palace. These, since the entrance of the Allies, have been leaving at the rate of about 200 per day, and returning to their homes in or south of Florence.

There was a further influx from the parts around the bridges and adjacent streets when these were blown up. People from some of the splendid old houses demolished (owners or tenants of the houses and towers of the finest medieval part of Florence) are lodged in the upper floors of the palace. Hosts of others have camped in the courtyards and corridors of the ground floor.

Milk and milk-powder for babies, small children and sick people is scarce. A fairly sufficient amount of water has been procurable. Sanitary conditions are reported as unsatisfactory owing to the inadequate number of toilets and shortage of water to flush the drains.

The people were however described as carrying on well and appearing cheerful, for the lifting of the incubus and terror of the Germans and Fascists makes other evils seems small in comparison.

One of the organizers (the Russian wife of a Swiss subject) stated that those of the indigent, or professional beggar class are inclined to be supine, expecting the Allies now to take care of and provide for them. The majority, however, are facing the difficult conditions courageously.

5) ATTITUDE OF FLORENTINES TO BRITISH TROOPS

(Collected by observation, talking to the people and from witness of incidents).

The Florentines, as a whole, continue to be keenly and sympathetically interested in the Allied troops occupying or passing through the city.

Tribute to their discipline, kindliness and good humor is almost universal. The people, who used to walk past the Germans without looking at them, or to reply with frigid courtesy to any questions, avoiding as far as possible any contact, fraternize gladly with the Allied troops, make them welcome, and evince the keenest interest in their movements, equipment and personalities.

Incidents contrary to the general high standard of behavior are rare, and when they do occur, even when slight, are the more regret-

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Incidents contrary to the general high standard of behavior are rare, and when they do occur, even when slight, are the more regrettable as the people as a whole are inclined to idealize the "Liberators" and expect nothing but courtesy, justice and goodness from them. Two small unfavorable incidents (reported by eye-witnesses:

1) A jazz orchestra (considered the finest in Florence) generously gave its services free of charge to play at a party organized with the consent and cooperation of the officers by a unit stationed in a large villa on the outskirts of Florence. An officer present, towards the close of the evening, asked (on the request of some present) if the orchestra would play "God Save the King". The leader immediately assented, but added that they would like also to play

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"Il Piave" hymn, which dates from the entry into war side by side with the Allies in 1915. To this the officer replied curtly that he did not want to hear any Italian hymns". The feelings of the orchestra were hurt by this ungracious response, but nevertheless they played the British National Anthem at the end (without the "Piave") thus showing greater courtesy than had been shown to themselves.

2) An officer went into a shop to requisition typewriters. The owner of the shop begged that something at least might be left him, so that his business should not be at a standstill. The officer spoke to him rudely, calling him and those around "idioti", and ordering them in very bad Italian, and with many repetitions right and left of "idioti", to carry the machines out to his car. The shopman was left with the impression that though the requisition might be just and necessary, it rendered the situation unnecessarily bitter to be called "idiot" as well.

The general behavior of the troops is so decorous that it caused wondering amazement all along the Via Romana on Saturday evening, August 26, when a private soldier, joyously drunk, went dancing and rolling down the street, providing a novel entertainment for the populace, for with all their faults, Florentines are rarely seen drunk on the streets.

6) ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN FLORENCE RESPECTING ITALIAN PW's

Much hostile propaganda regarding the conditions of Italian prisoners of war with the Allies has been made, with increasing bitterness and acrimony, by the Fascists (and more recently the Germans also) in Florence.

Special lectures have been given; one (by an army officer) given one Sunday morning three or four months ago, could be identified by looking up the report in the files of the "NAZIONE"; articles were published in the papers; and also letters from prisoners (possibly faked) to impress on the minds of the people that the Allies (especially the British) are relentlessly cruel to their prisoners, and that the Allied prison camps are an Inferno.

The people as a whole seem to have given little if any credence to this propaganda. They do not believe the British to be cruel. They say, "Sono più buono di noi"; "... che si deve dare retta a quella gente!", and so on, according to the individual manner of each type and grade in expressing disgust.

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Those who have relatives who are prisoners, and receive letters from them, saying they are well and well-cared for, are convinced that this is so, and are content, and many say, "Stanno meglio di noi." ("They are better off than we are.")

To prove the falsity of the propaganda made, the exhibition of some films showing life in the Allied Prison Camps, would be reassuring and consoling to the people which has been subjected to such propaganda, and would do much to counteract any lingering impression it may have left on the minds of the people.

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7) NEWS ABOUT MR. B BERENSEN (I Tatti, Sante a Mensola, Florence)

It is stated that Mr. Berensen is well, and has been safely hidden with Avv. Serlupi, Consul for San Marino, whose house was a safe asylum, since it could not for diplomatic reasons be entered or searched by the German and Fascist authorities.

These were reported to have abandoned the search for Mr. Berensen believing him to have escaped from the country and reached America.

A relative of Mr. Berensen's, who called a few days ago at the Florence branch of PWB asking for an address where Mr. Berensen might be found, said that he had news of his having been seen, and in good health, a day or two before.

8) NOTES ON THE GALILEO METAL WORKS

The Directorate of the Galileo Metal Works has collaborated actively with the Germans, in that:

— it has carried out the transferance of the works with the declared aim of being able to receive work from the Germans;

— it has offered the produce of the Works to the German military Authorities;

— It has consigned all the production, originally destined for the Italian army, to the German armed forces;

— it has instituted, in the premises to which it has removed, schools for workmen, with the aim of making up for the absence of the greater part of the maestranze (groups of specialized workmen) who in opposition to the transference, would not follow the firm;

— it has made active propaganda among the maestranze (groups of specialized workmen) to induce them to agree to the transference of the Firm, making use to this end of Fascist and Philo-Germanic elements;

— after prolonged solicitations it succeeded in obtaining from the Germans the order for numerous apparecchi (machines or apparatus) of German plan, such as goniometri, binocoli a forbice, and alzi (instruments used by the artillery) periscopes, etc. To this end some technicians of the Firm were sent to Germany to inform themselves respecting the German system of making these, so as to favor their production in Italy;

— it dismissed indiscriminately all the active patriotic elements

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— it dismissed indiscriminately all the active patriotic elements and those favorable to the Allies;

— it has accorded financial aid for the reintegration of the stipends of all those who were sent away from the Works in August, 1943.

Among the elements responsible for the collaboration with the Germans we indicate the following:

Ing. Gianangelo SANTI, ex-squadrista, ex-Gerarca; General Director of the Works.

Ing. ALOCCO, zealous fascist, philo-Germanic in sympathies; obstinate saboteur of the work of the patriots. He attended to the trans-

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ference. Vice director of the Works.

Signor Benevenuti GIULIO, extremely Fascist; zealous philo-Germanic; organizer of the schools of optical instruction in the seat of the business in Pordenone; actual director of the establishment at Pordenone, a mission which he has exercised with extreme severity as regards non-collaborating elements.

Ing. Brini Francesco, formerly zealous Fascist, enemy many times declared of the Allies and admirer of the Germans, directing the technical services; actually he is treating with the Allies in the interests of the directing body of the Works.

Ing. Clementi, zealous Fascist, impassioned admirer of the Germans; assiduous collaborator.

Ing. Rossi Ferdinando, ex-Officer of the Milizia; ex-gerarca of the GUF; assiduous collaborator of the Ing. Alocco in working for the transference and for the German interests.

Ing. Caroti, organizer of the Officine at Pordenone.

Indiscriminated elements:

Ing. Boscone, tepid anti-fascist and anti-German; excellent moral qualities but weak in character; bound to the old Directorate; actual Director of what remains of it in Florence.

Ing. Ottavini Giovanni, a man of remarkable technical capacities, tepid anti-fascist, poor in organizing capacities.

Ing. Martinez Paolo, tepid anti-fascist; a weak man, he has collaborated without conviction with the Germans because of a temperament submissive to the Directorate.

Prof. Giotti Gino, tepid anti-fascist; an element technically of value, attached to the old Directorate.

9) DAMAGE CAUSED TO BUILDINGS IN FLORENCE

Damage caused to artistic buildings by the Destruction brought about by the enemy during the night of 3rd to 4th August, and in succeeding days. Official report of the Sovraintendenza of the Florentine Galleries, obtained through Dr. Salvini.

UFFIZI GALLERIES The Uffizi Galleries building, being adjacent to the zone which has been demolished, has suffered greatly, and has un-

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Indiscriminated elements:

Ing. Boscono, tepid anti-fascist and anti-German; excellent moral qualities but weak in character; bound to the old Directorate; actual Director of what remains of it in Florence.

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UFFIZI GALLERIES The Uffizi Galleries building, being adjacent to the zone which has been demolished, has suffered greatly, and has undergone the almost total loss of all the glass windows and the disintegration of almost all the window frames. In addition, various ceilings have fallen in, and among these are unfortunately various parts of the ceiling decorated with grotesques of the corridors as well as the two ceilings of the rooms XIV and XV beside the Tribuna, which were among the most ancient rooms of the Gallery, where the arms and natural curiosities were originally preserved. Of the 16th century decorations of these rooms about half has been lost, and not only have some of the decorative and grotesque portions fallen, but also some of the surrounding paintings which represented events allusive to the ancient purposes to which the rooms were put. In the

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first corridor, which comprised the most ancient grotesques executed by the school of Allori (Allori, Butteri, Pieroni and Bizzelli) various portions in various compartments have been lost; in the second corridor the pergola of the first campata of Ulivelli and others. Yet greater injuries have been produced in the third corridor, both in the more ancient 17th century part painted by Ulivelli and his scholars, and in the part repainted after the fire of 1762 by Traballesi, Terreni and Del Moro. In this part we have also to regret the fall of entire vele in two different portions. The hall of Niobe, constructed by Paoletti at the end of the 18th century, has also suffered injuries, various portions of the gilded stucchi of Albertelli's vaulting having fallen.

Fortunatey, despite the assurance given respecting the status of Florence as an open city, no work of art had been replaced on the top floor of the Gallery, and thus no damage has been suffered by the works of art which had been brought back to Florence from the province, these having been placed on the ground floor of the building.

The corridor which unites the Uffizi to Palazzo Pitti has, naturally, suffered very great injuries. Almost all the ceilings have fallen or are in danger of doing so. The pavements are disconnected and the stability of the actual construction on the side of the Lungarno degli Archibusieri as far as the Ponte Vecchio seems greatly menaced. On the angle formed by the Bridge and the Lungarno the explosion of a mine has caused a large cavity in the pavement which appears insecure. The corridor is interrupted at the Bardi arch and has been destroyed for about a hundred metres; in this stretch there has unfortunately been lost the characteristic bath of the Medici, a graceful 16th century construction formed by a marble pool at the foot of a flight of marble steps, and with a vault ornamented with frescoes in grotesque style.

At the Pitti Palace, as at the Uffizi, the fabric, owing to its nearness to the mined zone, has suffered various injuries, such as the almost total loss of the window glass, the unhinging of many doors and window frames, and the falling in of various vaultings and overlying tiles. The works of art contained in the apartments, in the Palatine Gallery and in the Gallery of the Argenti (silver work) and also the frescoes of the vaultings, have not been damaged, save for some slight cracks in the vaults of the various sale.

The OLTRARNO QUARTER (Via dei Bardi, Via de 'Guicciardini, Borgo

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The OLTRARNO QUARTER (Via dei Bardi, Via de 'Guicciardini, Borgo S Jacopo, Piazza Sante Felicità) In this part of medieval Florence the losses have been appalling. Almost the whole of the Via de'Guicciardini has disappeared save for Palazzo Guiddiardini and the house adjoining it on the southeast side (Palazzo Franceschi) and some small houses near Piazza Pitti on the northwest side. In Borgo San Jacopo all the buildings have disappeared as far as the house marked No.22, near the church of S. Jacopo on the north side, and about to the angle of Via de'Giudei on the south side. The whole of the Via de' Bardi on both sides has disappeared as far as the piazza of Santa Maria Soprarno.

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Thus that most celebrated view of the old houses on the Arno, on both sides of the Ponte Vecchio, an essential element of the characteristic aspect of the ancient Bridge, and its setting as a whole, is lost forever.

Listing in detail the most notable buildings, we find the following losses and injuries:

1) Via Guicciardini, northwest side:
   a) Rossi - Cerchi - Canigiani tower on the angle of Borgo S. Jacopo and Via de'Guicciardini. This medieval building has been completely lost, including the artistic 16th century fountain with the basin formed by an ancient sarcophagus. The statue of the Bacchus by Ammannati had, on the contrary, been removed.
   b) Palazzo Berbadori-Ricasoli, dating from the 14th century. Only the facade, which appears very insecure, remains standing
   c) The 14th century Piridolfi-Ricasoli house. This has been completely destroyed save for one part of the facade adjoining the Palazzo Piridolfi-Ricasoli.
   d) The 15th-16th century Machhiavelli Houses, especially important from the historic point of view; these have been completely destroyed.
   e) House owned by Ventura. It had been recently restored with the renovation of the interior parts in which ancient frescoed decorations had been found. The historic-artistic library and very rich collection of photographs formerly belonging to R. Von Marle had been established in this house. The front of the building has crashed, carrying down into the ruins the whole photographic library.
   f) Palazzo Guicciardini-Marrei, of the 14th century. This has been entirely destroyed.

2) Via Guicciardini, southeast side:
   a) Tower of the Parte Guelfa (Guelph Party) at the angle of the Via de' Bardi. The building is split in two with a very large fracture which reaches to about the height of the first floor.
   b) [illegible] Palace on the angle of Piazza Santa Felicita, of the

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   c) The 14th century Firidolfi-Ricasoli house. This has been completely destroyed save for one part of the facade adjoining the Palazzo Firidolfi-Ricasoli.
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   a) Tower of the Parte Guelfa (Guelph Party) at the angle of the Via de' Bardi. The building is split in two with a very large fracture which reaches to about the height of the first floor.
   b) Rossi Palace on the angle of Piazza Santa Felicita, of the 14th Century. It has been very badly damaged, but the facade on the Via Guicciardini is still standing.
   c) All the other houses have been completely destroyed as far as the Frescobaldi palace; it is not yet possible to verify whether the 16th century frescoes in the Salone have been damaged.

3) Borgo S. Jacopo, North side
   a) Magione dei Templari, an old 14th century Hospice of the Knights Templar. This has been almost completely destroyed, only a small part of the facade adjoining the Ponte Vecchio remaining.

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

b) House of Girolamo Segna. It is completely lost.

c) 14th century tower of the Serragli. Completely destroyed.

d) Barbadori Palace of the 14th-15th century. Completely destroyed.

4) Borgo S. Jacopo, south side:

a) Rossi Cerchi Canigiani Palace of the 14th century, with courtyard of the 15th century. It has been completely destroyed.

b) Delfredelli palace on the angle of Via de'Giudei; it is partly destroyed, and it has not yet been possible to ascertain if the beautiful 14th century courtyard has been injured.

c) Torre de' Marsili. Of the beautiful della Robbia works which adorned the facade of this tower the upper parts of the announcing Angel and of the candelabra-bearing angel on the left are lost. The few fragments found do not give grounds for hope that a complete reconstruction of the two sculptures will be possible.

5) Strozzi Novellucci Palace, with a 17th century facade, but inside of the 16th century style of Baccio d'Agnolo. It has been completely destroyed.

6) Via de' Bardi, north side

a) Mannelli Galileï palace. The part adjacent to the Ponte Vecchio with the 14th century tower still remains, and on the Arno side, some beccatelli and windows.

b) Tower of the Bardi and adjacent houses, seat of the Society of the Colombaria. All has been destroyed, and the very important manuscripts, the rich ancient library and all the objects of art and science of the Academy have been lost. This is one of the gravest losses the city has suffered.

c) The Canigiani Palace of the 15th century. This has been completely destroyed.

7) Via de' Bardi, south side.

a) Canigiani Palace of the 14th century with courtyard of the 15th Century. Completely destroyed.

b) Mannelli Palace, end of the 14th century with courtyard of the beginning of the 15th century. Completely destroyed.

c) 16th Century palace, Ambron property, with a fine courtyard of the same period. This has been completely destroyed.

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RIGHT BANK OF THE ARNO

Also in this part of the city the losses have been appalling. Some of the most beautiful medieval streets have disappeared and some among the most important of the ancient towers have fallen. Palaces and houses have had to cede before the devastating fury of the enemy.

1) Lungarno Acciaioli

a) Houses and towers of the Garducci. The tower has not fallen and of the houses, the part adjacent to the tower remains.

b) 16th century palace of the Acciaioli. All the front part has fallen, including the very beautiful salone frescoed by Pocaetti.

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c) Palace, formerly the property of the de Angelis, annexed to the Grand Bretagne and Arno Hotel. It has been completely destroyed.

2) Piazza del Pesce All the old houses of the piazza, among them some of the 14th century, have been completely lost, so that now the church of Santo Stefano in the adjoining piazza of that name is opened up. This sacred building has also suffered serious injuries, among others being the complete falling in of the front part of the roof. It is not possible for the present to ascertain the damage done to the interior part of the church, whence some of the most interesting of the works of art had been taken away.

3) Por Santa Maria, east side
a) All the isolated part as far as the vicolo which led to the piazzetta of Santo Stefano, with characteristic old houses, has crashed down.
b) The Tower of the Girolami on the angle of Via Lambertesca, and the Tower of the Gherardini in Via Lamcertesca, both have fallen. The 14th century relief of San Zanobi with an ancient view of the city will probably have been lost in the ruins.
c) All the old houses between the via Lambertesca and the via Vaccherecia have fallen, as well as some houses of this latter street. Also the greater part of the houses between via Vaccherecchia and Calimaruzza have fallen.

4) Por Santa Maria, West side
a) The tower of the Amidei. It was the most beautiful tower of Florence and still preserved its original architecture, enriched by brackets sculptured in the form of lions' heads. The greater part of it has crashed, only a narrow slice still standing towards the Lungarno.
b) Tower of the Buondelmonti-Bellovinetti on the angle of Borgo Santi Apostoli. This has been greatly damaged, but it is nonetheless the best conserved among the towers of this zone.
c) All the old houses between the tower of the Buondelmonti and the loggia of the Mercato Nuovo are completely destroyed.

5) Borgo Santi Apostoli
Palazzo Buondelmonti of the 13th century, remodelled. It has

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5) Borgo Santi Apostoli
Palazzo Buondelmonti of the 13th century, remodelled. It has undergone very grave damage, but the facade is still in part standing.

6) Loggia del Mercato Nuovo All the houses on the south side of the Piazza have suffered very grave injuries; notable among these houses was that on the angle of the Via del Capaccio, of which however a part of the facade remains standing.

7) Palace of the Parte Guelfa This very important edifice, constructed in the 14th century, embellished by Brunelleschi and Vasari, has suffered very serious damage, both in the static construction and in the tiling of the roofs which has been almost wholly lost. Also the splendid Vasarian ceiling of

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the Brunellesque hall has been in great part destroyed. On the other hand, the fine ceilings of the anteroom and of the hall of audience and the Vasarian loggia outside are safe. Also the works of art which had remained in the Palace are safe.

In terminating the present report it must be borne in mind that the injuries described are those which have been ascertained up to date. But it is possible that other damages will be met with as by degrees inspections are made in the various zones affected by the devastations.

In addition the Tuscan Committee of Liberation reports that the Germans, firing from the high ground just north of Florence, have damaged several important buildings, including the church of Santa Croce and the Uffizi Gallery. The Uffizi was struck on the corridor linking that building with the Pitti, especially on the arcade looking onto the Arno. It is likely that the building aimed at was the medieval tower of the nearby Palazzo Vecchio. Santa Croce was hit on the third arch of the left aisle. Luckily only a few small beams were damaged. Measures have already been taken to repair the roof at least temporarily, so as to protect the interior from rain.

10) CLASHES BETWEEN "COMMUNISTS" AND THEIR POLITICAL PARTIES

During the first days of the liberation of Florence, a number of incidents occurred between so-called Communists and other political groups, generally of Christian-Democrat persuasion. On one occasion the Christian Democrats had set up their quarters in the Goldoni Theatre where their proceedings were brusquely interrupted by the Communists who claimed that the quarters were theirs. Though there were no signs that the Communists had formerly occupied this building, the Christian Democrats felt it was wise to leave the field to their opponents and accordingly evacuated the building.

On other occasions bands of people composed of rowdies and often headed by persons who counted several convictions to their record, have been guilty of acts of violence to individuals. One instance is that

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On other occasions bands of people composed of rowdies and often headed by persons who counted several convictions to their record, have been guilty of acts of violence to individuals. One instance is that of a tramway worker whom they seized and beat up in one of the side streets of south Florence on the pretext that he had been Squadrista. This man was able to prove when calm had been restored that he had worked for many years in clandestine organizations, a fact which was readily confirmed by the Committee of Liberation when it was brought to the latter's notice.

Although in the present confused state of Florence it is not possible to tell whether these people are communists or not, it seems unlikely that they are acting on the instructions of the Communist party. They are in most cases professionally disorderly elements who are taking advantage of the present situation, to work off old scores or create confusion.

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11) MUSIC AND MUSICIANS IN FLORENCE UNDER FASCISM

The Symphonic Orchestra of Florence was formed by a fusion of the Politeama Orchestra and the Society of the Friends of Music, this latter the child of that great lover of music, Alfred Cassigli. The immediate result of the fusion seemed to help the state of music in Florence since the state undertook to pay off various deficits. On the other hand, the orchestra with all its attendant institutions became a new weapon for the spread of Fascist principles, and also like everything else associated with Fascism, became a nest of corruption, favoritism, and nepotism. No one could belong to the orchestra unless he was a member of the Fascist party and of various Fascist corporations. This regulation was already in force among all state employees from elementary school masters to the members of musical conservatories and institutions of pictorial art and sculpture. The most important posts were occupied by State Fiduciaries. Accordingly the direction of the Florentine Politeema was entrusted to Maestro Labroca, already a member of the Theatrical Corporation of Rome. The Secretary was a certain Signor Votto, well known for his violent and uncontrolled character. Classes for singing were next to the Politeama and directed by people such as Pettarini, Tieri and Contini, who were better Fascists than musicians. The director of the Cherubini Musical Academy was Maestro Guido Guerrini, who has fled from Florence, as his daughter is openly accused of having denounced two Jewish families who were bitterly persecuted by the Germans and Fascists. The Secretary of the Academy was Sig. Pratesi, the well known arriviste and profiteer, who also got himself appointed as representative of the Cassa di Risparmio and at the same time held the post of Major in the Fascist Censorship. In more recent months on the recommendations of Ugo Ojetti, President of the Accademia Italia, Maestro della Piccola from being a simple teacher of piano has been raised to Professor of Composition with a stipend of 36000 lire. Idelbrando Pizzetti, formerly director of the Conservatory of Florence and Milan, although turned down by the Academy itself, was nominated on Mussolini's personal intervention, on the recommendation of D'Annunzio. Vito Frazzi who has now taken the post of Director of the Conservatory, was until yesterday president of the Fascist Syndicate of Artists. It appears that at the present difficult political moment, Maestro Votto has been made head of the Florentine Politeama

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12) THE CASE OF MRS PAMELA BUTI

Mrs. Pamela Buti is an English woman who was imprisoned by the Germans for having aided Allied prisoners of war. Her husband became a Fascist in 1936 and is now an internee on the Isle of Man. She has one son, Kim Buti, who crossed over to the south side of the Arno and is seeking employment with one of the Allied Agencies.

Kim Buti used to contact and bring escaped Allied prisoners and men to Florence. False documents were provided by a certain Mario Magnoni, who according to Mrs. Buti is a rich and generous pro-Allied

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Italian, though both of his brothers were admitted Fascists. Napponi used to pay for the upkeep of these prisoners of war out of his own pocket, even bringing in champagne. He also arranged the housing of them among various people of his acquaintance, amongst them Mrs.Buti. About three months ago a South African prisoner was found in Mrs. Buti's house. She was sent to S. Verdiana Prison but was released by a partisan coup when the Communist Babbo and a German captain who had deserted overwhelmed the guards and let out the prisoners. Babbo was subsequently shot. Mrs. Buti thinks she was betrayed by a certain Ugo Donnini who lived in Via Goberti. This man worked closely with the SS and the Fascists, but Napponi and Donnini himself assured her this was only so as to spy on them.

Donnini actually has a letter from one of the escaped prisoners thanking him for his services and recommending him for employment with the Allies.

All the last prisoners were recaptured by the Germans after they had passed from Mrs. Buti's house to that of Signorina Albertina Buffalari whose house was owned by that notorious Fascist torturer, Carità.

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APPENDIX II

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REACTIONS TO 5th ARMY RADIO

The following examples of listener reaction to 5th Army Radio are supplied from Florence.

1. Sig. Alfredo Mines, Industrialist: belonging to no party -
   Via Lorenzo il Magnifico 38, Florence

Listened almost daily from 13 to 14 o'clock. The reception was excellent and without disturbances. In the evening at 23 o'clock it has always been impossible for him to receive the transmissions. The program was attractive. The Italian and [illegible] musical pieces pleasing. He listened gladly to the radio of the 5th Army because it brought the freshest detailed news from the Italian frontand also supplied a fuller news service than that of the London radio regarding the civil and political events of Liberated Italy, the dispositions of the Italian government, etc. This radio was preferable to that of Bari because less disturbed.

He suggests that the Italian interior news service should be even further developed: there is much interest in knowing more respecting the activities of the democratic Bonomi government.

2. Dr. Tristano Codignola, Director of the Partito d'Azione -
   Via delle Martelliato 4, Florence

Listened to the radio towards 13 o'clock. Found it very well informed, and resorted to it because it brought precise news from the Italian front; news less generical than those of Radio Londra. He is of the opinion that the Italians would find it very interesting if the civil news were to be amplified, with informations as to the resumption of civil life in Liberated Italy.

3. Engineer Adriano Gundolfi, electrical engineer, member of Democratic Party
   Viale Principe Amedeo 12, Florence

Has listened on the 308 wave at 13 o'clock. In the beginning the announcer had a good timbre of voice, purely Italian, without dialectic inflections. subsequently he was substituted by a disagreeable voice, markedly southern.

He has found this radio of value because it gave out ample news of the Italian front. Between the news and the comments there was, however, transmitted light music which produced a general impression but little seriousness. The comments, too, were of little interest, so that often he gave up listening to them. He holds that it would be preferable to substitute, for the discs of light music communications of instructions regarding sabotage and on the way to escape the German regime.

4. Dr. Carlo Magni, Doctor of Dentistry-Member of the Partito d'azione
   Piazza San Marco 8, Florence

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He suggests that the Italian interior news service should be even further developed: there is much interest in knowing more respecting the activities of the democratic Bonomi government.

2. Dr. Tristano Codignola, Director of the Partito d'Azione -
Via delle Mantellate 4, Florence

Listened to the radio towards 18 o'clock. Found it very well informed, and resorted to it because it brought precise news from the Italian front; news less generical than those of Radio Londra. He is of the opinion that the Italians would find it very interesting if the civil news were to be amplified, with information as to the resumption of civil life in Liberated Italy.

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4. Dr. Carlo Magni, Director of Dentistry-Member of the Partito d'Azione
Piazza San Marco 8, Florence

Has listened to the radio of the 5th Army from June until the beginning of August at 13 and at 23 o'clock. He found it most interesting and found the programmes very well selected. The news service was excellent and the jazz music transmitted was very well selected, especially for young people. The dialogues were attractive. Especially touching for him were the transmissions of the Florentines talking to the Florentines.

5. Signora Eva Cortesi, belonging to our party, Via Trieste 19

She listened to the morning transmissions. It was not her favorite radio because she preferred the London radio. The news of the 5th Army had the advantage of bringing more recent news, but the music was not interesting nor were the comments. It suffered from disturbances and for this reason she preferred to listen in to London.

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6. Dr. Ernesto Heinitz; medical doctor; member of the Partito d'Azione
Via G.B. Vico 5 ; Florence

The transmissions might be more detailed as regards the Italian front. The radio from Algiers was better informed in this respect giving the names of some villages, even very small ones, so soon as they were conquered. The transmissions were, however, as a whole, serious and sober. The wave was a good deal less disturbed.

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To: INTERIOR

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY NO. 32

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
UNIT 12 APO 512

8 SEP 1944

CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY SEPTEMBER 2 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 32

PART I SUMMARY

The visit of Mr. Churchill to Italy and his conversations with Signor Bonomi, Marshal Badoglio and members of the Italian Cabinet, held the attention of politically minded Italians during the last week. For the first time since the Armistice the isolation that had surrounded Italy had been broken. For nearly a year Italy, Italians pointed out, had had no direct contacts with members of Allied governments. Her only contacts with the Allies were through the machinery of the Armistice, through the Allied Control Commission. After it had been announced that Mr. Churchill had arrived in Italy, speculation was rife whether the Prime Minister would meet members of the Italian Government. It was with a genuine sense of relief that Italians learned that the Prime Minister had had conversations with Sig. Bonomi and had met members of the Italian Cabinet, as they felt that in this way it would be possible to dispel many misunderstandings. In effect, Italians felt that the Prime Minister's visit marked the beginning of a new era in Anglo-Italian relations. Naturally the democratic elements hoped that his conversations with Italian Ministers would give him a first hand picture of the present plight of Italy, and would prepare the way for a change in status. They hoped that as a result Mr. Churchill would lend his support to the Italian Government's request for lend-lease, that U.N.R.R.A. might work in favor of Italy, and that the Italian divisions at the front might be increased and armed by the Allies. Some even dared to hope that Italy might be given the status of an Ally. Italians in their present mood are quick to seize on the smallest event as significant, and hence for several days there was much speculation as to the content of the conversations between the British Prime Minister and Bonomi, Badoglio and the Lieutenant-General. Some Italians were disturbed that Mr. Churchill should have lunch with Bonomi and Badoglio together and immediately came to

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sentatives in Italy to do everything in their power to alleviate the food situation. They further commented on the warm note of friendliness underlying the message, while many welcomed the frankness with which he reminded people that they would inevitably have to pay for the mistakes of a regime which had declared war on England and France when these countries were at their weakest. The visit and the message undoubtedly served to allay many suspicions and to prepare the ground for a franker, more fundamental understanding between Italy and England.

Hardly had the visit of Mr. Churchill come to an end then Mr. Atlee arrived in Rome together with the Labor Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This visit has already awakened considerable interest, particularly among members of the Socialist Party and the Party of Action. Members of the left-wing parties are glad to have the opportunity of establishing direct contact with the most authoritative spokesman of British labor. There are currents in the Italian Socialist Party which are apprehensive of the alliance made with the Communist Party. These Italian Socialists tend to look to London for help and would welcome the emergence of a strong, independent socialist Party of moderate tendencies, not unlike the Labor Party. They remember their contacts with British Labor representatives in the past at International Congresses, and they are happy to note that Italy has the honor of being the first country in liberated Europe where it has been possible to re-establish thise contacts. Inevitably the coincidence of the visit of Mr. Atlee with that of the British and American Trade Union representatives has served to give the impression that the democracies are determined to see the rights of labor restored. Great hopes are placed by Italian labor leaders on these first contacts. The Socialists are preoccupied that by their close association with the Communists they may forfeit the good will of the Allied Labor representatives, but all are ready to recognize that this first visit marks the first step towards the re-organization of International Labor organizations. These delegates have been hailed by the press as the Ambassadors of Labor. The Party of Action is hoping that the Allied delegates may favor their thesis that the Unions should be less political in structure than in the CGIL.

The official reports given by the Regional Commissioners at the A.C.C. on their work during the past month aroused considerable interest, particularly as members of the Italian press were allowed to attend. The complaint was made, however, that the press reports were

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The official reports given by the Regional Commissioners at the A.C.C. on their work during the past month aroused considerable interest, particularly as members of the Italian press were allowed to attend. The complaint was made, however, that the press reports were incomplete and fragmentary, and did not integrate each other. The fact that Allied officers described their difficulties and failures as well as their successes was contrasted most favorably with the methods of Fascism, whose propagandists would only extol their virtues and never admit their failures. The meeting also served to bring home to Italians the gravity of many of the problems facing Italy at the present moment, and gave them a clearer understanding of some of their difficulties. One of the criticisms still made by Italians, however, is that the Allies have failed to solve the distribution of food. Why, they ask, whould there be a surplus of wine in Apulia, which is being left there to rot, while there is a scarcity in Rome. Italians realize that it will be more and more difficult to import

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food into the country during the next few months owing to the demands on shipping elsewhere, but they find it difficult to understand why more cannot be done to organize the distribution of food within the country. They realize there is a shortage of petrol, but they complain that more could be done if transport were taken out of the hands of private companies and pooled under the direction of the government and if a greater freedom were permitted to Italians to bring food from the country into the cities, making use of horse transport and bicycles. They maintain that if greater freedom of movement were allowed, many people would be ready to walk into the country and fetch food for themselves. There have been several complaints in Rome that bread is being badly baked and as a result is more watery than it should be. The implication is that the bakers are hoarding flower to sell on the black market.

Count Sforza made a speech on Sunday, August 20th, in which he outline his views on Foreign policy. The fact that almost the entire cabinet attended the speech and was present on the stage lent the occasion a greater significance. It was interesting to note the reactions of the public. They cheered his friendly allusions to the Vatican, and one had the impression that the Church had greatly increased its influence during the last few months. The audience was much more nationalistic than might have been expected. When Sforza said that the Dodecanese Itlands would be given back to Greece; there was applause. When he proposed that the city of Fiume should be internationalized, and made the seat of a future League of Nations, there were a few dissenting voices. When he suggested that the port of Trieste should be internationalized there was considerable heckling. The mention of France evoked considerable applause, and one had the impression that here as elsewhere there is a mounting sympathy for France among the educated classes in Italy. When Sforza deplored Mussolini's attack on France in 1940, he was interrupted by an Italian who exclaimed that the King was responsible. A violent anti-monarchical demonstration then ensued, which lasted about five minutes. Sforza who had not provoked this interruption was unable to control it. This evidence of anti-monarchical sympathies was of interest because it originated from a right-wing audience.

During the week there were other signs of the temper of the people in their attitude towards the monarchy. The 6 parties composing the Committee of National Liberation organized a demonstration in front of the Palazzo Farnese in celebration of the fall of Paris. The demonstration was interesting and moving in that it differed from similar

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England in 1940, and regarded this emblem as offensive in view of the particular manifestation taking place. A Communist mounted to the balcony, rolled up the Italian flag and planed the red flag by its side. The crowd cheered enthusiastically? Then a carabiniere appeared seized hold of the red flag and threw it at the crowd. The anger of the people was rising. A scuffle ensued, and the Communists succeeded in entering the police headquarters and reinstating the red flag, but this time they placed the French flag and the Italian flag (without the emblem of Savoy) side by side. The crowd was then pacified. Later it was reported that the demonstrators on marching through the city insisted on pulling down the Italian flag with the emblem of Savoy from other buildings. A similar incident had occurred a few days previously when a mass was being held to commemorate those who had been massacred by the Germans at the Fosse Ardeatine. On this occasion a coffin in front of the altar had been draped with the Italian flag. The working class crowd objected, and some people rushed forward to pull the flag away. One woman tried to protect the flag, but she was overwhelmed and the flag removed. There is no doubt that these incidents are significant of the rising hostility to the monarchy among the working classes.

Bonomi has given further directives to Sforza for epuration, emphasizing the necessity of acting swiftly and striking at those principally responsible.

The C.G.I. has recommended its members to join the C.G.I.L. Thus the split in the trade unions has been brought to an end, and it looks as if syndical unity will be achieved.

The Christian Democrat newspaper, "Il Popolo", in Rome has complained that Communists assaulted and damaged the premises of the party at Taranto. The Communists have issued a statement to the effect that they have made inquiries and found that this incident was due to irresponsible elements. Strict orders have been given, it appears, to Communists to avoid incidents of this kind. Togliatti addressed a gathering of Communist women in Rome on Sunday, in which he declared that he hoped they would be allowed to vote for the Constituent Assembly.

Reactions to the Fifth Army Radio have been obtained from different Florentines and are included in an appendix.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No 12 APO 512

CONFIDENTIAL

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy September 2nd 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY - No. 32

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APPENDIX II REACTIONS TO 5TH ARMY RADIO

Explanation of Reliability rating

Source (Reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

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Press comment on Mr. Churchill's visit to Italy not unnaturally concentrated on the Prime Minister's conversation with Bonomi and the possible benefits - Lease Lend, UNRRA, arms for the CIL, etc. - which might result for Italy. The news of Mr. Churchill's friendly discussion, both with Bonomi and with other Cabinet Ministers, was very favourably received and many papers expressed the hope that the visit might mark the beginning of a new and happier phase in Anglo-Italian relations. Particular attention was devoted to a statement by the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph that one million quintals of wheat would be sent to Italy to help tide over the supply difficulties this winter.

The only aspect of the visit which received some unfavourable comment was the inclusion of Badoglio in the official lunch party at the Embassy. "La Punta" (the youth supplement of the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo") remarked that Churchill evidently liked "fritti misti". However most papers, including even the violently anti-Badoglio "Voce Repubblicana" admitted that Churchill would have a great deal to discuss with the man who had signed the armistice.

Ricostruzione, the paper of Bonomi's own party, Democrazia del Lavoro, recalled Bonomi's presence at international conferences in 1921-22 and expressed the hope "this position might be reconquered".

Mr. Churchill's visit to the Pope was given prominence by all papers. In particular, the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo" published a leading article by Guido Gonella, recalling that when Hitler visited Rome in 1938, he was not able to see Pope Pius XI, who had left the Vatican for Castel Gandolfo

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2 - Opinion of a Minister -

The Minister of Justice, Tupini, said that all the Ministers were greatly impressed by Churchill. He seemed the embodiment of the democratic spirit, simple and cordial. His physical appearance contrasted somewhat with their expectations. They had imagined - him bigger than he is, also he was a little more bent than they had visualised. But if age had begun to make a mark on his physique nothing could have been more alert and vivacious than his face and particularly his eyes. They found him much more lively than the average Englishman, quick in gesticulation and movement. (Piuttosto meridionale".)

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The Italian Ministers were very moved to meet the man who in 1940 embodied in himself the aspirations and hopes of a whole world of people who longed for liberty and saw it everywhere being browbeaten and suffering a slow extinction. They have great hopes that this personal contact, which was most cordial, will result in some concrete advantages for Italy.

3 - a member of the Action Party

In conversation with a PWB officer a very active member of the Partito d'Azione [redacted] said that the people welcomed this visit in the hope that it might result in a better understanding of Italian problems. However, the fact that Mr. Churchill received Bonomi together with Badoglio caused much dismay. This was taken as a clear indication that England continues to attach high political value to Badoglio, and through him to the King or the Monarchy. He said that this feeling was particularly strong in the North, especially in Florence, the first Italian city in whose liberation Italian patriots had played a great party. The city was already well organised, with a Mayor, a Prefect, transportation system etc (see Appendix) This of course does not suit the monarchists who rely for strength on support from abroad. Sig. Phillipson has tried to start in Florence the same intrigues as in Naples and Rome. He disapproved of Fderaccini's appointment as Mayor, and is known to have said that the old Florentine aristocracy should be given consideration. The possibility that these reactionary currents may receive the support of the higher Allied authorities is cause for concern. The monarchical party has more funds than any other party. It is composed of the wealthy aristocracy, and practically disposed of the national wealth. In the minds of the people these facts link up with the favour which Mr. Churchill bestowed on Marshal Badoglio in receiving him with Bonomi, and they assume an unwelcome significance

4 Mr. Churchill's visit to the Pope: Guido Gonella

According to Guido Gonella, editor of "Il Popolo" the reaction in Vatican circles to Mr. Churchill's visit to the Pope is one of great satisfaction. They are enthusiastic towards him and found him personally pleasant and easy

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The Pope was impressed with the simplicity of Mr. Churchill's behaviour, which was apparently in marked contrast to the pompous manner of the Germans.

The use of the words "affable cordiality" by the Osservatore Romano is considered very significant. According to Dr. Gonella Vatican protocol excludes any such informal phrases, and the fact that the Osservatore Romano uses it in their official release shows that the Pope himself wished to underline the character of the meeting.

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As to the subjects which were discussed there is no doubt that the object was the exchange of views on future problems, the Pope stressing his desire for a peace without retribution or vindictiveness "not as a sympathiser with the Germans, which he is not."

"Churchill considers Italy as midway between France and Germany; Germany as a total enemy and France deserving the easiest peace because of the greatest contribution in winning her liberation."

Asked whether Vatican circles considered the Churchill visit to the Pope a courtesy gesture, Gonella answered "No." "There is no doubt that his talk was for the purpose of discussing future problems."

In speaking of the conversation with Badoglio he said there was considerable speculation. At the present time Badoglio is purely a civilian and the fact that he was included in the lunch with Cabinet ministers would seem to give him an official status. Also the fact that Bonomi, head of the Government, was kept waiting while Churchill talked with Badoglio has caused much comment, and speculation as to the possibility of a new government with Orlando at the head and Badoglio as Minister of Foreign Affairs. "This combination would point to Churchill as a supporter of the monarchy."

Dr. Gonella continued. "Although Orlando is old he is still very alive and popular. He is close to the people while Bonomi is far removed from Italy and the Italians. He never appears. The people do not know him."

"When Badoglio came to Rome as head of the Government he immediately got in touch with the political groups. His advances towards them resulted in the new Bonomi government's insisting on his withdrawal. He retired willingly, stating that he needed a rest. The opinion now is that he is rested and once

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There is mounting feeling against the monarchy. In this respect Gonella stressed the meeting on Friday at the Piazza Farnese under the auspices of the National Committee of Liberation, which he said was significant. Although the purpose of the meeting was to cheer the liberation of Paris, there were demonstrations against the monarchy.

Returning to Mr. Churchill's visit to the Vatican, Dr. Gonella repeated the satisfaction felt in Vatican circles. He also recalled, as he had done in a conversation shortly after King George's visit to Italy, that with the exception of Hitler no ruler who has visited Italy since 1870 has failed to visit the Pope.

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

5 Mr. Churchill's message to the Italians: Press reaction

The comment of the Rome Press, of all political colours, on Mr. Churchill's message was favourable. Unita and Avanti however, in giving the text of the message, omitted certain passages including that which referred to forces that profit from the state of moral disorganisation and economic depression which follow a war. This omission was exposed with emphasis by the right-wing "Il Buon Nuovo", which identified such forces with its political opponents. Il Pololo also deplored the omission. Avanti and Unita, on the other hand, both read into Mr. Churchill's references to tyranny a warning against the forces of reaction.

The other point in the speech which was particularly singled out for comment was Mr. Churchill's reference to the punishment of Italy for the guilt of Fascism. Unita asks if this is consistent with the Prime Ministers foregoing statement that under Fascism the people were ruled by, and did not rule, their government. Several papers ask whether the Italian people have not already been punished enough for such responsibility as was theirs.

6 - Comment by Nenni.

Pietro Nenni, head of the Socialist party, did not meet Churchill and could not give personal impressions about him. He said however that he heard his meeting with the Italian Ministers had been much appreciated by them. Churchill certainly had not made any promises. He had apparently intimated that there could not be an alliance with Italy and he had said he would have to consult with Roosevelt about the application of Lease Lend to Italy. He had promised to give instructions to his administrative officers in Italy to raise as far as possible the many and various restrictions which were weighing on the Italians.

He thought that in his message Churchill had talked about liberty in a way which would befit an English audience in which the principles of democracy were innate, but in Italy democracy had not been inherited, it had to be made.

On the whole Nenni thought the message rather disappointing to the Italians because it promised almost nothing. He thought that little help for Italy could be hoped for until after the

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He thought that in his message Churchill had talked about liberty in a way which would befit an English audience in which the principles of democracy were innate, but in Italy democracy had not been inherited, it had to be made.

On the whole Nenni thought the message rather disappointing to the Italians because it promised almost nothing. He thought that little help for Italy could be hoped for until after the war and that if the war did not end before winter conditions in the country would be very serious.

7 - comment by Salvaggi -

Enzo Salvaggi, editor of the right wing daily "Italia Nuova" and one of the founders of the pro-monarchist Partito Democratico Italiano, was obviously delighted with Mr. Churchill's message to the Italians, which he interpreted as an attack against the Left (a term he used to describe the Socialist, Communist and Action Parties.) In Italy, he said, the danger to liberty and the possibilities of a revival of Fascism, lay in this undemocratic Left. Fascism was not so much a question of political

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doctrine as of methods; the left parties were attempting to revive Fascist methods and to impose the dictatorship of a party, which would be worse than the dictatorship of a man, since it would mean a thousand Duce's and would-be Duce's scattered all over the country.

Churchill must have realised that the left parties were using Fascist methods. During his visit there had been one or two incidents - Salvaggi cited the tearing down of the Italian Flag at the Piazza Farnese demonstration.

8 - some more comments on Churchill's speech.

i) A banker. (aged 50)

"The speech is the utterance of a statesman. I am afraid however that it will cause disappointment among many Italians. In the days when Italy was fighting against the Allies Allied propaganda stressed that the enemies were not the Italians but the Fascists' get rid of the Fascists, they were told, and they did so. But they are still up to a point, being kept at arms length. The promises (or assurances) of propaganda are not being carried out. The thinking people will consider it a hard speech, the general public will probably be much disappointed, doubtless they expected something more concrete.

On one point there will be general rejoicing: on Churchill's statement that large Italian forces are going to be used by the Allies. Quite apart from the general desire that the forces should get a chance to rehabilitate themselves, it is felt that this will strengthen the democratic government, will dilute the element of the partisans in the services - which is an element of disorder - and will counteract the political influence of the French army which is bound to be enhanced by the French victories.

One party of the speech carried a marked anti-Communist note, a warning, as if Churchill saw the danger of a possible Communist dictatorship in Italy.

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ii) A official of the CGIL (a lawyer).

The greater participation in the war anticipated by Mr. Churchill's reference to more Italian troops joining the Allied armies was most of all welcomed.

The statement about instructing subordinates to look into the Italian situation was welcomed with a sigh of relief, but the vagueness of the statement tended to convert the enthusiasm into great reserve. A more clear and factual pronouncement would be preferred at a time of such anxiety and distress.

The latter part of the message, which describes certain essentials of democracy and liberty is generally considered mere repetition and talk. The novelty and glamour of liberty has worn off. It is not that the people appreciate it or understand it any better, but that they are too hungry to bother.

iii) The political sub-editor of "Il Tempo/

He also expressed great appreciation for the reference to the participation of more Italian troops in the fighting.

Mr. Churchill's interest in the Italian situation he welcomed hopefully and with appreciation, but said that the ordinary public would take it with a sceptical pinch of salt.

Mr. Churchill's comments on democracy he regarded as most interesting pointers for the present faults of the Italian political set up. But the people would just consider it more talk. He quoted Churchill's reference to the Weimar Republic and said that in 1924 he, as correspondent of the "Mattino" had interviewed the German Chancellor Marx, who said that the international democracies were giving him no support and that the German people were tiring of his talk. He could arrest "that fellow Hitler" for the first time, but could he go on doing it? Marx, the journalist said, had told the famous correspondent Bill, of the Chicago Herald Tribune, the same thing.

iv) A young engineer and a young lawyer.

Both young men were rather bitter. They admitted that they were glad that more Italian troops would be allowed to take part in the fighting but said that this wish should have been granted to the patriotic volunteers in the first moment of their spontaneous enthusiasm and should not be grudgingly given after a long time as a final concession. Italian public

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They expressed diffidence in Churchill's reserve and frigidity. They admitted that he is too cautious and serious minded a man to make rash promises, but argued that he should either have made a short and encouraging message or else a more clear and factual statement of the British attitude and not just vague references and theoretic sermons on democracy and liberty. These two young men are anxious and eager to start once more on their careers: they want to know where they - and Italy - stand with the Allies, the powers that be; whether as a conquered nation or a nation which will be trusted to build and reconstruct its future. They compared Russia's clear and decisive treatment of Rumania and the Allies' unsympathetic way of playing cat and mouse with Italy. The two persons acted as though their dignity had been hurt. They distrusted Churchill; they could not forget

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phrase of the donkey and the carrot - Italy being the donkey. They did not like his receiving Badoglio and Bonomi together. However, they thought that Churchill had come to important decisions while he was in Italy. The message was relatively unimportant: they were waiting to see what would really follow.

v) A member of the Republican Party.

He was very pleased that Churchill had the idea of addressing a message to the Italians. He was pleased that the Italians will be allowed larger representation at the front, but wished that Churchill had given more details about the formation, number of troops and type of armament of these reinforcements. He fears that it may be no more than a paper promise.

He wished that the prime Minister had indulged in fewer generalities and had made some statement that Italy might hope for an alliance in the near future and also greater material aid. Churchill had said before that Italy's treatment would depend on how she pulled her weight, and now that Italy had proved her worth with arms, with the patriots and in many other ways a definite statement on treatment was expected.

He hoped that Churchill had seen enough during his tour in Italy to modify his views on the Italian monarchy. He feared that he may not have changed these views because he reminded Italians that England was a victorious power, in spite of Italy's attack on her in 1940 when she was still unprepared for total war. He thought that Churchill did not realise that this attack was made by Fascists and the monarchy, and not by the Italian people.

vi) A former editor of the Rassegna Italiana. (Silvani)

Silvani comented that parts of the speech seemed a little unclear, as for instance when Churchill spoke of Italy taking her place among other nations after the war. He gave the impression that he did not think there was much in the way of positive commitments in the message. In common with other Italians who have studied the message he seems to have been particularly interested in anything which approximated to a promise of material help

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vii) An insurance company employee (bout 60)

"We hope the war will finish soon as he said. It seems that the war will be finished before the Italian army to which he referred will be ready.

viii) Science teacher in an upper school (bout 38)

Churchill's speech was a good lesson in democracy; he liked the honest sincere tone of the speech, and felt that this was the level on which the Allies must appeal to Italy. Italians do not, he said, want to be treated like children begging for caramels; they need sincerity from the Allies

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as much as bread. Italians are a people of heart, sentiment, and hard work. This has been hidden by the shadow of Fascism, but Churchill seems to understand it.

ix) Librarian of the American Library in Rome. (about 30).

The speech was altogether very encouraging; Mr. Churchill was completely right in condemning Italy in her attack on France and Britain in their weakest condition. It lays a basis for future understandings between Italy and Britain." (The Librarian added that there was in increasing number of persons coming to the library for American books to be translated into Italian.)

x) Doctor about 55

"His speech was very satisfactory to me."

xi) Housewife 35 "A good speech, especially the part in which he mentioned the necessity to return to the spirit of our Risorgimento." (at this point she became very excited and began to speak of the heroic times of Mazzini and Garibaldi.)

xii) Student: a girl of about 22.

"He understands our defeat and misfortunes; he appealed to us on a high sincere level."

xiii) Former Army officer: about 45.

"Let us hope the army of which he speaks will also be refruited from here, as I need work. Only by blood can our country be completely freed. Let him remember that our Army will need supplies."

xiv) Employee of a bank, about 40 "I liked the sincerity of his speech. It was so much saner than the exaggerations and false promises of La Guardia, for instance. I was wounded twice in the last war against Austria: We need patience and work. Churchill is an astute and able politician. I too hope that we do not fall into another dictatorship as the Weimar republic did.

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xv) A woman teacher of Italian, age 36.

"Why doesn't he promise arms and supplies to our soldiers whom he expects to fight in the Allied cause, and to our patriots who have been fighting for over a year in occupied Italy? They have fought bravely and deserve at least to have the means with which to continue fighting. Then, also, he made no promises about sending us food which we need so badly.

xvi) A retired businessman (about 60)

"It was really only a lesson in politics. Very short, and contained no promises.

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xvii) A Doctor in Commercial Law (about 2[illegible])

The best thing about his speech was that he indicated that the war would end soon; until then Italy can do nothing for herself.

xviii) An employee of a clothing store (about 35)

He said that the war would end soon. Let us hope that he is right.

xix) A member of the Rome stock exchange.

"It is a serious speech by a serious man. It is interesting to compare it with Mussolini's bombastic outbursts. By comparing the two styles . one can tell the difference between the two men: Mussolini was a theatrical clown, Churchill is a reasonable man. He did not promise anything he could not get for us. Of Course, the mass expected more from that speech. We all hoped more: yet it was better this way. We know how much the Allies are going to give us. Personally, I would have liked Mr. Churchill to tell us a little more about the extension of the lease-lend agreement to Italy."

xx) A Major in the Italian Air Force.

"Churchill did not say much. Half the speech was about Italian liberties. What the hell do we care about liberties if we cannot work, nor eat, nor do any of the things we would like to do. Mr. Churchill spoke about a large Italian army to fight with the Allies. We would have liked a few more details about it. Why don't they give us a chance to send a large Italian Expeditionary Force to the Pacific theatre. We could show them, on a foreign soil, what we can do when we want to fight."

xxi) A student aged 22.

"With regard to Italy's participation in the war, I am glad to see at last that, according to Mr. Churchill's statement, the Allies give Italy recognition for her contribution. But we must wait and se whether this is really so or whether, as per English diplomatic custom, we are given only words.

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"It is not right that the guilt of a small group should be expiated by the innocent masses. If our "co-belligerants" are really the standard-bearers of freedom and justice, they must not commit such a grave injustice against us, since it is not possible that they do not know the truth."

xxii) A professor in letters, aged about 52.

"The Prime Minister's words seemd to me sincere and straight from the heart. Indeed, judging our situation objectively and impartially, it is perfectly natural that the head of the British Government would insist upon such errors and consider us, the people, equally guilty as these really guilty. We are innocent, though "mad sheep" instead of men.

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There is one point which I cannot overlook. Having said that with her regained freedom Italy will take her place among the freedom loving nations, he stated: "It has been said that the price of liberty is constant vigilence" and then outlined the broad basis of such freedom.

In my opinion this phrase conceals iniquitous intentions which distort the significance of the statements which follow. I gather from this that the Allied Powers intend to treat us, no more and no less, like one of the numerous British Dominions, under the influence of one of the three conqueror nations. Do the Allies realise that Italy cannot be treated the same as an uncivilised, barbarian people, in view of her traditions and a heritage of civilisation which cannot be ignored?"

xxiii) A member of a conservative party.

"All we needed was Churchill's speech to make public what I have feared for a long time. If some one must pay, let him be chosen from among the guilty. If war reparations must be paid, let the funds be taken from the wealth illegally accumulated by the guilty. Let not vengeance be wrought against the already too-ill treated masses.

"I gather from the speech that Italy has been promised greater participation in the war: then let us form an army composed of sound elements, in order to avoid interference by leftist extremists, who are anti-national or anti-Italian.

xxiv) A mechanic.

"For me these are words and more words. Nothing more. We need deeds. And when the need for words arises, let them express clearly what will be done to us or for us; good or bad. We are not afraid to look truth in the face. On the contrary, only then can we help ourselves to solve our problems.

In the vicinity of the Piazza Argentina, Rome, a rather poor section, the following impressions were collected:

xxv) Farm Labourer (contadino) about 35.

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xxv) Farm Labourer (contadino) about 55.

He said that Churchill was right: Italy must pay for her submission to Mussolini and her co-operation with the Fascists. He said that he had been so long out of work, and hoped that the war would end soon, like Churchill said, so that he could find work or food.

xxvi) A group of Jews.

They were earnestly enthusiastic about Churchill's speech. The idea of 'liberty' in Churchill's words appeared to have created a great impression: also his promise that the war would end soon - which would permit them to return to work.

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xxvii A Workman (about 60) He said that he liked the speech very much, that it was sincere, and was correct, in that the Italians were to be blamed for the Fascist regime.

xxviii Two barbers, one 40, the other 50, said that they had not heard a single adverse comment from anyone. They felt that Churchill really had deep emotions for Italy and its terrible condition.

XXIX A young boy, about 20, out of work, said that he and all his friends had liked the address because it was honest and straightforward, and not dictatorial after the manner of the Germans, and not full of empty promises, such as Mussolini had often made.

xxx A contadino, selling eggs, said that he had read the address and liked it completely, and that he had heard no adverse comments.

9. The visit of the Labor Delegates - Press Comment

The Press as a whole and not only the Left Party papers, devotes considerable attention to the arrival of the British and American trade union delegates. The Party of Action, which has reaently suffered a setback in the dissolution of Gentili's CGL, and the absorption of its forces by the Socialist-Communist-Christian Democrat Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, deals particularly with the aspect of the visit connected with Labor organization. On August 25th Italian Libera carried a leading article which hinted that the Action Party does not regard the present compromise as a permanent solution, stating that while the Action Party has so far concentrated on the organization of patriots and of resistance generally, it will regard labor organization as one of its chief tasks as soon as all Italy is liberatee. (It is widely believed in Labor circles that the American delegates will tend to oppose the system of the "sindacato unicò" more or less under the control of the Popular Front parties, and will thus be inclined to support the Party of Action thesis of non-political Labor organization, rather than the CGIL.)

"Avanti" of August 26th, publishes a leading article by Giuseppe Saragat, stressing the value of such visits by ambassadors of the working class, and referring to the possibility that the visit may result in benefits for Italian workers. The benefits hoped for seem to be much the same as those expected as a result of Mr. Churchill's visit ... possible Lend-Lease, help in solving food and unemployment

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"Risorgimento Liberale" of August 26th, also avoids the aspects of the visit connected with Labor organization (the Liberal Party is not represented in the CGIL), but in a cordial leader, it stresses the possibilities for Italian reconstruction arising from the visit.

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10 The ACC Meeting: Press Reactions -

While all papers in their comments stressed the practical example of democracy given by the ACC meetings of August 22nd and 23rd some, and notably L'Unita, of August 24th, took the opportunity to revive the campaign for greater liberty of action to be allowed the Italians in administrative matters. The Communist paper also draws attention to Colonel Zellars' statement on the development of the Communist party at Potenza and Brindisi, and observes that it does not appear to be a part of the function of members of the Commission to concern themselves with the development of Italian political parties, except where this is likely to have harmful consequences on the national war effort.

"La Voce Repubblicana" drew particular attention to Colonel Hancock's report that the population of Sicily was not yet mature for a democratic regime, interpreting this statement in accordance with the anti-monarchical policy of the Republican party. The problem of Sicily, writes the paper, may appear strange and inexplicable to an American, but to an Italian it is easily traced back to the Constitution centralised in t Kingdom. "The truth is not that Sicily is not yet mature for a democratic regime, but that a democratic regime has yet to be found

11 - some press comment.

i) an employee of the Banca Commerciale Italiana. (no party)

In banking and commercial circles, the general meeting of all ACC officials on August 22nd, as reported by the local press, caused more confusion than clarification.

The immediate criticism was that the ACC did not allow an official report of the meeting to be published. The press reports are incomplete, fragmentary and do not integrate each other.

Here are a few points which banks would like to have cleared:

(a) With reference to Colonel Zellars declaration that there is a surplus of wine in the regions of Puglia and Basilicata, and in view of the possible destruction of this wine because there is no market, what disposition is ACC going to make in favour of producers? Several received the impression that the ACC will act like the U S government and Brazil acted in times of over-production of cotton and coffee: the government will either buy the surplus, or pay its value in case of compulsory destruction, or even pay producers in order that they refrain from producing

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This matter is of great interest to all banking institutions, which have lately received numerous applications for loans and financing. It is of immediate interest that directives on this issue be given by ACC to the public.

(b) Allied forces have often requisitioned factories and mills. As a general rule, the Allied organisation which moved into the plant retained all hired personnel and kept on paying salaries. In some instances there was a large stock of raw materials or processed goods stored in the plant. This material was taken over by the requisitioning organisation. What adjustment can be made, if any, with reference to such stock? If an adjustment is contemplated, when will it take place? These are also questions of great importance to financing institutions.

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(c) Several agricultural producers in Puglia have suffered a complete blockage of their crops (particularly almonds). This happened several months ago. No disposition has been made as yet with reference to such goods. What do the Allies intend to do with blocked agricultural products?

This contact concluded that the general meeting of ACC officials should at least have touched on these questions.

ii) Dott. Bersellini, former editor of "Il Sole"

ACC apparently endorsed the resolution of the Italian government to impose a tax on all transports of goods from one province to another. Such transports are operated by ENAC (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Cose)

According to Bersellini a similar tax was attempted by the Fascist government in 1942, but it was lifted after a few months. The tax now proposed is similar to the old tax, only the rate is higher

Such a tax will hamper transportation rather than facilit te it.

Colonel Zellers declaration with reference to the wine in Puglia is most violently criticised. It is an admission of poor administration.

A similar problem has arisen with reference to the cattle in the Marche. The region of Marche has always been rich in cattle. Lazio is rather poor in livestock. Unless it is possible to send some of that cattle to Lazio now, it will be impossible for Lazio farmers to plough their fields and, in this case, the 1945 crop will be greatly below the general expectation.

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B GENERAL REPORTS

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

12 Sforza's speech on international Politics, - August 20th

Count Sforza's speech last Sunday was not only for internal but also for external consumption: it was a "ballon d'essai" on the question of the colonies, both for Italian public opinion and Allied opinion. His words on the subject were spoken in a tone of admonishment, of "I told you so", and were expressive of the stern sentiment epitomised by Sforza's own phrase "Nelle storia, tutto si paga" They produced an interesting reaction in the audience, which definitely gave the impression that he was talking over the heads of the gallery if not of the stalls.

Sforza began by praising the generous treatment of the Allies, but his reference to the anti-Allied fifth column in Rome was much more warmly received. Next, he spoke of two grave political mistakes made in the past: the first was Sonnino's anti-clerical policy, now so painful to every Italian who remembered the Church's patriotic help in these times. Sforza did not mention the Concordat. He went to damn Mussolini's whole imperialistic policy as foolish. His disclosure of Roosevelt's offer of economic aid to Mussolini, written shortly before Italy's declaration of war was received with mixed feelings: it may have sounded too much like a bribe. His declaration that the usefulness of the colonies has come to an end was either not appreciated or not believed, but he was enthusiastically applauded when he said that to deprive Italy of her colonies, Eritrea for instance, would be an offense against the dignity of the Italian people.

France was Sforza's next subject. Again he spoke of the generosity of the French manifesto published to the million Italians in France, who responded nobly and fought for France against the Germans. At this moment, during a pause, a great hubbub of anti-monarchist demonstrations began for no reason.

Sforza's account of Haile Selassie's generous revenge on the Italians- that of caring for and employing Italian prisoners - made a favourable impression, as did his frank admission of the shameful attack on Greece, but by the time that he proposed to make Fiume an international town and Trieste an international port, the nationalism represented in the gallery felt that it had received enough mortification and raised shouts of "No" and "Long live Italy". The Italians had not heard such straight talk for 20 years; some of the audience who were bewildered remained silent, a few were annoyed and expressed disapproval, one or two understood.

Speaking of Germany Sforza said that the Germans must not be allowed to set up another chancellor (a Socialist or what you will); it would only be another trick. The solution must come from outside, and that it why Italy must ally herself with France. Sforza finally called on the Italians

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Speaking of Germany Sforza said that the Germans must not be allowed to set up another chancellor (a Socialist or what you will); it would only be another trick. The solution must come from outside, and that it why Italy must ally herself with France. Sforza finally called on the Italians to show to the world a true spirit of internationalism, as the future of Europe depended on the interdependence of peoples and the abolition of narrow nationalism. France and Italy must stand together. This last statement did not meet with all the expected approval.

The audience which packed the small Eliseo theatre to overflowing cheered Sforza loudly at the end of his speech. On the platform behind the speaker's tribute were seated many members of the government, including the premier Bonomi, Togliatti, Cianca and Sullo.

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PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

13 THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY
(These notes were supplied to P.O.B. by Guido Gonella, editor of the 'Popolo')

A. Number in Latium. It is impossible to assess the party membership at the moment as applications are for the most part under consideration of the central organs of the party, a procedure which is intended to prevent the infiltration of persons compromised with fascism. So far, hundreds of thousands of requests have been received from Latium.

B. Numbers in the Rest of Italy. In Southern Italy the situation of this party is generally very similar to Latium. The Christian Democrat party draws its main strength from Piedmont, Lombardy and more particularly the Venetian provinces, where the Catholic party has always enjoyed an overwhelming majorityover all the other parties. In 1922 the Popular Party, which today is represented by the Christian Democrats, counted 120 deputies in Parliament and in view of the great number of parties it was then the second largest in Italy. If recourse were had to public opinion it is probable that this proportion would be substantially the same today. It might even be added that the actual sympathy for the Pope's anti-Fascist policy, coupled with the fear of communism, will contribute to increase the ranks of the Christian Democrat party.

C. Organisation. The party statute was approved at the recent congress held in Naples. At the head of the party there is a Central Directive body (Direzione Centrale) composed of seven members (De Gasperi, Scelba, Grandi, Gonella, Casseri, Spataro, Alcisio) under which operates another central body called the National Council, composed of 27 members representing the various regions and the syndical and cultural organisations of the party. Each province contains a provincial directorate and each commune a communal directorate (Segretarie Comunale). The Popolo" is the official party organ. The peripheric organisation of the party is still under discussion, for the moment trustees (fiduciari) exist in each province. All the party officers are held by election, the National Directorate was elected by the Congress of Naples.

D. Attitude Towards the Pact of Syndical Unity with the Socialists and Communists. The Christian Democrat party adheres without reservations to the pact of syndical unity with the socialists and communists. Naturally the terms of the pact are limited to the agreement to syndical questions and have no

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D. Attitude Towards the Pact of Syndical Unity with the Socialists and Communists. The Christian Democrat party adheres without reservations to the pact of syndical unity with the socialists and communists. Naturally the terms of the pact are limited to the agreement to syndical questions and have no bearing on the interests of either of the parties. At the Bari congress the collaboration not with certain difficulties as several members of the Congress denounced local incidents where communists and socialists had attempted a kind of dictatorship. In spite of the occurrences the Christian Democrat party intends to continue collaboration and only in the event of these abuses becoming too frequent or too serious will it denounce the present agreement. On the other hand any idea of an understanding in the political field must be excluded. The Christian Democrat Party did not accept the Togliatti proposal to create a

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political alliance between Communists, Socialists and Catholics, and could not accept such a proposal unless Togliatti bound himself by well-defined conditions to respect those religious and social interests which Christian Democracy intends to defend against the danger of a left dictatorship.

E. Attitude Towards the Monarchy. The official thesis is that as long as the war lasts the party declares itself for neither monarchy nor republic. It accepts the actual arrangement and collaborates with the other parties in the government. The party leaders fear that the installation of a republic may lead Italy to Jacobinism and religious intolerance. They are ... therefore very reserved on the republican question. Among the masses, however, there is a strong republican tendency, not so much pro-republicanism as indignation for the behaviour of the King and the crown. The final attitude of the party will depend largely on the behaviour of the crown and in these months also on the Allied policy. The attitude that Christian Democracy eventually takes on these questions will be of notable importance for since it is a mass party, and as monarchists and republicans are about equal in Italy, the victory of one of the other side depends on its attitude.

14 THE ACTION PARTY DIVIDED

An Italian informant confirms reports that the crisis in the Action Party, which reached its apex in the Cosenza Congress, is now being resolved. Emilio Lussu, Nino Woditzka, Dino Gentili and Enrico Commandini, representatives of the left current in the Party, are at present its most prominent figures. The right, represented by Leo Valiani and Visentini, is in the background.

The leading intellectuals of the Party, such as Cacciatore, De Ruggero, Fenoaltea, Carocciolo and Altri are tending to form a Centre group, said to be supported also by Alberto Cianca. The Party, which is not in any case large, is thus weakened by division into three groups.

C-1

15 The Liberals and Demo-Liberals

An Italian informant reports that the fusion of the Liberal party with the Demo-Liberals, as represented by De Nicola, Porzio, has been regarded with disfavour by some Liberals, who regard this step as increasing the distance between the Liberals and the more left parties. Socialists, Communists and members of the Action Party and De Nicola

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10 THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Interview with Enzo Selvaggi.

Enzo Selvaggi, editor of the right wing daily "Italia Nuova" and one of the founders of the pro-monarchist Partito Democratico Italiano, is an energetic Calabrian of 30. He left Italy at the age of 12, studied in South America, at Princetown and later at Aberdeen, where he read economics under Herbert Morrison. He returned to Italy for military service and stayed there afterwards. During the German occupation of Rome he was imprisoned for four months. He is a nephew of the Prefect of Naples.

The Democratic Party, explained Selvaggi, wanted for Italy a constitutional monarchy on the British model, though some aspects of the constitution would be copied from America. The person of the King did not matter, it was the symbol that counted. Italy, on a smaller scale, had the same problem of different types and races as the British Commonwealth, and only a monarchy could preserve the unity of the country. It would be wrong to describe his party as purely and simply a monarchist party. In six months time it becomes obvious that Italy does not want the monarchy, and that monarchy is not the best thing for her, the Democratic Party would accept a Republic and continue with its programme, which envisaged a democratic system of government allowing free voice to the opposition minorities.

Speaking of the relations between his group and the Nitti party also called Partito Democratico Italiano, organised by Badoglio's former Minister of the Interior, Vito Reale, at Potenza, Selvaggi said that the Nitti party was at the moment backward and old-fashioned in its ideas, but that the two groups had much in common and a fusion was not impossible. Selvaggi expressed great admiration for Reale, because although he had republican principles he had collaborated in a monarchist government for the good of his country.

Selvaggi spoke of the present Italian government with great scorn. Italians, he said, could have no faith in the man who had prepared the way for Fascism. The present government was afraid of responsability and blamed all its administrative failures on too strict Allied control. In any case, it would have been better to have a homogeneous government composed of the Democratic parties (his own, the Liberals, the Christian Democrats and the Democrazia del Lavoro) with the extremist parties in opposition, or alternatively a left government with no Democratic opposition

17 THE YOUTH MOVEMENT OF THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (summer 1944)

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The character of this movement is strictly political; it follows closely the policy of the Democratic party, its meetings are addressed by official party speakers; it has a centre for political and economic studies and is only now planning to start language classes (English and Russian), unlike the other youth movements it has no sport in its curriculum. It has, however, a strong "film-group", which has already given two film shows, the last being at the Cinema Iaccarino on 30th July.

Its clandestine past consists in having discovered the

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Fascist "D'Annunzio" band, which discovery was reported to the Allied authorities. The movement now publishes a periodical supplement to the party paper "Italia Nuova" which is entitled "La Voce dei Giovani".

The approximate membership is about 600 members, 30% of whom are women, a higher proportion than in other youth movements. The reason may be that in this case the women members, apart from a little charity work like sewing etc., are expected to take part in the political activity as much as the men. The great social problem of women, of which the more Left parties appear to be so conscious, is evidently not much discussed; the womens' position is not apparently questioned or put so much in doubt in this movement of Monarchist tendencies.

The President of the organisation - the provincial delegate - is Avv. Zerilli; the secretary is Arturo Alliotti. There are besides six secretaries in charge of the press and propaganda offices and administration, the political office and the general organisation of the movement.

B-2

1. DISINTEGRATION OF THE "DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS"

By the 15th August, the Italian Labour Movement and the Republican Labour Party had dissociated themselves completely from the Democratic Congress. These two fairly serious-minded little parties, which formed the centre of the Congress as far as political opinion was concerned, now prefer to have complete freedom of action. They evidently shrink from being imposed upon or coming under the too strong influence of some other party in the Congress.

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-19 . The Christian Social Party

The Christian Social party is the first party in Italy, with the exception of the Catholic Communists to attempt to harmonise the traditional Christian morality and the modern urge (and need) for social reform, into a single political programme. On the other hand, it interprets Christianity strictly as a moral inspiration, as a call to social justice and humanity: it is not therefore tied to the Catholic church like the Demo-Christian party, it shrinks from clericalism (or its opposite) in any shape of form and that is why it calls itself Christian and not Catholic like the Catholic Communists. It has not in fact been condemned by the Vatican organ "Osservatore Romano" as the latter has been. According to the secretary of the party, Prof. Montesi, the majority of the Demo-Christian party with the exception of Bonomi and Grandi, tends strongly to the Conservative side, but the lower clergy which especially in the country and in the South lives on a miserable pittance has definitely proletarian sympathies (unlike the more comfortable higher clergy) and the ecclestical orders, like the Jesuits for instance, also hold Christian-Social views.

Prof. Montesi, had incidentally, particular praise for the Belgian and French clergy who are so eminent in the intellectual and missionary field. He quoted Fathers Brucculero and Messineo of the "Civilita Cattolica" published in Rome to illustrate the policy of the more progressive elements of the clergy: with regard to social problems they have reformist tendencies but politically they are sitting on the fence. For this reason and because of the delicate situation of being in the Catholic capital, the Christian Social party is not admitting priests into its ranks for the moment. Prof. Montesi declared that he has great respect for the young intellectual ability displayed in the Catholic Communist movement but criticised it for trying to combine two such irreconcilable terms as Catholic and Communist in such a place and at such a time. In spite of their materialistic outlook, incompatible with Christian philosophy, Montesi hopes to be able to persuade the young enthusiasts of that party to join up with the Christian Social party and adopt a more reasonable viewpoint.

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With regard to the other side of the picture, the political and social attitude of the party, it declares itself to be revolutionary and Socialist. Prof. Montesi claims to have close contacts with the Socialist party; he is for social equality and the rights and dignity of labour as opposed the anti-Christian capitalism and exploitation. He supports the unitarian labour union but objects to the political flavor of the General Confederation of Labour., in that the three parties of the Confederation have preference in the elections of factory commissions.

The party advocates the socialisation of big industry on a co-operative basis but for the future it does not think that industry should be too expanded

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but that instead the "natural genius of the Italian people" ("le doti naturali..") that is its skill in artisan work and manufacture be developed.

As for the agricultural problem, the party believes this activity is to be the backbone of the country. Prof. Montesi is of the opinion that the hired laborer (Bracciante) must go because he leads too miserable an existence but that the system of sharecropping (mezzadria) is sound and should be continued. The proprietor, unlike the harmful owner of the big estate ("Latifondista"), has a direct and active interest in the cultivation of his land and so helps and stimulates the farmers who work it under him. This attitude is more mild Christian view on agricultural problems, more mild it appears than this party's attitude tn other social and political questions.

The Christian Social party is in fact outright Republican on principle, not out of personal feelings but because it sees in the Monarchy the present rallying ground of reactionary elements and breeding nest of the corrupt mentality that goes with Fascism. It objects to the parties that cry excessively for "order" and "legality". The party is prepared to use force if its objectives are obstacled by the "egoism of the ruling-class".

The organisation of the party is controlled by a Central Executive Committee of three people: Dr. Bruni Gerardo, Prof. Montesi Pio and Lapponi Enzo. There is a Central Directive Committee of 11 members:-

Prof. Montesi (secretary)
Dr. Bruni
Dr. Silvio Orlandi
Sign. Lapponi
Croste Gasperini
Giuseppe Marchesi
Dr. Scampegnaro
Dr. De Rosa
Sign. Comelli (worker)
Sign. Tisei (small farmer)
Signora Ten Sesini

The party in Rome has had about 1,000 requests fro membership and these are being examined. It also has a section in the Alban hills established at Albano and this has several hundred members. It is very strong in the region of Monte Pulciano near Siena and has contingents in the North of Italy.

As can be seen from the fact that the membership card costs 50 lire and that there is a monthly fee of 15 lire, the party cannot at the moment be a very popular party. Besides only 6 or 7 numbers of its paper "L'Azione" have come out (unauthorized). But as a party it represents a definite current of opinion though it only began in 1941. When the more "progressive" Catholic elements of the North will have their say, the party may come to voice an important body of intermediate opinion. It certainly appears to be a serious-minded party with a sincere and sensitive outlook on current problems.

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Sign. Tisei (small farmer)
Signora Tea Sesini

The party in Rome has had about 1,000 requests fro membership and these are being examined. It also has a section in the Alban hills established at Albano and this has several hundred members. It is very strong in the region of Monte Pulciano near Siena and has contingents in the North of Italy.

As can be seen from the fact that the membership card costs 50 lire and that there is a monthly fee of 15 lire, the party cannot at the moment be a very popular party. Besides only 6 or 7 numbers of its paper "L'Azione" have come out (unauthorized). But as a party it represents a definite current of opinion though it only began in 1941. When the more "progressive" Catholic elements of the North will have their say, the party may come to voice an important body of intermediate opinion. It certainly appears to be a serious-minded party with a sincere and sensitive outlook on current problems.

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2C. The Sicilian Communists

An important Communist meeting was held on Sunday, August 13th, at the Teatro Savoia in Palermo, in order to hear an address by Dr. Girolamo Li Causi who arrived in Sicily on August 11th. He is director of the Italian Communist Party and will remain in Sicily for about two months. He plans to hold meetings in the more important cities of the island, and will speak especially on the work of the partisans in the North, with whom he has collaborated.

The Committee of Liberation of Palermo was present at the meeting, and about 600 Communists, some of whom came from outside the city for the meeting. The session took place in an orderly manner, although several times the speaker was interrupted by the over-enthusiasm of someone in the audience.

Li Causi spoke of the work of the patriots of the North. He alluded to the process of unification between the parties, and with the necessity of collaboration between the various social classes, so that the common enemy may be defeated.

He spoke of the work of the Communist Party and its attitude to present problems. Speaking of working class unity, he mentioned Togliatti's speech in the Teatro Brancaccio in Rome.

Speaking of the Granai del Popolo, and of the urgent need that all wheat should be handed in to the pools, he mentioned the recent murder of Andrea Raia a Communist worker and member of the Communal Central Committee for the Granai at Casteldaccia. On August 6th, Raia, who took his work for the Granai seriously was shot outside his house, in the presence of his family. The Committee of Liberation of Palermo Province on August 14th, passed an order of the day, accusing "the maffia in the service of large landed proprietors" of being responsible for the crime, which has created a great sensation in the province and reportedly something like a panic in Casteldaccia itself. The Committee resolved to hold a meeting of protest against the crime in the town where it took place.

When Li Causi mentioned the murder, some indignant Communists at the meeting demanded a vendetta, but were only able to obtain a promise that as quickly as possible a meeting would be held at Casteldaccia to calm the townspeople. Representatives of the other parties objected to this proposition (up to the time of the meeting the Socialists were the only party which had taken the trouble to mourn the crime in their press).

Apparently in honor of Li Causi's visit, a number of hammers and sickles appeared on the walls of Palermo during the night between Saturday and Sunday, August 13th. One of these was carefully placed under the windows of the headquarters of the Separatist party.

Meanwhile, in Catania, an agreement to work together - not a fusion - was

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Meanwhile in Catania, an agreement to work together - not a fusion - was reached between the Communist and Socialist parties. Apparently there is some difficulty in carrying out this agreement in the smaller centres, where the main interest of politicians is getting jobs for themselves, and where the Socialist and Communist candidates will sometimes be rivals.

21. Sicilian Separatist meeting at Bagheria

A Separatist meeting was held at BAGHERIA (Palermo Prov.) on Aug. 6th 1944. A procession of about 200 followed FINOCCHIARO-FRILLE through the streets, bearing the Independent Sicily flags. There were continual shouts of 'Viva l'Indipendenza Siciliana" and"Viva F.I." The houses in BAGHERIA are covered in

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American and occasional British flags plastered at the side of these signs. The meeting was held in a local cinema, where about 1,000 villagers assembled. The crowd was largely composed of apathetic villagers, who appeared in force, bringing their children with them, and who appeared to look upon the meeting as just a piece of Sunday evening entertainment.

The applause was frequent and prolonged for any mention of Sicilian independence or of FINOCCHIARO-APRILE. It was less frequent but still quite strong for any mention of Roosevelt of America. References to Britain and expressions of gratitude for the Allied liberation were received without enthusiasm.

There were 5 speakers. The first two, the leader of the Junior Branch and a local Separatist made a short introduction which began with the secretary's, Nino VARVARO'S speech.

VARVARO began with a forceful and apparently sincere expression of gratitude to the Allies. He praised their justice and impartiality, and spoke of Sicily's indebtedness to the Allies for their liberation. He went on to exhort all Sicilians to be worthy of the British and American blood being spilt for them, and pointed out that the Allies could not divert shipping from vital military purposes for Sicily's benefit alone. He said that the Allies had supplied more material to Sicily in one year than the Italian Fascists had done in twenty. VARVARO then defended the movement against the most frequent attacks made against it. To the accusation that the Separatists were Fascists in disguise (his mention of this was greeted with loud rather forced laughter from the members of the movement on the stage) he replied that the most sincere anti-fascists were to be found among the ranks of the Separatists. He said that the movement for Sicilian independence was born on the day that he met FINOCCHIARO-APRILE in Mar. 43 when the two of them, at the risk of their lives, planned an independent Sicily under the very noses of the Fascists.

To the accusation that the movement is financed and protected by mysterious sources, he replied that this was quite untrue, that the movement was composed of workers, that its leaders were workers, and that they did and would continue to finance themselves. He denied that they received any financial assistance from Great Britain of America.

To the accusation that the movement is just another political party, he replied that their organisation was not a party, and that domestic political policies did not interest them. They were a movement for independence and members of all political parties could and did support them.

To the suggestion that Sicily cannot stand on its own politically and economically, he answered that the Sicilian people were capable of looking after themselves. He made a rigid distinction between autarchy and autonomy. Autarchy was part of the Fascist ideology and had brought Italy to ruin. Whereas autonomy which was a Separatist goal was an entirely different affair.

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To the accusations against FINOCCHIARO-APRILE personally, he replied that their leader, whatever his human failings, had the welfare of the Sicilian people at his heart and that he was personally irreproachable. A rather confused speech was then made by a journalist who said that he had printed 22 Separatist publications. The following day he was to be tried by a Military Tribunal at Catania concerning an incident at REGALBUTO. He claimed that he had done nothing but defend his Separatists. The rest of his speech consisted of a personal attack of the Prefect of Catania and Prefects in general. FINOCCHIARO-APRILE then addressed the meeting to the accompaniment of loud cheers. He made a somewhat dis-jointed speech, varying his tone from soft personal notes to shouted and frenzied attacks on Italy. His principle points were:-

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Italy - F.A. made a violent accusation against Italy saying that "Sicily has had nothing but abuses from Italy" and "Italy has never, never helped Sicily". His strongest invectives were directed against "northern industry". He spoke of the difficulties placed in the way of the establishment of industry and of the mechanisation of agriculture by means of the customs tariffs on manufactured goods being imported into Sicily. This was the work of the northern manufacturers whose only concern was to exploit Sicily. He went on to say that "Italy is finished" and "Italy is destroyed" and "Italy is no longer of any significance". But Sicily would not sink with Italy. The Sicilians had saved themselves while Italy had gone under (loud applause).

History of Movement - The idea of Sicilian independence was nothing new. Sicily as a nation had existed long before the Italian nation and had fared much better on its own than since 1870 when it had been brought under the Italian yoke. He himself had worked for the idea of Sicilian independence all his life.

Political Aspect - He said that he could not understand why the Communists were against them. For their part they extended their arms to the Communists and to all political parties whose members accepted the idea of Sicilian independence. He himself had considerable admiration for the ideas of Lenin although he did not think those ideas entirely applicable to Sicily. In fact 300 Communists from MESSINA had already joined the Movement. Once Sicilian independence was obtained he could assure all true Sicilians of the right to express their ideas.

World Reaction - "I read the newspapers of all nations and I can assure you that the press of the world supports Sicily's demand for a plebiscite". Their movement was not looked on unfavorably by Churchill and Roosevelt. "I hear reports that Turkey will take part of North Africa, that Jugo-slavia will take Fiume and Trieste, that France will take Sardinia (etc but I know that the Allies will not betray us, that they will not depart our movement at the last moment." Only the Italian Govt. was capable of betraying them.

Italian Government - "I am opposed to the BONOMI Govt. just as I was opposed to the BADOGLIO Govt. I am opposed to any government of Sicilians by Italians". F.A. attacked particularly local government in Sicily and poured scorn on the Prefects "who are all more or less 'cretins'" and made specific mention of an incident in CATANIA where the police had deprived various Separatists of their badges and had fired on some of them, this "acting under orders from their commander, but we will not allow any paltry Prefect to stand in our way and to deprive us of our liberty of expression".

Granai del Popolo - He expressed his desire to clarify his attitude to the Granai del Popolo. He said that he was and always had been opposed to this idea, and that it was a great mistake. "The Italian Govt. is wrong-it is wrong for technical reasons". When the proposals to establish Granai del Popolo was first raised in CATANIA he had pointed out that the low prices offered for grain would

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Grandi del Popolo - He expressed his desire to clarify his attitude to the Grandi del Popolo. He said that he was and always had been opposed to this idea, and that it was a great mistake. "The Italian Govt. is wrong-it is wrong for technical reasons". When the proposals to establish Grandi del Popolo was first raised in CATANIA he had pointed out that the low prices offered for grain would sabotage the scheme. BUT that did not mean that he favored rebellion to the laws of the Italian Govt. He asked the Sicilians "to make this sacrifice for the honor of Sicily, not in obedience to the Italian Govt. He made this request for the sake "of the women and children and sick". (His reference to "Obedience to the Italian Govt." was greeted with laughter). The audience accepted the proposal that they turn in their grain for this purpose with loud applause.

The Maffia - F... concluded with a reference to the allegation that the Separatist Movt. was in league with the Maffia. "I have only this to say: If the Maffia did not exist we would have to create one". (Laughter) The Maffia was a highly respectable organization, and was perfectly compatible with the laws of honor. It was necessary to distinguish between delinquency and Maffia. No one was more opposed to crime and dishonesty than he was, but the Maffia was neither criminal nor dishonest. (He did not attempt to defend the charge that the Separatist Movt. was in league with the Maffia).

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

22 Rome Clandestine Paper

The clandestine paper La Frusta (The Whip) dated 7 August has appeared recently on sale in Rome. It has been seen at newsvendors stalls and has been distributed in private homes by small boys. The price is one lire.

La Frusta has a crack at everyone beginning with Bonomi. He is attacked as being in the last war the interventionist who did not intervene, the lieutenant of the Alpine who never saw action; he is attacked as having fought after the war against Socialism and Communism; as having been a platonic anti-fascist. Next the flail is turned on Il Duce Nenni who is accused of having founded the fascio of Bologna on 9 April 1919, of having written in Mussolini's Popolo D'Italia. In case the reader should begin to suspect some partiality on the part of the writers there appears a headline on another page which warns "Bagoglio NO!" Another article states "Italy hates this soldier, a reactionary, enriched by Fascism, unintelligent, impolite, responsible for the country?s greatest woes." Fascism is roundly denounced for leading the nation into a land of imperial delusions; a glancing blow is dealt at the papacy; the Masons, the Christain Democrats, Togliatti and l'Unita and the Allies are all undiscriminately trounced.

Who wields this all pervading whip? The writers present themselves as "Noi Italiani poveri cristi" - the poor downtrodden Italians; as the immense legion of sceptics. They profess a faith in the 200 canons that rose from the Kremlin but not in their representatives in Italy. They are disillusioned, the betrayed, the empty of stomach, the revolutionary army of the near future.

Behind the barrage of anonymity there are undoubtedly hiding some skilled mischief-makers. So far nothing definite has emerged as to their identity.

23 Two suggested themes for propaganda

It is frequently suggested by Italians that more publicity be given to the help the Allies are giving im the way of food supplies. Italians are not yet aware that the little sugar meat rice and bread they get at the moment are all brought into Italy at some cost and risk by the Allies.

Another fact that has not been stressed is the payment made to Italians who sheltered and fed Allied prisoners and escaped soldiers during the German occupation. These awards have been made in full in many country districts and have caused very favorable comments when they become known. If cases of rewards were

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24 Rome press comments on American films

In a review of the Carole Lombard film "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" the film critic of the Socialist "Avanti" of the 17 August writes:-

American film production causes us certain legitimate preoccupations. In too many films both plot and inspiration seem congealed. More than worn out motives, disconnected formulae, visual tricks that are identical in numerous films are reported with a petulance that is well-nigh intolerable. We know that there exist noble films; we await them with a faith as strong as our impatience.

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25 Comments on American pictures

"The Navy Comes Through" is the last American picture presented to the Italian public.

Every newspapers agrees to call it a propaganda picture of not too great a value. The subject being always the same, does not add anything new to this kind of picture.

The usual striking ending is to be expected from the beginning of the film.

The newspapers criticised it benevolently while the public thought that the Fascists were better experts in this kind of propaganda.

Here are some comments:

ITALIA NUOVA * The title of the film is the least adopt which could be found. The public is warned at once that the picture is a propagandistic one. We know what is the idea of the public on it and we cannot say that we disapprove of it.

TEMPO * Although the picture is a second rate one it can be seen with some entertainment.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE * One of the many propaganda pictures on the American Navy of which we have seen many during peace time.

26 German influence in Rome bookshops

In connection with Professor de Monneret's observations in a report on German methods of doing propaganda for German culture in Italy a PWB observer has noted certain facts which endorse them.

He states that the largers bookshop of Rome are still carrying big stocks of German literature. This is particularly the case with Hoepli and Liberia Internazionale. (Vai due Macelli). At the former there appears to be a terrific sale for German art books (Klassiker der Kunst, Phaidon Press and similar publications). They are undoubtedly excellent publications, and the staff have no hesitation in praising them to customers, many of whom are Allied troops. At the same time they have a wide range of German literature in stock both in the original and in translation and these have a good sale to Italian students. In addition there is practically a complete German monopoly as regards language books and dictionaries It is very easy to get a good German-Italian, German-French or even a German-Chinese or German-Catalan dictionary (the Langenscheidt publications in particular) but it is quite impossible to get even the smallest of the Oxford dictionaries. There is undoubtedly a great demand for books in English, particularly grammars, and the Italians do not trust the local publications (eg "How to speak good English") any more than they do the lady who broadcasts from Radio Rome. They want English books produced in England and cannot understand why we do not flood the market with them as the German did with German books. Apart from language

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At the Liberia Internazionale the situation is similar except for the fact that all foreign publications are in charge of a woman who speaks English with a strong German accent (she is probably Swiss). At the back of the shop is a room with no windows which they say cannot be lighted as they have no current there, and it is here that all foreign books and a large stock of German books are kept.

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She does not like people browsing around there and insists on being told the name of the book one wants. I have seen her sell a number of German produced grammars to Italian and Allied soldiers and on several occasions have found her in conversation with customer friends of hers all of whom speak perfect German. Recently I listened to her giving an enthusiastic sales talk to a German speaking Allied soldier regarding a German book which he eventually bought.

The situation at the Libreria Modernissima, Via Mercede is better as it seems to rely chiefly on the sale of modern Italian novels plus a certain number of translations (again chiefly from the German). I watched ten people asking for books, Eight of these asked either for English books, dictionaries of novels. There were none available except the local productions of the two former, which they refused.

At the Galleria del Libro, Via Nazionale, a shop dealing with technical literature and schools books there are about 50 English books of the type which one sees "thrown in" with a bookcase at country auctions. Again there are only the locally produced English grammars and practically all grammars for other languages are those of the Heidelberg firm Otto-Gaspey-Sauer.

This is the situation is four of the largest bookshops in Rome. The supply of English books is pathetic in view of the fact that the existing demand is great. All the publishers and booksellers can do at present is to tell their customers that they hope to be able to arrange more when N. Italy is liberated. On the other hand it does seem that a little organisation and provision on the part of the Allied authorities would provide us with a most useful propaganda channel. It should not be difficult to arrange a monthly supply of English books for Rome bookshops. As the book situation in England is so difficult at present it might be well to try and get books from other sources e.g. Cairo (there is quite a good stock of books there), Algiers or even South Africa. Possibly books could be supplied also from U.S.A. An estimate of what is wanted, based on discussion with booksellers, students, and members of the public is as follows:-

1. Grammars - Any reliable English grammar would be welcomed. Those who have heard of "Basic English" but never seen its publications are impatient to try a system of learning English which they have heard to be very efficient. A great number of these should be forthcoming to Rome as also the readers sold with the grammars. Berlitz and similar systems would also be best sellers.

2. Dictionaries - Any Pocket Oxford dictionaries as possible would sell well, as would the larger Oxford dictionaries. Fowlers "Modern English Usage" and Roget's Thesaurus would also be popular.

3. Literature - All the "cheap and good" publications. The complete range of the "Everyman", "World Classics" and "Penguin" series would be valuable. Good anthologies of English poetry would be welcome and possibly works dealing

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This is the situation is four of the largest bookshops in Rome. The supply of English books is pathetic in view of the fact that the existing demand is great. All the publishers and booksellers can do at present is to tell their customers that they hope to be able to supply more when N. Italy is liberated. On the other hand it does seem that a little organisation and provision on the part of the Allied authorities would provide us with a most useful propaganda channel. It should not be difficult to arrange a monthly supply of English books for Rome bookshops. As the book situation in England is so difficult at present it might be well to try and get books from other sources e.g. Cairo (there is quite a good stock of books there), Algiers or even South Africa. Possibly books could be supplied also from U.S.A. An estimate of what is wanted, based on discussion with booksellers, students, and members of the public is as follows:-

1. Grammars - Any reliable English grammar would be welcomed. Those who have heard of "Basic English" but never seen its publications are impatient to try a system of learning English which they have heard to be very efficient. A great number of these should be brought to Rome as also the readers sold with the grammars. Berlitz and similar systems would also be best sellers.

2. Dictionaries - Any "Pocket Oxford" dictionaries as possible would sell well, as would the larger Oxford dictionaries. Fowlers "Modern English Usage" and Roget's Thesaurus would also be popular.

3. Literature - All the "cheap and good" publications. The complete range of the "Everyman", "World Classics" and "Penguin" series would be valuable. Good anthologies of English poetry would be welcome and possibly works dealing not so much with the British war effort but rather with the political, economic and social background of it. The Italians are tired of direct propaganda and the present PWB pamphlets, although prominently displayed are seldom given a glance. In fact one sees them in use as wrappers for bread.

One plane load per month of the material suggested above would do a great deal to meet the present demand from the people of Rome.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES

Fascist leaflet in Rome

Typed in Capitals on a scrap of yellow paper the following leaflet was found under a doorway in Rome on the 25th of August 1944.

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She does not like people browsing around there and insists on being told the name of the book one wants. I have seen her sell a number of German produced grammars to Italian and allied soldiers and on several occasions have found her in conversation with customer friends of hers all of whom speak perfect German. Recently I listened to her giving an enthusiastic sales talk to a German speaking Allied soldier regarding a German book which he eventually bought.

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"On the 23 August, 1943, fell at the hand of assassins Ettore Mut', the hero of four wars, whose memory has been trampled in the dust by transforming brutal murder into justice passed on a common criminal. These are the methods of those who prefer the stab in the back to an open fight and who hide behind the mask of supposed justice. Italians, Remember!"

28 Explosive pens

A report has been received that these pens were manufactured in a military branch of the Bombrini-Parodi-Delfino works of Segni An Italian medical colonel stated that he attended several casualties among them the men employed in these works.

Another Italian of good standing relates that he saw a German soldier depositing a fountain pen with great caution in Via Tirso, near the market of Via Metauro. The man was seen by a woman in the street who gave the alarm and soon he was surrounded by an angry crowd. He had to be saved by a police officer.

RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

29 The Communal Welfare Office (Ufficio Assistenza Convivenze)

This office was founded on the Pope's initiative in the middle of January when the question of supplies in Rome was particularly difficult. It is dependent on the Pontifical Commission for the Vatican State. Its object was to ensure to each commune of Rome adequate supplies in accordance with the existing rationing system.

At first it gave assistance mostly to religious institutions, which had great difficulty in obtaining sufficient food, as they housed refugees of all kinds, small children, old people, invalids, etc. They were able to provide them with what was indispensible. Food was brought down from Northern Italy in Vatican transport.

About 25,000 people were helped at the beginning, and this figure has risen to the present rate of 45,000 with an average distribution of 331,500 kilos of food per month.

When the organization proved successful, it was decided to try and help Roman hospitals, nursing homes, etc. This involved about another 25,000 people and the

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Another section of the Office provided transport and housing for refugees and assistance in the form of clothes and so forth.

Today there is a section to deal with petitions made to the Pope, which delivers gift parcels, food, clothing, money, etc. Up to present 9,945 petitions have been answered, with benefit to a total of 59, 670 persons. This is dealt with by dividing the city into twenty zones, each of which receives a certain number of gift parcels which are then delivered to the homes of the petitioners. In this

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Work, the Office has been helped by the C.N.A.S.R.M.O. (Opera Nazionale Assistenza Religiosa e Morale Operai).

A recently established section of the "Pope's refectories" which sets up communal soup kitchens in the most needy areas. These were set up in thirty-four areas a month after they were started and have used 50,600 kilos of wood and provided 561,000 meals. Areas north of Rome are now being given assistance also.

The Communal Welfare Office consists of sixteen sections: Personnel, Rationing, Men's and Women's Institutes, Hospitals and Clinics, Dependencies of the Holy See, Moral Welfare, Pope's refectories, Statistics, Accountancy, Finance, Transport, Central Storehouse Office, Information Office.

War risks have naturally caused a certain loss of life and material. (From the "Osservatore Romano" of 12th August, 1944)

HEALTH

30) Medicines furnished by the Allies

The Office of Public Health at Palermo has announced that beginning August 14th medicines furnished by the Allies will be put on sale to the public.

Each pharmacy will be assigned the same amount of each of the items. The total amount of drugs to be placed on sale is composed of 53,000 aspirin tablets, 53,000 sulfamidopine tablets, 106,000 sulphur tablets, and 21,000 vitamin tablets.

The medicine will be sold on presentation of doctor's certificate, and the prices have been fixed - the aspirin is to be sold at lire 0.50 per tablet, the sulfamidopine at lire 1.20; the sulphur tablets at lire 1.00 each and the vitamins at lire 1.50 per tablet.

CHURCH

31

An Italian lawyer in touch with the Vatican alleged that in a recent conversation with Monsignor Montini that prelate inferred that the Pope would hold a Consistory towards the middle of September of this year in which 12 cardinals would be created. The present Pope has not yet held a Consistory since his election in March 1939, and the numbers of the sacred college are now reduced to only 40 cardinals.

It is thought that a number of American cardinals will be named to take the places of those who have died during recent years, and at least one English cardinal.

The lawyer considers that Montini would be created cardinal and appointed Papal Secretary of State.

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War risks have naturally caused certain loss of life and material.
(From the "Osservatore Romano" of 12th August, 1944)

HEALTH

3) 30 Medicines furnished by the Allies

The Office of Public Health at Palermo has announced that beginning August 16th medicines furnished by the Allies will be put on sale to the public.

Each pharmacy will be assigned the same amount of each of the items. The total amount of drugs to be placed on sale is composed of 53,000 aspirin tablets, 53,000 sulfamidopine tablets, 106,000 sulphur tablets, and 21,000 vitamin tablets.

The medicine will be sold on presentation of a doctor's certificate, and the prices have been fixed - the aspirin is to be sold at lire 0.50 per tablet, the sulfamidopine at lire 1.20; the sulphur tablets at lire 1.00 each and the vitamins at lire [illegible] per tablet.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I N . 32

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2) Conversation with Signor Sanguinetti
3) Notes on Conditions of Daily Life in Florence
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5) Attitude of Florentines to British Troops
6) Enemy Propagands in Florence respecting Italian PW's.
7) News about Mr. B. Berenson
8) Notes on the Galileo Metal Works
9) Damage Caused to Buildings in Florence
10) Clashes between Communist Elements and other Political Parties in Florence.
11) Music and Musicians in Florence under Fascism
12) The Case of Mrs. Pamela Puti

1) Organization of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation

In a memorandum to PWB, the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation explains that in Florence, as in other areas which have been for a long time under German occupation, the CLN had taken on the character of a clandestine local government and was ready to take over administration when the time came. The following bodies were organized under the auspices of the CTLN (the Tuscan Committee of Liberation, which has its headquarters in Florence):

The Giunta Comunale composed of "technical elements", under the On. Gaetano Pieraccini, as Sindaco.

The Deputazione Provinciale to take over the administration of the province. This body met several times under German occupation, to be ready to ensure the continuity of services, as soon as the Allies had liberated the town.

The Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia This is composed of one Chairman, and three chiefs of sections, Agriculture, Trade and Industry respectively. The Chairman is Dott. Cesare Ieria.

The Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione This functioned under Fascist administrators, who have however left for the North. The Sezione has been taken over by a Commissario, in the person of Dr. Orazio Barbieri and a director, Signor Natale dall'Oppio.

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Commissione Alimentazione This is now functioning as a consultative body for the Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione. While the latter organization was still in Fascist hands, the Commissione Alimentazione carried on clandestine activity. On the 14th July, it attempted to hold up or prevent the threshing of wheat, which the Germans urgently needed, and had ordered, with the evident aim of requisitioning it. On July 28th it issued a manifesto to announce the destruction of mills by the Germans, and to give instructions how to deal with the situation. The Commission has also drawn up a comprehensive report on the food situation.

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UFFICIO TRASPORTI - This is directed by Ing. Riccioli. Its chief concern has been to list all means of transport available for the feeding of the city, after German requisitions which included horses, donkeys and mules. Liaison has been maintained with the Communal and Provincial bodies who normally have charge of road repairs. They have studied the problem of materials and manpower for repairing roads and bridges damaged by war operations, have organized a service for the authorization of travel and issue of circulation permits, and have gone in detail into the question of spare parts.

COMMISSIONE DI FINANZA - The task of this Commission, composed of nine citizens, is to procure for the Committee and for its commissions the means necessary for their functioning. So far these needs have been met by personal offerings and through the parties, and by a loan of ten million lire which was very rapidly subscribed.

COMMISSIONE STAMPA E RADIO - This Commission will take on the direction of the Committee of Liberation paper.

COMMISSIONE DI POLIZIA - This Commission is composed of magistrates and members of the professional classes. Its chief task is to supervise the work of the police, to insure its functioning in conformity with the new atmosphere of Italian life. The Commission has drawn up comprehensive lists of criminals, collaborators and spies.

COMMISSIONE SEQUESTRI. This is responsible for the confiscation of firms which have collaborated with the Germans.

COMMISSIONE PER LA DOCUMENTAZIONE DEGLI ATTI DI CRIMINALITA' COMMESSI DAI TEDESCHI E FASCISTI - A Commission set up to inquire into and put on record German and Fascist atrocities committed in Tuscany.

COMMISSIONE DI CULTURA - This Commission was created to impress on scholastic and cultural institutions the directives of the Committee of Liberation. It has already examined the situation of many such institutions and proposed changes in their directing staff.

COMMISSIONE EPURAZIONE - This Commission, as its name implies, will be responsible for carrying out epuration in the city, on the basis of the laws issued by the Italian Government.

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COMMISSION OF EPURATION IN THE ARMY - This Commission is composed of army officers in active service, noted for their anti-fascism.

SERVIZI SANITARI - A Committee of anti-Fascist doctors has been set up to study the reorganization of all sanitary services in Florence

SERVIZI SANITARI MILITARI - This comes under the military command of the CLN, and takes charge of military hospitals and medical services generally.

CORPO DI GENIO LAVORATORI - This also comes under the Military Command of the CLN. It is a corps set up to undertake urgent reconstruction work repairing German destruction first of installations of

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installations of military importance, and secondly where such work is necessary to provide for the immediate needs of the citizens.

(NOTE - It is not at present known how far these plans have been put into operation.)

2) CONVERSATION WITH SIG. BRUNO SANGUINETTI AUGUST 15, 1944

Mr. Sanguinetti is a wealthy industrialist, one of the leading Communists of Florence, and a very intelligent and interesting person. He was several times imprisoned by the Fascists, once beaten up by them and put on starvations rations for a period of time while in prison. Mr. Sanguinetti is the Secretary of the youth movement Fronte della Gioventù in Florence. The Fronte della Gioventù is a non-political youth movement organized by the Communist Party. Its constituent members are:

1) The youth organization of the Christian Democrat Party, which also publishes a paper called the Giovane Italia.

2) The Christian Democrat youth organization which publishes a youth organ called La Punta.

3) The Giovani Liberale - a very small group (not monarchist)

4) The party of Action youth, who are not organized into a separate youth movement.

5) The youth organization of the Socialist party, which publishes the paper L'AVANGUARDIA.

6) The Communist youth, who are not organized into a separate group from the party, but who may before long start a Communist youth organization, in view of the fact that the other parties have established them. Signor Sanguinetti expressed his preference for an apolitical youth movement where all political theory and thought could be discussed without committing youth to any party. He said the Communist party did not admit of people joining and leaving as Communism was not merely a political platform but a whole concept of life. It was a mistake therefore to place young people into parties and expect them to remain loyal. He was therefore personally opposed to a Communist youth organization.

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The ruling committee of the Fronte della Gioventù, on which were represented the several parties, had agreed that the Fronte should not be composed of youth unions of the several parties (sindacati) nor be a single youth party -- which would be an absurdity -- but that the movement should incorporate the youth of all parties, and of no party. Two fundamental principles had been agreed to by everyone, namely:

1) The absence of all religious or anti-religious propaganda.

2) Political controversy must be kept at a dignified level.

The Fronte was started by the Communists a little before 8 September, 1943.

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3) Notes on Conditions of Daily Life in Florence

To those familiar with Florence in normal times the city and its present day life would be almost unrecognizable, so changed is its aspect and atmosphere.

It presents a strange combination of squalor and gaiety, desolation and vivacity; for despite the destruction and distress, the lack of almost everything necessary, the people are genuinely rejoicing in the arrival of and occupation by the Allied forces.

Every hour of the day and night reminds them however that they are living on the front line and are sandwiched between two armies. The German artillery is almost continuously active, and fresh damage, if not on a very extensive scale, is hourly manifest in the city and its surroundings.

The Duomo has been abundantly peppered by the German guns, with the result that fragments have been chipped away all over the facade and steps: and these fresh white spots, standing out against the soiled and mellowed tone of the rest of the marble, give it a curiously piebald appearance. The damage is however superficial and not structural.

The Campanile too has had some slight injuries, as have other monuments in the cathedral square and adjoining quarters.

San Lorenzo suffered more, and was also the scene of considerable loss of life, as on Sunday morning (August 20) some 40 people were killed and more than a hundred injured (according to reports given out so far) during Mass.

Almost all the shops are still shut, although they have had permission to reopen. The very few which have done so remain open for but brief periods in the day, so that shopping is difficult, and in any case there is almost nothing to buy.

The whole population is preoccupied with two things above all: FOOD AND WATER.

The Florentines have become a people of water-carriers. People of all ages inside the city and out, circulate with flasks, pails, perambulators and wheelbarrows full of varied receptacles, and queue up for water, at the wells or street hydrants, or the water carts which pump and filter water from the Arno. And in the sub-

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Almost all the shops are still shut, although they have had permission to reopen. The very few which have done so remain open for but brief periods in the day, so that shopping is difficult, and in any case there is almost nothing to buy.

The whole population is preoccupied with two things above all: FOOD AND WATER.

The Florentines have become a people of water-carriers. People of all ages inside the city and out, circulate with flasks, pails, perambulators and wheelbarrows full of varied receptacles, and queue up for water, at the wells or street hydrants, or the water carts which pump and filter water from the Arno. And in the suburbs long distances have to be traversed to reach some well which has not yet run dry.

This lack of water, in the midsummer heat, with its restrictions in the matter of baths, laundry, housecleaning and all normal amenities, causes much inconvenience and distress, and is productive of unhygienic conditions.

To render conditions yet more unsanitary, large heaps of garbage have lain about the city for weeks past (many of these were found, on the exit of the Germans, to conceal mines); and prove a fertile breeding place for flies and mosquitos.

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FOOD is very scanty. A meager supply of vegetables finds its way into the city and is bought up instantly by the people, who spend hours standing in long queues outside the shops. Fruit is very seldom to be found, and the neighboring contadini are besieged by those who go out to forage with knapsacks, in the hope of securing something. Even this resource has to a great extent failed, owing to the closing of some of the outlets from the city to the suburbs.

It is reported that there is abundance of fruit and vegetables a few kilometres out, but at present circulation is permitted only within a small area around the town.

The Baily (Ballie?) bridge at Santa Trinità is functioning efficiently, but transit is reserved for military traffic, and for a very small number of civilians supplied with special permits.

The rest of the public crosses the river by the weir (now dry) below the Ponte Alle Grazie, or by the Ponte Vecchio, access to which has been made along the Via Guicciardini (now cleared, it is hoped completely, of mines), over the tragic ruins of some of the noblest medieval buildings of Florence. Along this rugged track people struggle and stumble, past what was once the house where Machiavelli was born, lived and died; past the magnificent old towers which guarded the entrence to the bridge, now lying in piles of debris, their very sites almost untreceable, making their way in jeopardy beneath the menace of tottering walls and splinters of towers of which some jagged shaft still rears up into the sky.

The whole area around the Ponte Vecchio is terribly tragic, the treasures of centuries gone in a night to satisfy the lust for destruction of the Nazi-Fascists, under the orders of a man who, on his spectacularly staged visit to the city a year or so before the war, declared it was the noblest and most beautiful of places, to which he longed to return for a lengthy stay.

The Florentines, despite their losses, sufferings and hardships, are showing themselves on the whole plucky and debonnair. If at certain hours the streets are almost deserted, at others they are thronged.

In the morning everyone is hurrying around in pursuit of water or vegetables (to talk of other food is vain, for there is no meat, no eggs, no rice or pasta or cheese or oil or sugar or other ordinary rations). No charcoal and no wood; so that it requires effort and resource to get a pot boiling even once a day (supposing that there is

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Nevertheless, the people seem to be enjoying their new experiences. They stand at the Baily Bridge in groups, watching the red-capped military police who, set aloft at the corners in place of the former statues of the Seasons, direct the traffic with a competence and urbanity which are greatly admired.

Another enlivening feature of the city life is the parade of the Scottish troops (Gordon Highlanders) who, in a large cleared area, surrounded by applauding thr[illegible] march and pipe to the wondering delight

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of the people, who are impressed by their dignity, costume, precise movements, and by a music so novel to their ears.

The broadcasting vans of PWB also collect delighted audiences, who enjoy the news broadcasts (making vigorous piquant comments on the genuine news now freely distributed in public) and manifesting satisfaction especially in the old popular patriotic songs such as "Il Piave" and Mameli's Hymn.

The curfew is now fixed for 9 p.m. so that the streets are early deserted; and the complete lack of electric light or gas, the difficulty (or impossibility) of obtaining petroleum or candles, necessarily shortens everyone's day.

The hosts of Allied troops about the city give it an unwonted aspect, and the Union Jacks flying on government buildings and garrison headquarters are a welcome sight to British subjects, denied all national sights and sounds for so long.

The Central Post Office is shut by the Allies and all access to it is forbidden. Large areas of the city in the vicinity of the devastations present considerable damage, all glass being broken, metal saracinesche twisted and wrenched out of place; window and door frames smashed; masses of debris and broken glass lying in heaps everywhere. If glass is not forthcoming, Florentines will spend a cold winter in their glassless houses.

The carrying off of the sewage carts and garbage carts has left hygienic conditions precarious: the drains and pozzi neri cannot be emptied, nor the closets flushed, as all water is cut off, and it is impossible to carry enough from a distance by hand to do this effectually.

The two English Episcopal churches (Holy Trinity and St. Mark's) reopened last Sunday, and all was found to have been carefully preserved and to be in perfect order.

The CORRIERE DI FIRENZE has begun publication under the auspices of the PWB and is eagerly bought by the people, all supplies of regular news (radio or journalistic) having been recently cut off.

A project is on foot, backed by the Sovraintendant of the Galleries and Monuments of Florence, by members of the Swiss colony, and others solicitous of saving all that may be possible from the German [illegible] all the debris of the wrecked buildings (and

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4) Refugees in Florence August 27, 1944

Refugees housed in Palazzo Pitti - One of the organizers of the extensive refugee assistential work, questioned within the last few days, stated that this work, which began at the end of July, with the influx of refugees from the outlying places (Impruneta and other bombed and invaded centres) developed with the order of evacuation of the zones north and south of the river Arno, until by July 31 there were

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5000 refugees housed in the palace. These, since the entrance of the Allies, have been leaving at the rate of about 200 per day, and returning to their homes in or south of Florence.

There was a further influx from the parts around the bridges and adjacent streets when these were blown up. People from some of the splendid old houses demolished (owners or tenants of the houses and towers of the finest medieval part of Florence) are lodged in the upper floors of the palace. Hosts of others have camped in the courtyards and corridors of the ground floor.

Milk and milk-powder for babies, small children and sick people is scarce. A fairly sufficient amount of water has been procurable. Sanitary conditions are reported as unsatisfactory owing to the inadequate number of toilets and shortage of water to flush the drains.

The people were however described as carrying on well and appearing cheerful, for the lifting of the incubus and terror of the Germans and Fascists makes other evils seems small in comparison.

One of the organizers (the Russian wife of a Swiss subject) stated that those of the indigent, or professional begger class are inclined to be supine, expecting the Allies now to take care of and provide for them. The majority, however, are facing the difficult conditions courageously.

5) ATTITUDE OF FLORENTINES TO BRITISH TROOPS

(Collected by observation, talking to the people and from witness of incidents).

The Florentines, as a whole, continue to be keenly and sympathetically interested in the Allied troops occupying or passing through the city.

Tribute to their discipline, kindliness and good humor is almost universal. The people, who used to walk past the Germans without looking at them, or to reply with frigid courtesy to any questions, avoiding as far as possible any contact, fraternize gladly with the Allied troops, make them welcome, and evince the keenest interest in their movements, equipment and personalities.

Incidents contrary to the general high standard of behavior are

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Incidents contrary to the general high standard of behavior are rare, and when they do occur, even when slight, are the more regrettable as the people as a whole are inclined to idealize the "Liberators" and expect nothing but courtesy, justice and goodness from them. Two small unfavorable incidents (reported by eye-witnesses:

1) A jazz orchestra (considered the finest in Florence) generously gave its services free of charge to play at a party organized with the consent and cooperation of the officers by a unit stationed in a large villa on the outskirts of Florence. An officer present, towards the close of the evening, asked (on the request of some present) if the orchestra would play "God Save the King". The leader immediately assented, but added that they would like also to play

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"Il Piave" hymn, which dates from the entry into war side by side with the Allies in 1915. To this the officer replied curtly that he "did not want to hear any Italian hymns". The feelings of the orchestra were hurt by this ungracious response, but nevertheless they played the British National Anthem at the end (without the "Piave") thus showing greater courtesy than had been shown to themselves.

2) An officer went into a shop to requisition typewriters. The owner of the shop begged that something at least might be left him, so that his business should not be at a standstill. The officer spoke to him rudely, calling him and those around "idioti", and ordering them in very bad Italian, and with many repetitions right and left of "idioti", to carry the machines out to his car. The shopman was left with the impression that though the requisition might be just and necessary, it rendered the situation unnecessarily bitter to be called "idiot" as well.

The general behavior of the troops is so decorous that it caused wondering amazement all along the Via Romana on Saturday evening, August 26, when a private soldier, joyously drunk, went dancing and rolling down the street, providing a novel entertainment for the populace, for with all their faults, Florentines are rarely seen drunk on the streets.

6) ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN FLORENCE RESPECTING ITALIAN PW's

Much hostile propaganda regarding the conditions of Italian prisoners of war with the Allies has been made, with increasing bitterness and acrimony, by the Fascists (and more recently the Germans also) in Florence.

Special lectures have been given; one (by an army officer) given one Sunday morning three or four months ago, could be identified by looking up the report in the files of the "NAZIONE"; articles were published in the papers; and also letters from prisoners (possibly faked) to impress on the minds of the people that the Allies (expecially the British) are relentlessly cruel to their prisoners, and that the Allied prison camps are an Inferno.

The people as a whole seem to have given little if any credence to this propaganda. They do not believe the British to be cruel. They say, "Sono più buono di noi"; "E, che si deve dar' retta a quella gentaccia!" and so on, according to the individual manner of each type an

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Those who have relatives who are prisoners, and receive letters from them, saying they are well and well-cared for, are convinced that this is so, and are content, and many say, "Stanno meglio di noi." ("They are better off than we are.")

To prove the falsity of the propaganda made, the exhibition of some films showing life in the Allied Prison Camps, would be reassuring and consoling to the public which has been subjected to such propaganda, and would do much to counteract any lingering impression it may have left on the minds of the people.

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7) NEWS ABOUT MR. B BERENSEN (I Tatti, Monte a Mensola, Florence)

It is stated that Mr. Berensen is well, and has been safely hidden with Avv. Serlupi, Consul for San Marino, whose house was a safe asylum, since it could not for diplomatic reasons be entered or searched by the German and Fascist authorities.

These were reported to have abandoned the search for Mr. Berensen believing him to have escaped from the country and reached America.

A relative of Mr. Berensen's, who called a few days ago at the Florence branch of EWB asking for an address where Mr. Berensen might be found, said that he had news of his having been seen, and in good health, a day or two before.

8) NOTES ON THE GALILEO METAL WORKS

The Directorate of the Galileo Metal Works has collaborated actively with the Germans, in that:

-- it has carried out the transferrnce of the works with the declared aim of being able to receive work from the Germans;

-- it has offered the produce of the Works to the German military Authorities,

-- It has diverted all the production, originally destined for the Italian army, to the German armed forces;

-- it has instituted, in the premises to which it has removed, schools for workmen, with the aim of making up for the absence of the greater part of the maestranze (groups of specialized workmen) who in opposition to the transference, would not follow the firm;

-- it has made active propaganda among the maestranze (groups of specialized workmen) to induce them to agree to the transference of the firm, making use to this end of Fascist and Pro-Germanic elements;

-- after prolonged solicitations it succeeded in obtaining from the Germans the order for numerous apparecchi (machines or apparatus) of German plan, such as goniometri, binocoli a forbice, and alzi (instruments used by the artillery) periscopes, etc. To this end some technicians of the Firm were sent to Germany to inform themselves respecting the German system of making these, so as to favor their production in Italy.

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-- it dismissed indiscriminately all the active patriotic elements and those favorable to the Allies;

-- it has accorded financial aid for the reintegration of the stipends of all those who were sent away from the Works in August, 1943.

Among the elements responsible for the collaboration with the Germans we indicate the following:

Ing. Gianangelo STERTI, ex-squadrista, ex-Gerarca; General Director of the Works.

Ing. ALOCCO, zealous fascist, philo-Germanic in sympathies; obstinate saboteur of the work of the patriots. He attended to the trans-

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ference. Vice director of the Works.

Signor Benevenuti GIULIO, extremely Fascist; zealous philo-Germanic; organizer of the schools of optical instruction in the seat of the business in Pordenone; actual director of the establishment at Pordenone, a mission which he has exercised with extreme severity as regards non-collaborating elements.

Ing. Brini Francesco, formerly zealous Fascist, enemy many times declared of the Allies and admirer of the Germans, directing the technical services; actually he is treating with the Allies in the interests of the directing body of the Works.

Ing. Clementi, zealous Fascist, impassioned admirer of the Germans; assiduous collaborator.

Ing. Rossi Ferdinando, ex-Officer of the Milizia; ex-gerarca of the GUF; assiduous collaborator of the Ing. Alocco in working for the transference and for the German interests.

Ing. Caroti, organizer of the Officine at Pordenone.

Indiscriminated elements:

Ing. Boscono, tepid anti-fascist and anti-German; excellent moral qualities but weak in character; bound to the old Directorate; actual Director of what remains of it in Florence.

Ing. CUssini Giovanni, a man of remarkable technical capacities, tepid anti-fascist, poor in organizing capacities.

Ing. Martinez Paolo, tepid anti-fascist; a weak man, he has collaborated without conviction with the Germans because of a temperament sucmissive to the Directorate.

Prof. Giotti Gino, tep d anti-fascist; an element technically of value, attached to the old Directorate.

9) DAMAGE CAUSED TO BUILDINGS IN FLORENCE

Damage caused to Artistic buildings by the Destruction brought about by the enemy during the night of 3rd to 4th August, and in succeeding days. Official report of the Sovraintendenza of the Florentine Galleries, obtained through Dr. Salvini.

UFFIZI GALLERIES The Uffizi Galleries building, being adjacent to the zone which has been demolished, has suffered greatly, and has un-

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UFFIZI GALLERIES The Uffizi Galleries building, being adjacent to the zone which has been demolished, has suffered greatly, and has undergone the almost total loss of all the glass windows and the disintegration of almost all the window frames. In addition, various ceilings have fallen in, and among these are unfortunately various parts of the ceiling decorated with grotesques of the corridors as well as the two ceilings of the roomsXIV and XV beside the Tribuna, which were among the most ancient rooms of the Gallery, where the arms and natural curiosities were originally preserved. Of the 16th century decorations of these rooms about half has been lost, and not only have some of the decorative and grotesque portions fallen, but also some of the surrounding paintings which represented events allusive to the ancient purposes to which the rooms were put. In the

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first corridor, which comprised the most ancient grotesques executed by the school of Allori (Allori, Butteri, Pieroni and Bizzelli) various portions in various compartments have been lost; in the second corridor the pergola of the first campata of Ulivelli and others. Yet greater injuries have been produced in the third corridor, both in the more ancient 17th century part painted by Ulivelli and his scholars, and in the part repainted after the fire of 1762 by Traballesi, Terreni and Del Moro. In this part we have also to regret the fall of entire vele in two different portions. The hall of Niobe, constructed by Paoletti at the end of the 18th century, has also suffered injuries, various portions of the gilded stucchi of Albertelli's vaulting having fallen.

Fortunatey, despite the assurance given respecting the status of Florence as an open city, no work of art had been replaced on the top floor of the Gallery, and thus no damage has been suffered by the works of art which had been brought back to Florence from the province, these having been placed on the ground floor of the building.

The corridor which unites the Uffizi to Palazzo Pitti has, naturally, suffered very great injuries. Almost all the ceilings have fallen or are in danger of doing so. The pavements are disconnected and the stability of the actual construction on the side of the Lungarno degli Archibusieri as far as the Ponte Vecchio seems greatly menaced. On the angle formed by the Bridge and the Lungarno the explosion of a mine has caused a large cavity in the pavement which appears insecure. The corridor is interrupted at the Bardi arch and has been destroyed for about a hundred metres; in this stretch there has unfortunately been lost the characteristic bath of the Medici, a graceful 16th century construction formed by a marble pool at the foot of a flight of marble steps, and with a vault ornamented with frescoes in grotesque style.

At the Pitti Palace, as at the Uffizi, the fabric, owing to its nearness to the mined zone, has suffered various injuries, such as the almost total loss of the window glass, the unhinging of many doors and window frames, and the falling in of various vaultings and overlying tiles. The works of art contained in the apartments, in the Palatine Gallery and in the Gallery of the Argenti (silver work) and also the frescoes of the vaultings, have not been damaged, save for some slight cracks in the vaults of the various sale.

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The OLTRARNO QUARTER (Via dei Bardi, Via de 'Guicciardini, Borgo S Jacopo, Piazza Santa Felicità) In this part of medieval Florence the losses have been appalling. Almost the whole of the Via de'Guicciardini has disappeared save for Palazzo Guiddiardini and the house adjoining it on the southeat side (Palazzo Franceschi) and some small houses near Piazza Pitti on the northwest side. In Borgo San Jacopo all the buildings have disappeared as far as the house marked No.22, near the church of S. Jacopo on the north side, and about to the angle of Via de'Giudei on the south side. The whole of the Via de' Bardi on both sides has disappeared as far as the piazza of Santa Maria Soprarno.

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Thus that most celebrated view of the old houses on the Arno, on both sides of the Ponte Vecchio, an essential element of the characteristic aspect of the ancient Bridge, and its setting as a whole, is lost forever.

Listing in detail the most notable buildings, we find the following losses and injuries:

1) Via Guicciardini, northwest side:
   a) Rossi - Cerchi - Canigiani tower on the angle of Borgo S. Jacopo and Via de'Guicciardini. This medieval building has been completely lost, including the artistic 16th century fountain with the basin formed by an ancient sarcophagus. The statue of the Bacchus by Ammannati had, on the contrary, been removed.
   b) Palazzo Barbadori-Ricasoli, dating from the 14th century. Only the facade, which appears very insecure, remains standing
   c) The 14th century Firidolfi-Ricasoli house. This has been completely destroyed save for one part of the facade adjoining the Palazzo Firidolfi-Ricasoli.
   d) The 15th-16th century Machhiavelli Houses, especially important from the historic point of view: these have been completely destroyed.
   e) House owned by Ventura. It had been recently restored with the renovation of the interior parts in which eminent frescoed decorations had been found. The historic-artistic library and very rich collection of photographs formerly belonging to R. Von Marle had been established in this house. The front of the building has crashed, carrying down into the ruins the whole photographic library.
   f) Palazzo Guicciardini-Marrei, of the 14th century. This has been entirely destroyed.

2) Via Guicciardini, southeast side:
   a) Tower of the Parte Guelfa (Guelph Party) at the angle of the Via de' Bardi. The building is split in two with a very large fracture which reaches to about the height of the first floor.
   b) Pucci Palace on the angle of Piazza Santa Felicita, of the

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is lost forever.

Listing in detail the most notable buildings, we find the following losses and injuries:

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   b) Palazzo Barbadori-Ricasoli, dating from the 14th century. Only the facade, which appears very insecure, remains standing
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   f) Palazzo Guicciardini-Marrei, of the 14th century. This has been entirely destroyed.

2) Via Guicciardini, southeast side:
   a) Tower of the Parte Guelfa (Guelph Party) at the angle of the Via de' Bardi. The building is split in two with a very large fracture which reaches to about the height of the first floor.
   b) Rossi Palace on the angle of Piazza Santa Felicita, of the 14th Century. It has been very badly damaged, but the facade on the Via Guicciardini is still standing.
   c) All the other houses have been completely destroyed as far as the Franceschi palace; it is not yet possible to verify whether the 16th century frescoes in the Salone have been damaged.

3) Borgo S. Jacopo, North side
   a) Magione dei Templari, an old 14th century Hospice of the Knights Templar. This has been almost completely destroyed, only a small part of the facade adjoining the Ponte Vecchio remaining.

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b) House of Gianfalogna. It is completely lost.

c) 14th century tower of the Serragli. Completely destroyed.

d) Barbadori Palace of the 14th-15th century. Completely destroyed.

4) Borgo S. Jacopo, south side:

a) Rossi Cerchi Canigiani Palace of the 14th century, with courtyard of the 15th century. It has been completely destroyed.

b) Delfredelli palace on the angle of Via de'Giudei; it is partly destroyed, and it has not yet been possible to ascertain if the beautiful 14th century courtyard has been injured.

c) Torre de' Marsili. Of the beautiful della Robbia works which adorned the facade of this tower the upper parts of the announcing Angel and of the candelabra-bearing angel on the left are lost. The few fragments found do not give grounds for hope that a complete reconstruction of the two sculptures will be possible.

5) Strozzi Novellucci Palace, with a 17th century facade, but inside of the 15th century style of Baccio d'Agnolo. This has been completely destroyed.

6) Via de' Bardi, north side

a) Mannelli Galilei palace. The part adjacent to the Ponte Vecchio with the 14th century tower still remains, and on the Arno side, some beccatelli and windows.

b) Tower of the Bardi and adjacent houses, seat of the Society of the Columbaria. All has been destroyed, and the very important manuscripts, the rich ancient library and all the objects of art and science of the Academy have been lost. This is one of the gravest losses the city has suffered.

c) The Canigiani Palace of the 15th century. This has been completely destroyed.

7) Via de' Bardi, south side.

a) Canigiani Palace of the 14th century with courtyard of the 15th Century. Completely destroyed.

b) Mannelli Palace, end of the 17th century with courtyard of the beginning of the 15th century. Completely destroyed.

c) 16th Century palace, Ambron property, with a fine courtyard of the same period. This has been completely destroyed.

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RIGHT BANK OF THE ARNO

Also in this part of the city the losses have been appalling. Some of the most beautiful medieval streets have disappeared and some among the most important of the ancient towers have fallen. Palaces and houses have had to cede before the devastating fury of the enemy.

1) Lungarno Acciaioli

a) Houses and towers of the Carducci. The tower has not fallen and of the houses, the part adjacent to the tower remains.

b) 16th century palace of the Acciaioli. All the front part has fallen, including the very beautiful salone frescoed by Pocaetti.

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c) Palace, formerly the property of the de Angelis, annexed to the Grand Bretagne and Arno Hotel. It has been completely destroyed.

2) Piazza del Pesce All the old houses of the piazza, among them some of the 14th century, have been completely lost, so that now the church of Santo Stefano in the adjoining piazza of that name is opened up. This sacred building has also suffered serious injuries, among others being the complete falling in of the front part of the roof. It is not possible for the present to ascertain the damage done to the interior part of the church, whence some of the most interesting of the works of art had been taken away.

3) Por Santa Maria, east side
a) All the isolated part as far as the vicolo which led to the piazzetta of Santo Stefano, with characteristic old houses, has crashed down.
b) The Tower of the Girolami on the angle of Via Lambertesca, and the Tower of the Gherardini in Via Lambertesca, both have fallen. The 14th century relief of San Zanobi with an ancient view of the city will probably have been lost in the ruins.
c) All the old houses between the via Lambertesca and the via Vaccherecia have fallen, as well as some houses of this latter street. Also the greater part of the houses between via Vaccherecchia and Calimaruzza have fallen.

4) Por Santa Maria, west side
a) The tower of the Amidei. It was the most beautiful tower of Florence and still preserved its original architecture, enriched by brackets sculptured in the form of lions' heads. The greater part of it has crashed, only a narrow slice still standing towards the Lungarno.
b) Tower of the Buondelmonti-Baldovinetti on the angle of Borgo Santi Apostoli. This has been greatly damaged, but it is nonetheless the best conserved among the towers of this zone.
c) All the old houses between the tower of the Buondelmonti and the loggia of the Mercato Nuovo are completely destr yed.

5) Borgo Santi Apostoli
Palazzo Buondelmonti of the 13th century, remodelled. It has undergone very grave damage, but the facade is still in part

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5) Borgo Santi Apostoli
   Palazzo Buondelmonti of the 13th century, remodelled. It has undergone very grave damage, but the facade is still in part standing.

6) Loggia del Mercato Nuovo All the houses on the south side of the Piazza have suffered very grave injuries; notable among these houses was that on the angle of the via del Capaccio, of which however a part of the facade remains standing.

7) Palace of the Parte Guelfa This very important edifice, constructed in the 14th century, embellished by Brunelleschi and Vasari, has suffered very serious damage, both in the static construction and in the tiling of the roofs which has been almost wholly lost. Also the splendid Vasarian ceiling of

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the Brunellesque hall has been in great part destroyed. On the other hand, the fine ceilings of the anteroom and of the hall of audience and the Vasarian loggia outside are safe. Also the works of art which had remained in the Palace are safe.

In terminating the present report it must be borne in mind that the injuries described are those which have been ascertained up to date. But it is possible that other damages will be met with as by degrees inspections are made in the various zones affected by the devastations.

In addition the Tuscan Committee of Liberation reports that the Germans, firing from the high ground just north of Florence, have damaged several important buildings, including the church of Santa Croce and the Uffizi Gallery. The Uffizi was struck on the corridor linking that building with the Pitti, especially on the arcade looking onto the Arno. It is likely that the building aimed at was the medieval tower of the nearby Palazzo Vecchio. Santa Croce was hit on the third arch of the left aisle. Luckily only a few small beams were damaged. Measures have already been taken to repair the roof at least temporarily, so as to protect the interior from rain.

10) CLASHES BETWEEN "COMMUNISTS" AND OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES

During the first days of the liberation of Florence, a number of incidents occurred between so-called Communists and other political groups, generally of Christian-Democrat persuasion. On one occasion the Christian Democrats had set up their quarters in the Goldoni Theatre where their proceedings were brusquely interrupted by the Communists who claimed that the quarters were theirs. Though there were no signs that the Communists had formerly occupied this building, the Christian Democrats felt it was wise to leave the field to their opponents and accordingly evacuated the building.

On other occasions bands of people composed of rowdies and often headed by persons who counted several convictions to their record, have been guilty of acts of violence to individuals. One instance is that

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On other occasions bands of people composed of rowdies and often headed by persons who counted several convictions to their record, have been guilty of acts of violence to individuals. One instance is that of a tramway worker whom they seized and beat up in one of the side streets of south Florence on the pretext that he had been Squadrista. This man was able to prove when calm had been restored that he had worked for many years in clandestine organizations, a fact which was readily confirmed by the Committee of Liberation when it was brought to the latter's notice.

Although in the present confused state of Florence it is not possible to tell whether these people are communists or not, it seems unlikely that they are acting on the instructions of the Communist party. They are in most cases professionally disorderly elements who are taking advantage of the present situation, to work off old scores or create confusion. 3368

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11) MUSIC AND MUSICIANS IN FLORENCE UNDER FASCISM

The Symphonic Orchestra of Florence was formed by a fusion of the Politeama Orchestra and the Society of the Friends of Music, this latter the child of that great lover of music, Alfred Cassigli. The immediate result of the fusion seemed to help the state of music in Florence since the state undertook to pay off various deficits. On the other hand, the orchestra with all its attendant institutions became a new weapon for the spread of Fascist principles, and also like everything else associated with Fascism, became a nest of corruption, favoritism, and nepotism. No one could belong to the orchestra unless he was a member of the Fascist party and of various Fascist corporations. This regulation was already in force among all state employees from elementary school masters to the members of musical conservatories and institutions of pictorial art and sculpture. The most important posts were occupied by State Fiduciaries. Accordingly the direction of the Florentine Politeama was entrusted to Maestro Labroca, already a member of the Theatrical Corporation of Rome. The Secretary was a certain Signor Votto, well known for his violent and uncontrolled character. Classes for singing were next to the Politeama and directed by people such as Pettarini, Tieri and Contini, who were better Fascists than musicians. The director of the Cherubini Musical Academy was Maestro Guido Guerrini, who has fled from Florence, as his daughter is openly accused of having denounced two Jewish families who were bitterly persecuted by the Germans and Fascists. The Secretary of the Academy was Sig. Pratesi, the well known arriviste and profiteer, who also got himself appointed as representative of the Cassa di Risparmio and at the same time held the post of Major in the Fascist Censorship. In more recent months on the recommendations of Ugo Ojetti, President of the Accademia Italia, Maestro della Piccola from being a simple teacher of piano has been raised to Professor of Composition with a stipend of 36000 lire. Idelbrando Pitzetti, formerly director of the Conservatory of Florence and Milan, although turned down by the Academy itself, was nominated on Mussolini's personal intervention, on the recommendation of D'Annunzio. Vito Frazzi who has now taken the post of Director of the Conservatory, was until yesterday president of the Fascist Syndicate of Artists. It appears that at the present difficult political moment, Maestro Votto has been made head of the Florentine Politeama. Votto was the secretary of Maestro Labroca and was always considered a confirmed Fascist. Today

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12) THE CASE OF MRS PAMELA BUTI

Mrs. Pamela Buti is an English woman who was imprisoned by the Germans for having aided Allied prisoners of war. Her husband became a Fascist in 1936 and is now an internee on the Isle of Man. She has one son, Kim Buti, who crossed over to the South side of the Arno and is seeking employment with one of the Allied Agencies.

Kim Buti used to contact and bring escaped Allied prisoners and men to Florence. False documents were provided by a certain Mario Napponi, who according to Mrs. Buti is a rich and generous pro-Allied

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Italian, though both of his brothers were admitted Fascists. Napponi used to pay for the upkeep of these prisoners of war out of his own pocket, even bringing in champagne. He also arranged the housing of them among various people of his acquaintance, amongst them Mrs. Buti. About three months ago a South African prisoner was found in Mrs. Buti's house. She was sent to S. Verdiana Prison but was released by a partisan coup when the Communist Babbo and a German captain who had deserted overwhelmed the guards and let out the prisoners. Babbo was subsequently shot. Mrs. Buti thinks she was betrayed by a certain Ugo Donnini who lived in Via Goberti. This man worked closely with the SS and the Fascists, but Napponi and Donnini himself assured her this was only so as to spy on them.

Donnini actually has a letter from one of the escaped prisoners thanking him for his services and recommending him for employment with the Allies.

All the last prisoners were recaptured by the Germans after they had passed from Mrs. Buti's house to that of Signorina Albertina Buffalari whose house was owned by that notorious Fascist torturer, Carith.

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APPENDIX II

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REACTIONS TO 5th ARMY RADIO

The following examples of listener reaction to 5th Army Radio are supplied from Florence.

1. Sig. Alfredo Mineo, industrialist: belonging to no party - Via Lorenzo il Magnifico 38, Florence

Listened almost daily from 13 to 14 o'clock. The reception was excellent and without disturbances. In the evening at 23 o'clock it has always been impossible for him to receive the transmission. The program was attractive. The Italian and [illegible] musical pieces pleasing. He listened gladly to the radio of the 5th Army because it brought the freshest detailed news from the Italian frontand also supplied a fuller news service than that of the London radio regarding the civil and political events of Liberated Italy, the dispositions of the Italian Government, etc. This radio was preferable to that of Bari because less disturbed.

He suggests that the Italian interior news service should be even further developed: there is much interest in knowing more respecting the activities of the Democratic Bonomi government.

2. Dr. Tristano Codignola, Director of the Partito d'Azione - Via delle Mantellate 4? Florence

Listened to the radio towards 13 o'clock. Found it very well informed, and resorted to it because it brought precise news from the Italian front; news less generical than those of Radio Londra. He is of the opinion that the Italians would find it very interesting if the civil news were to be amplified, with information as to the resumption of civil life in Liberated Italy.

3. Engineer Adriano Guadagni, electrical engineer, member of Democratic Party Viale Principe Amedeo 12? Florence

Has listened on the 308 wave at 13 o'clock. In the beginning the announcer had a good timbre of voice, purely Italian, without dialectic inflections. subsequently he was substituted by a disagreeable voice, markedly southern.

He has found this radio of value because it gave ample news of the Italian front. Between the news and the comments there was, however, transmitted light music which produced a general impression but little seriousness. The comments, too, were of little interest, so that often he gave up listening to them. He holds that it would be preferable to substitute, for the discs of light music communications of instruction regarding sabotage and on the way to escape the German raptors.

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1. Sig. Alfredo Mines, industrialist belonging to A.C. party
Via Lorenzo il Magnifico 38, Florence

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4. Dr. Carlo Magni, Doctor of Dentistry-Member of the Partito d'Azione
Piazza San Marco 8: Florence

Has listened in to the radio of the 5th Army from June until the beginning of august at 13 and at 21 o'clock. He found it most interesting and found the programmes very well selected. The news service was excellent and the jazz music transmitted was very well selected, especially for young people. The dialogues were attractive. Especially touching for him were the transmissions of the florentines talking to the florentines.

5. Signora Eva Cantù, belonging to no party. Via Trieste 19

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She listened to the morning transmissions. It was not her favorite radio because she preferred the London radio. The news of the 5th Army had the advantage of bringing more recent news, but the music was not interesting nor were the comments. It suffered from disturbances and for that reason she preferred to listen in to London.

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6. Dr. Ernesto Heinitz; medical doctor; member of the Partito d'Azione
via G.B. Vico 6 ; Florence

The transmissions might be more detailed as regards the Italian front. The radio from Algiers was better informed in this respect giving the names of some villages, even very small ones, so soon as they were conquered. The transmissions were, however, as a whole, serious and sober. The wave was a good deal less disturbed.

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23 AUG 1944

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy August 21st, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 31

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APPENDIX I The "Unofficial" Parties of the Democratic Congress
APPENDIX II The Chinati District
APPENDIX III Reports from Florence

Source (reliability)

A Always Reliable
B Usually Reliable
C Sometimes reliable
D Frequently unreliable
E A bad source

Report (probability)

1 confirmed
2 probable
3 possible
4 doubtful
5 improbable

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Source (reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	Always Reliable	1	confirmed
B	Usually Reliable	2	probable
C	Sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	Frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	A bad source	5	improbable
O	not possible to judge	O	not possible to judge

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PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

1. Party of Action Congress at Cosenza

Full details of the recent Party of Action Congress at Cosenza are not yet available. It is known that the meetings there were very stormy, but that the Left-Wing of the party is now predominant and that Lussu is, unofficially at any rate, leader of the party.

Lussu, who is Sardinian, distinguished himself greatly in the last war when in command of the Cagliari brigade. In 1926 he was sent to a concentration camp on the Lipari Islands for having consistently opposed Fascism. In 1929 he made a dramatic escape by motorboat from these Islands in the company of the Roselli brothers with whom he afterwards founded the Justice and Liberty Movement in Paris. When the Roselli brothers were murdered by the Fascists in France, Lussu remained as the only leader of this movement which was destined to be transformed into the Party of Action which included groups of several of the anti-Fascist Party. Lussu is universally respected as a man of great courage and integrity. Recently he paid a visit to Sardinia where he did good work in helping to stabilise conditions on the Island and to bring the Sardinian Party of Action into line with the Party of Action on the mainland.

2. The Communist Youth Federation

According to an Italian informant, the Federation claims to be a free and independent organization. On the other hand it had never published its own pamphlets or newspaper: the Communist organ "L'Unita" takes care of that and brings out a weekly supplement called "New Youth" ("Gioventa Nuova").

At the moment its activity consists in various instructive courses, educational and technical (e.g. Medicine courses); it

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At the moment its activity consists in various instructive courses, educational and technical (e.g. Medicine courses); it organises a lot of games, especially football and cycling. It does also hold discussion classes on problems affecting youth but claims that it does not have political lectures at all. It should be remarked that discussion classes can easily become political discussions but evidently the former is a more attractive title.

The Federation has 30 sections of "circles" in Rome, and according to the secretary numbers about 3,000 members so far. The Directive Committee is composed as follows:

Giulio Spallone - Secretary --Mario Candi - organiser
Carlo Lizzani - Press member

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3. Feminine Youth Movement

On account of the customs current in the South of Italy, it was found necessary to organize the girls quite separately from the men. In fact the Feminine Youth Movement depends on the Feminine Section, which numbers about 2,000 members. The Youth movement numbers about 700 girls according to the information received. It interests itself in practical activities useful to girls (dressmaking and cooking) and also organises a certain amount of sport. Its aim is to teach the girls to be independent.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

4. Cultural Propaganda

A professor of Rome University, an anti-Fascist of long standing, who has made a special study of the cultural penetration by Germany in Italian scholastic circles made the following statement to a PWB officer.

German culture has gained an undisputed pre-eminence in Italian schools and universities whether in the realm of history, philosophy or of the sciences. On the highest level this is not to be deplored so much since the best of German philosophy and science is worthy to be the patrimony of all the students and scholars of the world. But the penetration is so complete and so exclusive, little room is left for the influence of other cultures, particularly the Anglo-Saxon. And here lies the danger. The cultural hegemony of the Germans which sways Italian intellectuals has had profound political consequences.

How have the Germans maintained this inflence over the Italian mind? The professor pointed out that they made use of three systems. The first was to send a steady flow of German intellectuals to Italy, each of whom had a list of Italian savants, working in the same subject as himself, with whom he was to make contact. These personal contacts ripened into friendship and gave rise to natural preferences in the field of study for that which was recommended or indicated by the friend.

The second system adopted by the Germans was the setting up of first-class libraries in Rome in the various institutes which belonged to them - the Historical, the Archeological, the Herzian. These German libraries in Rome were the only ones which attracted

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The second system adopted by the Germans was the setting up of first-class libraries in Rome in the various institutes which belonged to them - the Historical, the Archeological, the Herzian. These German libraries in Rome were the only ones which attracted scholars because they were the best equipped and the most up to date.

Lastly nearly every large bookseller in Rome had a German agent working in the book shop. These men would "push" German works in preference to those of other nations. Thus an Italian scholar seeking the biography of some historical personnage would invariably find himself landed with the standard German work rather than the standard British or American work. These agents were also very active incirculating catalogues and it was normal for any Italian professor to receive regularly every month a complete list of German books on his subject which had been published recently.

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The combination of these three methods of penetration resulted in a far reaching influence on th best Italian minds which gave them automatically a bias in favor of things Germanand. in some cases went further on to prejudice them in favor of Nazism. The professor suggested that the present time, when the Hunnish fury is provoking such a violent reaction in all classes of Italians, would be a good time to start an effort to break the German domination over intellectual circles and to bring the fruits of Anglo-Saxon culture to the Italian people. We could not do better, he thought, than follow the German methods which had hitherto yielded such excellent results. Most important of all was the need for British and American books.

An initial difficulty in the drive to spread English and American culture was that of language. The professor believed that out of every half-dozen language students, five studied German as against one who studied English. It would be in the interests of the Italian nation if this proportion could be changes.

5. Criticism of the "Corriere di Roma"

An Italian professor of mature political understanding and endowed with that reliable judgement which comes from true equanimity and sincerity-he has never joined the PNF- gives it as his opinion that the "Corriere di Roma" presents the war news very well but never touches on political news or on local problems. He pointed out that the political dailies discuss the political situationbut do not give political news as the "Corriere della Sera" and the "Giornale d'Italia" did before the advent of Fascism. Such a daily is needed now, in his opinion.

Another interesting criticism of very deep import he made was that the Italian public is kept completely in the dark of all the international developments, political and social, which so much interest a resurgent but bankrupt nation such as Italy at this moment. All the speeches and the political or labor or socialnews from England and the USA is not presented to the Italian public. For that reason, the professor said, the"Osservatore Romano" is more and more read, for the little international news it gives. (B-2)

6. Radio

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6. Radio

Many listeners would welcome sports news and commentaries. There is also a great demand for French lessons. These lessons should be given during a midday recess or at night when the workers have leisure. (B-3)

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L A B O U R

7 **Employment and Industry in Rome** (9th August 1944)

The following data have been obtained from the Provincial Labor Office, and are not complete as yet but give a good picture of the situation regarding industry in Rome:

1) All 7 firms which fitted out merchant ships, are now closed and 430 workmen are out of work.

2) The Acqua Marcia (water) Co. is working with ste at half strength.

3) The Gas Company is not working but keeps its 835 employees.

4) 3 electric companies of 7 are definitely known to be working, 2 with reduced personnel, 1 with tripled personnel.

5) The Tirrena Telephone Co. is the only one out of 4 now working, and its staff is 950, 2/7 its former strength.

6) The five public works companies (Nettezza Urbana) are all working and employing all but 100 of their 1500 workmen, but of 8 other less important cleaning firms, 6 are known to be working at a total of only 1/3 (250) of their own former total number of employees.

7) The telegram delivery agency is reduced to 3/11 of its strength (67) and the railway transport to a ninth (30 men).

8) Of the 26 electrical or radio firms, once employing 2530, 10 are known to be working, employing a total of 980 employees.

9) Of the 4 telephone equipment companies, which used to employ 1225 men, 2 are known to be working (employing 330 men). Of the 2 wire making companies (trafileria) one is working, employing 140 men.

10) Of the 42 mecha'cal workshops (including railway and aeronautical shops) once employing 6730 men, 12 are known to be working, employing 1170.

11) Of the 11 precision workshops and instrument shops, employing about 1870 men, 7 are known to be working employing 370 men.

12) Of the 18 ironworks, metalworks and foundries, once employing 1420 men, 6 are known to be working employing only 195 men.

13) Of the 6 motor repair workshops, employing 440 men, 5 are known definitely to be working, employing 440 men. Of these the Alfa-Romeo, Fiat and Lancia works have had an increase in staff, especially Fiat.

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14) The Breda Armament works formerly employing 6436 workers, now only employs 105. As for the Colferro Munitions works, formerly employing 3516, the latest details are yet to come but it is known that they are also very much reduced in personnel.

8 Labour Developments, 10-17 August.

The General Confederation of Labour has according to their figures now distributed 39,000 membership cards in Rome alone through its Camera del Lavoro, at which about 60 unions have been instituted. But the general situation from their point of view is still in suspense, as the assets of the Fascist Labour Confederations which the CGIL claims devolve to them and which amount to hundreds of millions of lire, are still blocked. The CGIL administration which wanted to

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start with a blank sheet is now in a paralyzing position of uncertainty, bot as to its past and its exact future. All past contributions made by the workers to the Labour Confederation have now been abolished, so that the CGIL has not enough funds to start its own newspaper, a necessary adjunct to an incipient organization such as the much smaller Naples Confederation already has.

According to an official of the CGIL, the Banca del Lavoro, which as the depository of all Labour funds was very wealthy and strong, was used by the Fascists to acquire a majority hold of shares in the Banca d'Italia and so gain an overriding influence in that stronghold of the government hierarchy. It is now functioning as an ordinary private credit bank.

The transfer of Rome to the Italian Government has not as yet had any noticeable repercussions on this Labour situation. Nevertheless, the problem of unemployment, over which the CGIL is pressing most anxiously, is being carefully studied by the authorities.

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AGRICULTURE

9 The Grain Campaign in Sicily

The PWB campaign in support of the Granai del Popolo continues with growing intensity. In addition to the press and radio, a sound truck from the mainland and the movie "Granai del Popolo" are being used to publicize the campaign to bring the grain into the Granai.

On August 1 Commissioner Musotto announced that beginning August 12th the daily ration of 300 grams of pane and pasta would be distributed. Since only 200 grams are being given at the present time, the news was received with much pleasure by everyone, although with a certain amount of scepticism until the increase is actually received.

On August 2 on the front page of the "Giornale di Sicilia" was published a list of three outstanding convictions against persons disobeying the law for bringing the grain into the storehouses. On July 28th the Court at Caltanissetta found Ignazio Falletta guilty of not transferring 3400 Kg. of grain to the Granai, and sentenced him to six years in prison and a fine of 680,000 lire. On the 29th July the Court at Trapani found Antonino Sciacca guilty of withholding 599 Kg; of grain and sentenced him to a year in prison and a fine of 119,800 lire. On the same day the Court at Trapani found Antonino Sinacore guilty of withholding 227 kilograms og grain, and he was sentenced to six months in prison and a fine of 45,000 lire.

The following table gives the minimum quota in quintals which every province must turn in to the granai, the actual amount turned in from June 27 to August 10th, and the percentage of the quota which has been secured up to the time the table was prepared.

PROVINCE	QUOTA	June 27 - Aug. 10	Percent of quota
AGRIGENTO	500,000	77,000	15.4 o/o
CALTANISSETTA	600,000	110,000	18.3
CATANIA	400,000	64,000	16.0
ENNA	300,000	36,000	12.0
MESSINA	50,000	1,000	2.0
PALERMO	600,000	20,000	3.3
RAGUSA	90,000	36,000	40.0
SIRACUSA	260,000	40,000	15.0
TRAPANI	300,000	32,000	10.7
TOTALS	3,100,000	416,000	

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TOTALS	3,100,000	416,000	13.4

10 Granai del Popolo in Naples Province

The Director of the Consorzio Agrario for Naples Province, Dr. Mereu, declared that up to date, 8,759 quintals of grain had been accumulated in the pools as against 30,000 in 1943. He said however that in the most productive districts, that is to say in the territory between the Volturno and Garigliano, the harvest is always late and so more contributions to the pools are to be expected. This year's crop he anticipated would be smaller than last year's because less land had been sown and because of war damage. To these factors must be added that the contribution of the big agricultural collective farms (Aziende agricole) was non-existent. The biggest of these, from the point of view of wheat production, the Opera Nazionale Combattenti,

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had not succeeded in producing even enough for the needs of its own members.

This circumstance is worthy of attention and investigation because the contributions of the Opera Combattenti in other respects have been deficient. They received 5,000 quintals of seed potatoes which should have produced, even in a very bad year, from ten to fifteen thousand quintals. Instead they sent 2,000 quintals to the Pools. Investigation will be a rather delicate matter as one of the directors of this organization is the son of Professor Leone, President of the Provincial Committee, and a man of known integrity.

Dr. Mereu then quoted the most disturbing case of the town of Pontelatone in the Province of Naples where a certain Capezzuto, head of the local Agricultural Survey Office (Officio Comunale Accertamenti Agricoli) invited the producers of his district to abstain from sending in their grain to the granary pools by means of posters. He also invited them to keep their own produce on their farms, stating that the local administration would then give the signal for its distribution to the local population. Such a case is not unique, because quite recently the Agricultural Minister Gullo has suspended several Sindaci in the Cosenza district because they had invited the population to abstain from making contributions to the pools because of the uncertainty of present conditions. It appears that the Minister for Agriculture has tried to counter these subversive activities by making propaganda through means of lectures and meetings. These activities are most important because they show the rebellious and independent attitude of certain public officials.

Dr. Mereu says that at the present moment, the Black Market price of Grain is about 1500 lire a quintal, a sum not greatly superior to the controlled price. This proves that the peasants are not withholding the grain from the pools for financial reasons, but because of their fears of the economic and political conditions in Italy in the near future. They consider the grain a sure investment in uncertain times as a medium of exchange and as a currency which cannot lose its value.

11 Potato Situation in Naples

The Committee is preoccupied chiefly with two questions:

1) The way to persuade the producers to contribute at least a part of their crops at the present moment instead of burying their potatoes in order to sell them for a greater profit during the winter

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1) The way to persuade the producers to contribute at least a part of their crops at the present moment instead of burying their potatoes in order to sell them for a greater profit during the winter months.

2) The way to carry out the distribution of fertilizers and to persuade the peasants to increase the cultivation of the bi-annual potatoes which are a characteristic crop of the province which the Ministry of Agriculture would like to see increased.

From the discussions which ensued; the need for greater severity with the peasants became more apparent. They had received the seed potatoes and signed contracts to consign the crops to the Allies. They were now trying to break these contracts, being assured from past experience that they would not be punished. Dr. Mereu stated that, in one locality, 79 peasants refused to hand in their crops and to fulfil their contracts.

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In conclusion, the Committee recognized the need for exemplary punishment, but realized the impossibility of help from the Allied Police. It did however declare categorically that force would have to be employed at a moment when disorders of this kind are most alarming symptoms as to what may happen.

12 "Granai del Popolo" at the Savoia Theatre

On August 7 at the Cinema Savoia in Palermo the first public showing of the film "Granai del Popolo" took place. The audience was made up mainly of civil and military authorities, invited by the Sindaco Lucio Tasca. The guests included Aldisio, the new High Commissioner; Lt. Col. Hancock, Commissioner of ACC and his Executive Officer, Lt.Col. Morley Fletcher; Monsignor Di Leo representing the Cardinal; Mattarella, General Mariotti, Commander of the Army Corps, and many other officials. Movies of the liberation of Rome and the landing in Normandy were also shown.

13 Bread Ration in Sicily

The announcement of the High Commissioner that beginning on August 12th, 300 grammes of bread and pasta will be distributed daily was received with pleasure but some scepticism. The people, after their disappointment at the beginning of July, are inclined to doubt whether the increase can be maintained. Some discontent was aroused by the increase in the official price of bread from 3.60 to 5.00 lire a kilogramme. On August 11th it was announced that the actual ration of bread would be 200 grammes, supplemented by a pasta ration of 550 grammes a week.

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COFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I

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THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

As referred last week the so-called Democratic Congress met and decided to ask the Italian government to resign, damning it as the expression of the political "monopoly" of the Committee of Liberation.

The moderate secretary of the Congress, Ugo Colella, founder of the Italian Labor Party, declared to a PWB officer that the Congress had met merely to constitute a minority of opposition, not from a political point of view, as the Congress esteems itself a "parallel organism" in that it represents as many shades of opinion as the Committee of Liberation, but just as a form of protest against the Committee's monopoly in the government, the press and the organization of labor. This rather impractical argument would not anyway really be expected to hold water at such vital times as the present, but the truth is that the Congress is not of one mind even about this. The one bond that unites this promiscuous assortment of divergent opinions and interests consists not only in the abstract feeling of outraged democratic right-they are not represented in the national government-but also in the more practical desire to obtain a voice in the press. Apart from this link, there is no justification for calling this body of parties a Congress. Indeed, at least five bodies are not fully involved in the Congress: the Mazzini party, the Italian Progressive party, the Italian Communist party, the Communist Libertarian Federation and the Partisan movement. The last three here mentioned have now definitely withdrawn.

The gradation of these groups from Right to Left is approximately as follows:-

RIGHT AND RIGHT-CENTRE:-	The Collaborationist Constitutional Movement
	The Italian Liberal Democratic Constitutional Party
	The National Democratic Union
	The Union for Democratic Collaboration
(Has withdrawn)	The Italian Progressive Party
CENTRE:-	The Italian Peasants' Party
(Apolitical)	The Partisan Movement
(Apolitical)	The National Voluntary Garibaldi Movement
	The Italian Labor Movement

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	(Apolitical)	The National Voluntary Garibaldi Movement
		The Italian Labor Movement
LEFT-CENTRE:-		The Mazzini Party
		The Republican Labour Party
		The Liberal-Social Party
LEFT:-		The Party of Proletarian Unity
		The Italian Communist Movement
	(Anarchist)	The Communist Liberatarian Federation
		(It is not really a member at all)

The most evident proof of the differences which exist in the Congress is the fact that the Right and Centre parties object strongly to the firebrand type of politics of the secretary of the Party of Proletarian Unity, Umberto Salvarezza, as well as to the irresponsible attitude which he adopts. He has gone around parading the names of the five parties no longer or never actually members

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of the Congress and intends without a doubt to turn it into an opposition party, ready to use any methods. The groups which are keen on "legality" naturally want to have no part in this. Another difference is that while the Centre parties would accept a National government under Orlando or Badoglio, the Right and Left wings of the Congress would accept the former but abhor the latter. These last include the Collaborationist Constitutional Movement, which is Monarchist and Military-it has three generals in its Directive Committee.

The officers of the Congress are as Follows:-

THE GIUNTA ESECUTIVA:- Umberto Bianchi (Unione Proletaria)
Umberto Salvarezza (Unione Proletaria)
Mario Lolli (Progressive Party)
Francesco Castellano (Peasants' Party)
Sandro Strazza (Collaborationist Constitutional Movement)
Emilio Eletto (Liberal Democratic Constitutional Party)
(Secretary) Ugo Colella (Labor Party)

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS:-

Prof. Busacca (Republican Labor Party)
Prof. Mario Lolli
Ugo Lolella

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR A NON-PARTY LABOR MOVEMENT:-

Avv. Fracesco Castellano
Umberto Bianchi
Dante Ciriaci (Progressive Party)

In conclusion, the Democratic Congress as a political phenomenon is not very important, except that it indicates that there are several small currents of opinion contrary to the six government parties. It also proves that the art of opportunism and the art of political infiltration with the help of others are being practiced by more than one side. In this case, the Congress, which appears to be run for mixed motives, is showing signs of its mongrel origin in the incipient disentegration which the absence of five original parties would seem to demonstrate. That is not to say that the various parties may not combine in two or three stronger and more sectarian groups such as a Right, a Centre and a Left group, but the Congress itself, such an incongruous institution

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1. THE COLLABORATIONIST CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT

The above mentioned proclaims itself a middle class movement aiming at a "new economic structure for the State and the creation and distribution of the national wealth." It offers big reconstruction projects and specialized development schemes in industry and agriculture, the sharing out of the big estates and the sharing by the workers and employees in the profits of their businesses, because as the president puts it, social reform in one degree or

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another is the "common denominator of all the parties today". But above all it protects the interests of the large middle class and all the forces of order, i.e. constitutionalism and so monarchism if necessary. It therefore dreads Communism and seeks, so the president avowed, to calm down and moderate the more extreme parties in the motley "Democratic Congress", such as the party of Proletarian Unity (see below). Like the other parties in the Congress this movement feels very strongly against the present government, which is the "illegal dictatorship and monopoly of the National Committee of Liberation". The president declared he was writing to the Lieutenant of the Realm warning him against signing the unconstitutional decrees of the present self-elected government. He alleged that two agents had been posted at his door at the beginning of June in order not to allow him to go and see the Prince who had come to Rome. He also complained that Monarchist and Right tendencies were not represented in the government.

The Collaborationist Constitutional Movement is small (it so far numbers only 500 actual members) but it has influential backing; the president is 78 year old Lt. General Tommasi, Judge Advocate General of the Italian Army in the last war, decorated with the DSM by General Pershing.

The Directive Committee of 5 members comprises: General Tommasi Dr. Sandro STRAZZA, Major LITARDI, General VANNETTI, and General SABATINI. The last named general of the Carabinieri is in command of the Partisan group of "Monte Sacro e Sant'Agnese", which adheres to the movement. Another influential member is General Federzo D'Allora.

According to the president, the Association of honored and decorated men (Corona d'Italia, Cavaliere, etc.) supports the movement, so do several big sugar manufacturers in the north with a capital of 18 million lire. It might be added that the Constituent Assembly was but briefly discussed. The president also expressed the opinion that the Epuration Committee should not have political members in it but that each case should be considered impartially by a Committee formed of judges of the high courts of the realm. "Legality" is his slogan.

It would appear, in conclusion, that this movement puts forward social reform as a specious attraction but essentially rep-

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It would appear, in conclusion, that this movement puts forward social reform as a specious attraction but essentially represents veiled interests of the right. From various indications, including casual remarks by members of fellow parties in the Congress, one gathers that it is a Monarchist movement.

2. THE ITALIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The above party has sympathetic leanings towards the Constitutional Collaborationist Party, the Peasant Party, the Labor Party and the Progressive Party: it is therefore part of the Right-Centre wing in the Congress. The Secretary (provisional) of the party is Emilio Eletto, a young lawyer with all good intentions but, it seems, little political experience. He looks on politics from a very democratic and "gentlemanly" point of view. "It must be gentlemanly and not violent", he said. He stressed the provisional status of his office and of the Directive Committee, which is

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composed of 7 members excluding himself:-

Professor Morselli
Ingenier Lunghi
Commendatore Maschi
Barone de Roses
Avvocato Marchegiano
Avvocato de Cantellis (head of the Scottish rite of Freemasonry)
Signor Ledda

Avv. Eletto claims that there are 1500 members of the party in Rome and 5000 in the province of Rome. No membership fees are paid; the party relies on individual contributions. Small sections at Trapani, Bari, Messina and Avezzano have been opened, Eletto said.

As for its political programme, the party believes above all in private enterprise and a truly liberal-minded democracy: the Institutional question must be decided by a plebiscite of the whole people, not by the Constituent Assembly; agriculture and industry must not be interfered with by the State. But like the other parties this one too takes its dose of reform and envisages a certain amount of surveillance by higher authority in the economic field. It also proposes public owned public services.

Like the Peasants' party it stresses the need for work for the same reason: the fear of disorder. In fact, Eletto was one of those who with Castellano, Colella and Lolli opposed the violent proposals of Salvarezza of the Party of Proletarian Unity. Legality is these Parties' fortress. The secretary Eletto definitely looks forward to a fusion with adjacent parties in the Congress of Right wing sympathies.

3. THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION

According to a reliable source, the National Democratic Union is Monarchist, and in fact its traditional slogan of Country, Religion and Family would help indicate that it is conservative in tendency. It propounds no political programme but calls for a return to Honesty and Morality and Social Justice. Work and Liberty

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Ingenier Lunghi
Commendatore Maschi
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Avvocato Marchegiano
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The secretary of the Union, Dr. Pizzicola, is very reticent about giving any particulars about the organization and particulars of the Union. Evidently it has adopted more the position of an association than a party, as also its title shows. It casts down a benign eye on the political struggle and waits.

It has joined the Congress as a sign of indefinite protest against the monopoly of the press by the government parties.

The National Democratic Union is closely linked with the Union for Democratic Collaboration.

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4. THE ITALIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY

The Progressive party was founded in 1943 by Comm. Juan Gatti; it is a Catholic party. During the German occupation, it helped shelter Allied prisoners and many wanted by the Germans and was supported by many ecclestiastical authorities, as well as by Umberto Tupini, now minister of Justice. It also published three clandestine numbers of its paper "Progresso" and several pamphlets.

It is a Right-Center party, and supports the Monarchy because it does not think Italy is ripe enough for a Republic. Its social and economic programme is inspired by the papal encyclicals of Leo XIIIth and by the general Liberal concept of free trade, but it goes further than its cousin the Demo-Christian party and calls for the division of the land, the sharing of workers in the profits of their businesses. It urges that the industries be developed in Italy which can employ the most number of workers with the least use of raw materials. Above all, it is a party of order and objects to the threats and incitements of the extreme Left wing of the Congress.

It appears to have quite an extensive organization. The Directive Council is composed of:-

Prof. Mario Lelli
Comm. Juan Gatti
Count. Ronde Negolo di Tarsia (Secretary)
Avv. Armando Fantacone
Prof. Umberto Monaco
Comm. Marchetti
Comm. Ettore Stacchini (former Consul-General of San Marino

The Executive Junta is composed of:-

General Ugo Rimbelli
Dr. Cantelmi
Dr. Vittorino Artemisio
Prof. Luigi Testi
Comm. Silvio Abete
Mons. Giuseppe Perrone

The National Council comprises many of the above mentioned and in addition: Signor Dante Ciriaci and Comm. Maestosi. According to the founder Comm. Gatti, the party draws strength from the fact that it takes in all the digidents from the Demo-Christian

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According to Comm. Gatti, H.E. Lojacono, now a member of the government, supports the Progressive party. In addition, the S.U.E.R. (Santa Unione Eucaristica Riparatrice) of which Gatti's father was the founder, is favorable to the party and Gatti averred that he is "convoying" over most of its 11,000 members in Rome.

Four sections have been opened in Rome (of over 50 members) and contacts are being made in all the regions of the south. Two co-operatives have been started-a medicinal co-operative for the distribution of medicines, and one for campaigning against

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immorality" in films. The party is deeply shocked by the prostitution in Rome and intends to put up posters calling on the women to stop their evil practices.

In conclusion, it can be said that the main strength of the Progressive party is that it gathers in all the dissidents from the Demo-Christian party. In background and essential it is very similar it is bound up with the Catholic Church- but it proclaims to be a little more "progressive" and therefore represents a definite current of opinion: at the moment for instance Catholics who disapprove of the"unholy" Catholic-Communist alliance in the government may well be drawn towards this dissident group. It has in fact a certain support as previously indicated but as yet no concrete basis or solid mass following.

On 13th August, the party announced that it had withdrawn from the Congress, not from divergence of views, but because it disapproves of its new line of policy and-methods.

5: THE PARTITO DEI CONTADINI - PEASANT PARTY

The Peasant Party is a Left-Centre party of some tradition in North of Italy, which is its home. In 1924, it polled 110,000 votes in Piedmont alone and sent 4 deputies to the parliament. The party was reformed on 30th July 1943 but the Germans came too soon into the country (September 10th) for it to reorganize very extensively or concretely. It is known to have 60 sections in Piedmont, particularly in the provinces of Cuneo, Turin and Aosta, and 20 sections in Tuscany; it also has sections in Tuscany, Liguria, Lomberdy and Venice, but the sections vary from 20 to 900 members: in short, as imperfect information has come through as to its development in the North and as it is only just beginning to organise in the south where it has opened sections at Taranto, Chiaravalle and Chieti, the party can be said so far to represent an unknown quantity from the concrete point of view, but it is favorably contributing to the activity of the partisans of Piedmont and the North.

The secretary, Avv. Francesco Castellano never joined the PNF nor the lawyers' Union and was Piedmontese secretary of the Anti-Fascist "Italia Libera" organisation. The president of the party is Urbano Prunotto, a peasant of Alba. There are besides 15 other members of the Central Committee, most of whom are under the Germans at their posts, except of course for the representatives from the South. There are also 7 counsellors.

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The aim of the party, according to the secretary, is not to retard reform but to help maintain equilibrium and compactness in the life of the nation; schism in the parties must be avoided. Essentially, the party does not interest itself in politics per se; it believes that the farmers constitute the healthiest part of the nation and must ally themselves with labor. The party represents the interests of the small proprietors (with up to 5 employees) "sharecroppers"; "Mezzadri", who give half their produce as rent to the landlord, tenants and fixed farm laborers. It does not represent the migrant farm laborers (Bracciante) nor the landed proprietor, the lowest and the highest. It represents the mass of more progressive-minded small farmers of the North, not the big landlords

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of the South, whose estates it would see split up or put in charge of co-operatives. Indeed, it has refused proposals of alliance from the Agrarian party, which, according to the secretary represents the big proprietor. On the other hand it is a party of order and hopes to join up with other centre, non-extremist parties.

At the moment it seeks to advocate a sensible policy of war and work. In order to prevent possible upheaval or revolution, when the hardships of winter come, it calls for a more practical and immediate policy of agricultural reconstruction with modern methods mechanical and chemical. There is plenty of war material which can be melted down, There is a great demand for agricultural labor in the country for the purposes of repairing and rebuilding war damaged property. The party asks that the government help the small proprietor: he cannot pay 200 lire daily now asked by laborers.

The party joined the Congress for the usual reason of the six parties monopolizing the government, but it also objects to the fact that Bonomi is refunding Treasury bonds to the value of a thousand million lire but has only allotted 150 millions to the reconstruction of the country. It would willingly see Orlando or even Badoglio at the head of a really "national" government which would effectively help towards victory.

6. THE ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT

The Italian Labor Movement has much in common with the British Labor party: it has a Socialist-Reformist policy that is a well-organised labor movement and a steady and authentic evolution to the socialization of industry (not the collectivism of the Communists) and the introduction of co-operatives.

The founder of the Movement, Ugo Colella, is a proprietor of Livorno and a shareholder in an oil refinery there. He says he has never had the membership card of the PNF. He has evidently studied the labor and political problems of his country, though he admits to having no political experience.

According to Colella, the Movement is a Centre party, less to the Left than the Republican Labor party but more then the Peasant party or the Progressive party. At the moment, according to Colella the party is concentrating on a practical economic programme (but does not appear to have got very far yet). Reconstruction is its slogan.

It has the following officers:-

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It has the following officers:-

Founder: Ugo Colella
Secretary: Cesare Ancona
Provisional Central Committee:-
Rag. Vittorio Consoli
Rag. Vinicio Petronzio
Dr. Ivan Tanzi
Sign. Marcello Serarcangeli

The Movement has three sections so far and about 700 members, according to the secretary. It has its greatest strength in the

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Frosinone area-the "Cioceria" so-called. Dr. Tanzi is the "delegate" there.

7. THE ITALIAN MAZZINI PARTY

This party is very close to the Republican Party in its belief that a Republic is an absolute necessity for the country but it claims to be a more intellectual grouping than the more widely organized Republican party and it is in fact very small as of yet. According to the secretary, Domenico Pocci, a fusion with that more active party is meditated. Its aim is to help unite all Republican forces at this time of political confusion in the country. It is editing chosen excerpts from Mazzini's works and holds lecturs and a few meetings.

The party wants a Constituent Assembly but is afraid that England is supporting the Monarchist faction. In common with the Liberal-intellectual Party of Action, which also of course owes much of its inspiration to the ideas of Mazzini, this party clings very much to Mazzini's idea of a European fraternity and the rights if individual nation, and no less than the others of Italy.

In the field of administration the party advocates more regional autonomy and a greater individualism, but as for social problems now so much in the forefront of the political struggle, the party has to adapt Mazzini's ideas to present up-to-date conditions, as the secretary admits, It follows the principle of maintaining equilibrium, that is the preservation of small property and the abolition of supercapitalism. It propses the statistization not the socialisation of big industry, because it fears that with the latter system the industrial worker would have much greater opportunities and resources than the small industrial worker and the artisan. The secretary was of the opinion that the Communists would have the strength to take over and reconstruct the country, but not the Socialists. As for the methods to this end, the Mazzini party has evidently much more cautious intentions. It is a mild left-Centre party with no precise position.

The central committee of the party is formed as follows:-

Domenico Pocci (Administrative Secretary)
Prof. Ugo Della Seta
Ing. Pallomeni
Adriano Piccini
Dr. Giuseppe Ballerini

The party is organised in regional federation and sections.

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The party is organised in regional federation and sections. The Federation of Latium numbers, according to the secretary, about 6,000 members: the Rome ~~section~~ about 2,000 members. The membership cards have already been distributed. The federation of Bari also numbers about 6,000 members and groups are being organised in Sicily, Tuscany and Umbria and especially in the North.

The party joined the Democratic Congress in its protest against the press and labor "monopoly" of the government parties but it did not take part in the vote asking the present government to resign.

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The secretary in fact denied that the Mazzini party is now in the Congress. This party is yet another of undefinable strength and is wisely seeking incorporation in the Republican party.

8. THE REPUBLICAN LABOR PARTY

With a small incipient party such as those with which we are dealing, the personality of its leaders and originators is a surer yardstick than an abstract and comparative study of its political programme: the president of the above party, Professor Attilio Busacca, is a sincere democrat and anti-Fascist (he was never a member of the PNF) and actually left the university of Rome in 1930 because he refused to swear allegiance to Fascism. He is an out and out republican and he is also of Socialist ideas, in that he believes in the socialisation of property that usurps privileges harmful to society. The basis of his ideal is the rights of labor. But no less important are the democratic rights he claims: the reason why he joined the Congress was merely to add his voice to the protest against the "monopoly" of the press by the six government parties; he therefore stands between the milder Labor Movement and the Mazzini party on the one side and the Libero-Social party and the left parties on the other. Its definite social programme puts it more to the Left than the Republican party, with whom it shares its political convictions. The directive Committee includes the President Prof. Busacca, the political secretary, Dr. Serafino Cesare, and the administrative secretary, Sign. Filippella and seven other members.

The party is divided into regional federations and Sections. It has nuclei in Campania and Apulia and in the main cities of the North The Rome section numbers roughly between 1,500 and 2,000 members the great majority of whom are workers, unlike the members of the more middle-class centre parties.

The president declared that he was not especially keen on getting numbers: if half the prospective members were found to have bad political records, he would throw them out without hesitation.

The serious character of the president and the general attitude of the party are a guarantee for the good, but the party does not appear to represent more than a small, if constructive, current of opinion. The strength of its following, as with so many of these parties, is uncertain.

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9 The Party of Proletarian Unity

This party is run by an ambitious and rather violent ex-Communist, Umberto Salvarezza by name, secretary general of the party. The main accent of the party policy is the unity of the proletariat against its social enemies. It would appear that to this end Salvarezza is gathering the other dissident Left parties under his wing. He has great influence with the Libero-Social party, the Communist Libertarian party (Anarchist) and the Italian Communist movement. In his blunt and bombastic manner, he declared to a PWB officer that all these parties are his. He is particularly proud of his alleged hold over the Partisan and the Volunteer Garibaldi movement, of which the chief is General Peppino Garibaldi (the "Spaniard"). He also boasts that he has 4800 trained men organized in squads (organizzazoni d'azione) which he declares he will use against any opponent. Whether the man was bluffing or not, whether the figures he gave were true or not -- they were more than likely exaggerated -- the mentality and attitude of the intransigent firebrand are unmistakeable.

As for the strength of the party, Salvarezza claims to have 40,000 members in Rome and sections in every region of southern Italy. His partner, Umberto Bianchi, former deputy to the Italian parliament, appears to have little say in the running of the party. As for the other leading men in the party, the components of the Directive council, Salvarezza refused to disclose any name.

Salvarezza is a genuine anti-fascist and he is also a very energetic man. He may well succeed in gathering round him quite a compact little group of dissident leftists. Moreover, Dr. Strazza, secretary of the Collaborationist Constitutional Movement, a well-backed party of Right leanings also in the congress, appears to associate closely with Salvarezza, who incidently is not hampered by shortage of funds. The Party of Proletarian Unity is a small force but one to be reckoned with, bluster or no bluster.

10 The Italian Communist Movement

The Communist movement is at once the carrion-bird and the conscience of the Communist party. At the present time of political confusion it collects most of the dissidents of the party and brings them into the movement, and at the same time it seeks to show what policy a proper Marx-catechised Communist should follow. This double role is a source of strength; indeed from information received it is already a fairly strong movement, but it

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The Communist movement became very active in rivalry to the C.P. after the 25th July 1943, and came out with its paper "Bandiera Rossa" which it published every fortnight. The two sons of Matteotti gave much help at this time. In November, 1943, the Partisan bands, so-called"of Via Margetta" were convoyed almost entirely into the movement by their leader, Dr. Moretti.

The two chief battle-cries of the movement now are "Marxism" and "Anti-collaborationism." This orthodox policy of no compromise with the bourgeois parties appears to be attracting quite a few men from the fold of Togliatti's followers. Naturally the movement has been, together with the party of Proletarian Unity, one of the prime movers in the formation of this Democratic Congress, which is protesting a-

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gainst the monopoly of thesNational Liberation Committee in the government. It is probably the intention of the Communist movement, as it is without doubt the definite purpose of the party of Proletarian Unity to convert the Congress into a political force of active opposition to the Liberation Committee, that is if the Congress is a success and does not disintegrate.

The Executive Committee appointed on the 7th July, 1944, was as follows: Dr. Moretti, Avv. De Luca, Avv. Riso, Sig. Palmidoro, Sig. Cretara, Francesco. According to Avv. Riso, the members so far total about 70,000. There are 35 sections in Rome and 14 others in the outskirts. There are sections in Naples, Bari, Palermo, Taranto, Lecce, Catania and other nascent sections are growing in the north as the line of liberation moves up.

On the 17th August, the party disclosed that it has definitely retired from the Congress, and will return only on certain difficult conditions, not likely to be satisfied.

11 The Communist Libertarian Party

This party has the most ancient tradition of any Left party; it is the Italian anarchist party. It is a completely isolated group. It has never adhered to the Democratic Congress, because its assembly rejected the proposal some time ago; it has no contacts with any other political group.

It supports a Communist economy and the free association of labor. Carrying on the tradition of the pre-Fascist "Unione Sindacle Italiana", it maintains that the government must be chosen by the people through its labor organizations. It has sent its representative Attilio Sassi to contact the General Confederation of Labor. It is anti-collaborationist; it is antimonarchist; it does not believe in evolutionary progress; Revolution is necessary to change the Social structure, as elections as now run are a "racket". It has no interest in the war; the Allies don't want to let the Italians share in the fighting, so let them finish the war themselves. It strongly objects to the "monopoly" of the Committee of Liberation but it works on its own.

The Federation of Rome is divided into 15 groups and has a total of about 500 picked members. The party brought out one number of its paper "Umanità Nuova", and would like to be allowed to publish a weekly or fortnightly. It was also allowed to commemorate the death

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The Rome Federation has a Central Committee as follows: Prof. Furio Spinaci, the Secretary, a very calm little man; Italo Del Proposto, Pietro Rossi, Gino Gentilezza, and Ugo Di Bernardino.

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APPENDIX II
Report 31

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Report on the Chianti district (Greve, Barberino di Val d'Elsa, Tavarnelle and San Casciano Val di Pisa)

After a very brief visit to the Chianti country an Italian collaborator of PWB wrote the following notes:

Greve: Preeminently an agricultural district and one of the principal centres for the production of Chianti wine. In their retreat the Germans blew up the local cement works and seriously damaged the Gancia cellars, one of the biggest in the district, and caused considerable damage to other smaller cellars. When the author of these notes visited Greve (August) only about one quarter of the population had returned th their homes. Damage to dwellings was not considerable; at least two-thirds were comparatively intact.

As in other localities of the district there is scarce evidence of partisan activity and the parties and committees of liberation are badly organized. The Communist party is the only one that has shown any organizing ability. This allowed a relatively clear field for the Fascist Republican party, which gained some ground here. There were about 120 fascists at Greve, of whom the most notable were the Commissario of the fascio Armando Paoli, the Vice-Secretary Danti Danteand the maresciallo of the carabinieri, Francesco Fiutoni. The Podesta, Giuseppe Canai, is said to have been less fanatical than these others.

The chemist, Dr. Italo Stuchi, is acting as mayor. Many of the inhabitants expressed the wish that on his return from Florence, Signor Fararetti Vieri should be elected, who was much persecuted by the fascists and is today a member of either the Action or Liberal party.

At the moment the political parties at Greve are embryonic, the Socialist would seem the most wide-spread and the Communist the best organized. The Committee of National Liberation was formed only after the arrival of the Allies.

There were several partisans in the district under the command of the old Socialist, Ferdinando Filippi, but they kept to the woods for fear of the fascists. The only trace of their activity is an incident which occurred about the 10th March when a carabiniere and a National Republican guard, sent to clean up the woods, were captured by the partisans. The national guard was shot a few days afterwards, the carabiniere managed to escape.

In their retreat the Germans sacked houses systematically, carried off live-stock and broke into cellars.

Sgt-Major Baldi, formerly of the 2 Engineers Rdgt. related how he was arrested by militiamen of the 92 Militia Legion and taken to the political office of the legion in Florence for refusing to swear an oath to the Republic.

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Sgt-Major Baldi, formerly of the 2 Engineers Rdgt. related how he was arrested by militiamen of the 92 Militia Legion and taken to the political office of the legion in Florence for refusing to swear an oath to the Republic. There he was violently beaten on several occasions and only freed after a considerable period of detention.

Tavernelle: At Passignano, a hamlet in the parish of Tavernelle, on a property called Pratali and belonging to Conte degli Uberti, there arrived on the 31st July several German soldiers who settled themselves in the cottages of two agricultural families, Gori and Crosti, who who were already giving hospitality to another peasant family of the neighborhood, whose house had been destroyed by arial action. On Sunday, 23rd July about 1 PM the peasants were told to keep to their houses. About 7 PM in the evening the women and children were ordered to proceed to a nearby farm while the men were brought out - they were twelve in number, among whom a man of 69 years of age - with the excuse that they were to

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report to the German headquarters at Santa Maria Macerta. Once out on the road all twelve were killed. The foreman of the estate supplied this information, and also recovered and buried the bodies.

Barberino di Val d'Elsa: A landowner of the district, Marchesa Torrigiari, said that a small and ill-armed band, led by an evacuated Florentine Communist Simonetti had existed at Barberino. On June 12th these partisans had a scurmish with German troops engaged in mopping up operations. The Marchesa, who is by birth an American, said she managed to persuade the German commander who was lodged in her villa, not to take reprisals.

San Casciano Val di Pesa: This town has suffered considerably from aerial bombing and from shelling. The Stianti printing works, the only industrial concern in the place suffered structural damage but the machinery is more or less intact. The people had left their homes but are now returning. Out of a population of 15,900 there were about 100 fascists in the communes. Their chiefs were the Commissario of the fascio, Arturo Ramboli, the Vice-Commissario Corrado Baldini the Secretary of the Commune Osca Musci and the Carabiniere maresciallo Mario Saliari. The Carabinieri often boasted of killing two patriots with his own hands before he was transferred to San Casciano. These men, These men as well as the bulk of the other fascist leaders left the district about the 18th June.

A German patrol captured four peasants of the estate of Count Piatti on July 25th and shot them. One of these, left for dead by the patrol, lived to tell the tale.

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APPENDIX III
Report 31

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REPORTS FROM FLORENCE

Time of writing 10 a.m. August 11th, 44 --

1. In the course of the night 10th - 11th August (Thursday to Friday) the suburbs of Southern Florence were under heavy German artillery fire and much machine gunning and shooting was heard. At about 6 o'clock in the morning a succession of big explosions were heard in Florence proper probably the result of German mining before finally withdrawing.

2. At dawn patrols under the orders of the Comitato di Liberazione in Florence occupied most of the public buildings in the city, groups of partisans from the south bank of the Arno have been seen wading across the Arno to reach the Northern part of the city, and did not come under machine gun fire. It is not yet known how far the Germans have withdrawn, but little shooting has been heard during the early hours of the morning. The citizens of Florence are turning out of their houses and crowding the public squares and streets, for the first time in many weeks.

3. A few Allied armored cars have crossed the river in order to patrol the streets, but it is not yet known whether Allied troops will be allowed to cross and occupy the town.

Time of writing 6 p.m. 11th August, 44 --

4. At mid-day three P.W.B. officers waded across the weir below Ponte alla Carraia. A string of partisans were filing across the weir with guns and machine guns strung across their shoulders, making a spot of color with their red handkerchiefs. Three quarters way across the weir two wires lay in the rushing waters attached to mines. An improvised ladder on the other side enabled one to scale the embankment. Apart from the groups of partisans falling into line along Lungarne Amerigo Vespucci and taking their orders, there were very few people about and a complete silence. The back streets leading towards the Piazza Signoria were in a filthy state, the shops and houses bashed and broken into, telephone wires, tramway fixtures, lamp-posts and glass lying strewn along the pavements. A few men were in the streets, and discreet clapping was at moments heard from the upper storeys of the houses. But only a few I.C.U. officers and press correspondents had come across and the people knew that nothing really prevented the Germans from returning. One or two waters points were observed gushing water into the gutters. These were surrounded by women with flasks trying to collect it. The people did not look particularly thin or starved but exceedingly anxious and worried. A few might say "Finalmente" or press one's arm and say "thank you very much" but the greater number asked anxiously "when are the Allies coming."

5. There has been practically no sniping in the town, though Pavolini is said to have organised a net-work of about 700 snipers. The Palazzo Strezzi is believed to have an enemy sniping station in it. The partisans are now holding the line of the Mugnano and even to have crossed it at several points. They have been in contact with the enemy continuously and have had several sharp encounters on the

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6. The Cardinal Archbishop has sent over a special messenger requesting supplies of flour, milk and water be made available as soon as possible. Already Colonel Benton Jones of A.M.G. has arranged to ship over a quantity of tinned food which will be made available for distribution by the Committee of Liberation.

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Report on the interrogation of Valeriano Scarselli, age 20, employee of Eiar studios, Florence, in technical capacity also medical student.

Scarselli arrived at the Eiar Villa in the southern part of Florence at 9:00 AM, August 11th. He was sent by Ingegniere Civello, General Manager of the Eiar studios with the message that the northern part of the city including the Eiar studios is free of Germans and to contact the Allied authorities.

Scarselli gave the following report:

"The last German troops left Florence at 4 AM after having blown up bridges over a canal at the northern edge of the city. In the early hours of the morning the population in the Northern part of Florence who had mostly kept to their homes for many days, began to come out in the streets, a boat service over the Arno was started. Scarselli crossed in one of the two rowboats which were in operation at 7 AM.

Partisan Activity : Scarselli is a member of the Action Party and of the Partisan bands. According to his testimony, other persons at the Eiar studio active in the Partisan movement were Ingegniere Civello, Dr. Rossi and Dr. Gomez. A few weeks ago they managed to hide the mobile transmitting van in the garden of a villa. The Germans offered a reward of 500,000 lire for anyone giving information of the where-abouts of the van. A woman then notified the Germans and the van was removed by them.

Other instances of Partisan activity recalled by Scarselli were: the killing of many prominent Fascists, among whom Col. Ingaramo by armed Patriot bicyclists. The Fascist former Minister of Education, Gentili killed by the Patriots. An attempt on the life of Maggiore Carita, Fascist Chief of Police at Florence. During the middle of July, his automobile was attacked at the outskirts of Florence. Two men, who accompanied Carita, were killed. He escaped.

Clandestine Papers: Scarselli knows of two regular clandestine papers in Florence "Il Combattente" and "Giornale del Gruppo Giovanile d'Azione". Dr. Gomez and Dr. Rossi of the Eiar Studios mentioned above were active in editing these papers. The greatest difficulty seems to have been paper shortage. At intervals a bulletin of Allied communiques was also priated and attached to walls in Florence. Before the powerestation was out of commission, BBC was widely listened to, particularly the programs Voce dell'America at 13.30 and Radio Londra at 4:30, 20:30, 22:30. The most convenient wavelength and the one least jammed was the retransmission by Radio Algiers in the 31 meter band. Radio Rome was difficult to get.

The general economic situation of Northern Florence is described as very bad. The scarcity of water forced people to obtain water wherever they could. In consequence, some cases of Typhoid and Typhus (?) occurred. Scarcely any bread was to be had although small quantities of grain were distributed. Stores of all

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Conversation with Marchese Fossi on Tuesday 8th August.

Marchese Fossi gave the following information about the Party of Action in Florence. The Central Committee is composed of the following persons:- Enriques Angoletti, Ragghianti, Carlo Furno, Traguanti, Codignola. Enriques is an extremely fine spiritual type, small and waisted by disease but with a magnificent penetrating and sensitive mind. Fossi compared him to a sort of Mazzini, and said he was the spiritual leader of the party. Ragghianti who was Professor of Art at Florence was a more practical personality, almost military and abrupt in his manner. Furno was very able and ambitious. Traguanti was a working class man, with a fine anti-Fascist record having suffered imprisonment etc., was straightforward and honest but not outstanding as a personality. Codignola had been director of the Casa Editrice Nuova Italia, and was also a practical personality and a good administrator.

Two trends were evident in the party, which was primarily divided over the speed at which the economic reforms should be introduced. The Radical element which also included most of the younger members, wanted and immediate introduction of rather revolutionary economic changes. The Liberal element, which he represented, felt that economic changes bore no relation to political reality unless they were understood and wanted by the mass of the people. This entailed a process of education, which meant that reforms could not be introduced overnight.

Marchese Fossi also made a plea that Prof. Calamandrei be left in Florence at least for a period of two months or so, Calamandrei was the one personality who resolved the difference of the different parties and he should really be made the head of the Committee of Liberation. In this capacity he maintain the unity of the Committee for the essential administrative tasks that lay ahead, and which were going to require the united effort of every competent person. He was respected by the leaders of all the parties.

Poster issued by the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation

The Committee of National Liberation invites the population to support the patriots action against the Germans who are in the vicinity of the city.

All those who have been evacuated should remain where they are for the moment and not seek to return to their own houses, owing to the danger of mines.

Be on your guard against snipers, reporting their hide-outs to the patriots.

Leave the streets clear for action, and in case of bombardment keep to your houses.

All citizens are asked to help the health and sanitary organizations that are already working under the auspices of the Committee, with headquarters at the Misericordia.

Let all preserve the dignity proper to a people which prepares itself for the last battle for its liberation.

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LONG LIVE THE PATRIOTS LONG LIVE LIBERTY

Florence - 11 August 1944

Printed appeal to the Allied High Command from the Cardinal Archbishop, the Vice-Prefect and the Vice-Podesta of Florence urgently requesting water.

The Cardinal, the Vice-Prefect and the Vice-Podesta of Florence take the liberty of Requesting the Anglo-American Command, in the interest and in the name of the 600,000 inhabitants of the city, to allow the drinking water from the plant at Anconella, on the left bank of the Arno to flow into the city which at the moment is without water to drink and for other purposes, with consequent

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grave risks for public health, which is already threatened be infectious maladies.

Whoever finds this leaflet is asked to convey it to the nearest Anglo-American Headquarters.

Another printed sheet listed the names and locations of private springs and wells where drinking water can be obtained.

Another message from the Cardinal della Costa to the Allied Command, expressing his conviction that the Germans intended to fight in Florence and begging the Allied Command to spare the city, had been brought across the river by the patriot leader Ronci. The appeal was written on a piece of paper and baked in a loaf of bread.

Proposal to ban Germans from Florence for 100 years

The Artists Association of Florence has proposed that the Florence administration pass a resolution that no German be allowed to enter the city for 100 years, because of the desecration of Florence monuments and the destruction of the Arno bridges

Muti Battalion

Elements of the Fascist "Muti" Battalion were still opposing partisans in the central part of Florence on August 14th.

Partisan losses

Official figures are:
August 11th (South of Arno) 7 dead 14 wounded
(Same day, after crossing Arno, 40 dead-105 wounded
August 12th - 25 dead - 30 wounded
August 13th - 40 dead - 100 wounded

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To: INTERIOR SubCom

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy July 14th, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 30

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APPENDIX I Propaganda and Public Opinion
APPENDIX II Report on Rome after the Armistice
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APPENDIX IV Reports from Tuscany

Explanation of Reliability Rating.

Source (Reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	Always Reliable	1	confirmed
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A	Always Reliable	1	confirmed
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C	Sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	Frequently Unreliable	4	doubtful
E	A bad source	5	improbable
0	Not possible to judge	0	not possible to judge

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
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Central D Section, Liberated Italy August 14th 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No 30

PARTY POLICY AND ACTIVITIES

1 The new "Democratic Congress".

On July 31st the representatives of the following parties and political groups met at the headquarters of the party of Proletarian Unity in Rome:

i) The Party of Proletarian Unity
ii) The Communist Movement of Italy (the dissidents - not the recognised Communist Party)
iii) The Italian Labour Party
iv) The Italian Peasants' Party
v) The Republican Labour Party
vi) The Italian Pregressive Party
vii) The Partisan Movement
viii) The National Voluntary Garibaldi movement
xi) The Free Social Party
x) The Libertarian Communist party
xi) The Mazzini Party
xii) The Italian Liberal Constitutional party
xiii) The National Democratic Union
xiv) The Union for Democratic Collaboration
xv) The Constitutional Collaborationist Movement.

The following points were discussed:

I. The Congress deplored the "flagrant injustice" of the Allied authorities in giving the parties of the Liberation Committee the exclusive right to have authorised papers. The Congress then called for "unconditional liberty" of the Press.

II. The Congress deplored the monopoly which the recognised

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II. The Congress deplored the monopoly which the recognised parties possess in regard to Labour organisation. The minority parties are entirely excluded. The Congress called for free Labour organisation

III. The Congress deplored the political "monopoly which the National Liberation Committee holds over Italian public life and calls it merely another dictatorship. It demanded that all parties be treated on an equal footing until the popular will should decide Most of the delegates, werein favour of starting a demonstration campaign.

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The following motion was finally passed by all except for the Republican Labour party and the Mazzini Party, which abstained for special reasons:

The Congress, having considered that the inadmissable dictatorship of the National Committee of Liberation is fomenting civil dissension and hatred in the country and that the Bonomi government which holds mandate from that dictatorship does not enjoy the trust nor represent the will of the people

MOVES

a) to call for the resignation of the government
b) to work for the creation of a government of national unity

The Congress then appointed an Executive Giunta of 7 members.

This report was sent by the Congress itself. It represents a multicoloured minority grievance. Apparently the parties are trying to re-enact the moves and gestures of the Liberation Committee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

2 The Sardinian Mayors and the Oath.

The Sassari Committee of Liberation has voted an order of the day in which it takes note that the Minister of the Interior has decided that the mayors take an oath "For the inseparable good of the King and the country", and it has decided that those mayors nominated by the Liberation Committees should not take this oath and that until the national assembly decides on the nature and contents of the oath to be sworn, mayors should use the same formula as that employed by the Ministers of the Bonomi cabinet.

CHURCH

3 Interview with Cardinal Lavitrano

Cardinal Lavitrano, in an interview with a PWB officer in Palermo, discussed the state of public morals in Sicily. He spoke very energetically, and stated that he was convinced the situation could only be solved by using strong measures.

The Cardinal knew of the departure of [illegible]

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The Cardinal knew of the departyre of most of the local prostitutes for the mainland, and while recognising it as the best thing in the interests of Sicily, he stated that only some examples of punishment could solve the situation.

He states, illustrating his point with examples and similes, that never before was there such a complete lack of honesty in every field.

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Questioned about his connections with the Christian Democrats he explicitly stated that, though maintaining cordial relations with all the principal members, he still does not wish to influence this party by any direct intervention. For this reason he has refused several requests made to him that he should join the party.

He concerns himself daily with messages from prisoners, and for this reason receives every day from ten to one all those who wish to have his help. He keeps in contact with the Italian military authorities in this connection.

There has been a rumour in Palermo that the Cardinal wished to form "guardia bianche" for the protection of the clergy, and that the members would be chosen from the boy scouts. The Cardinal stated that he had never planned an organisation of this kind and that for this reason he did not know of any name assigned to guards of this type. He was only interested in boy scouts as far as moral education is concerned.

The Cardinal gave the impression of decided caution in giving his opinions.

LABOUR

4. Rome Provincial Labour Office

The Rome Provincial Labour Office has now been organised on the following basis:

A Labour Division.

i) Commerce and Agriculture
ii) Industry and Artisan Trades
iii) Public Employment, Credit and Insurance

B Legal Division

C Economics and Statistics Division (in formation)

D Employment Division (Rome Labor Exchanges prospected)

E General Secretariat

i) General Business Section
ii) Archives Section

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ii) Archives Section

iii) Administration and Personnel Section
iv) Arbitration Section
v) Registration of Labour Contracts Section

5 Views of the Camera del Lavoro

On August 5th the Directive Committee of the Rome Camera del Lavoro met to discuss the present situation. It first considered the grave economic, unemployment and wage situation, and

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and its causes. It then appealed to the Allies to save Italy's one weapon of reconstruction, the vigour and willing intelligence of her people, and not "to allow the enthusiasm and trusttrust of the people for their brave Allies to be marred."

It then called on the Roman workers to do their utmost to help and bade them take to heart their duties and also their rights.

It denounced the rich profiteers of Fascism who can now sit back and wait: "but " it declares "the workers cannot wait They are hungry."

In a conversation with a PWB officer, the Socialist member of the Directive Committee expressed himself in most distressed and anxious tones. He said that "there is very much unrest" (la situazione è molto movimentata), and that the situation could not carry on as at present. The Camera del Lavoro had reported the gravity of the situation to the General Confederation of Labour.

6 Di Vittorio on the rights of Labour

Di Vittorio, the Labour Leader,(CGIL) writes an interesting article in the Communist organ l'Unita of August 4th. He cautions those responsible against formul ting any fixed Labour laws at this abnormal and fluid stage of Italian democratization and declares that the whole Italian people must decide this matter in the Constituent Assembly. He then refers to the question of the location of Labour, a function which has been entrusted to the State-dependent Provincial Labour Office. He maintains that this duty can only be carried out satisfactorily under the control of the Trade Unions, not of the State. He argues that even the Fascists had to hand over this work to their pseudo syndical organisation. He concludes that when the restrictions of war have been removed, "the workers will want to contribute freely to the working out of a Labour law which will take account of their just aspirations and will correspond to their own national traditions, which are never arbitrary but the product of the particular historical and politico-social characteristics of each country." He applies the same conclusion to present strike restrictions and to the administration of Social Insurances, which are run by the government authority, at this moment AMG and ACC, through the private insurance comanies.

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A similar attitude was indicated over a week ago by Dr. Cuzzaniti, Demo-Christian secretary at the Labour Office (Camera del Lavoro).

7 The Rome Union of Merchants.

In an interview with a PWB officer, Dr. Alfredo Spazzacampagna, director of the Merchants' Union, explained that when all the Fascist Confederations were abolished a commissioner, Avv. Enzo Storono, was appointed to help reorganise a new free confederation

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of merchants Unions. This phase is still in progress. Of the 57 categories of merchants which will be included in the Home Union, the following have already held assembly meetings in order to set up their own autonomous syndical organisations, and have elected their own directive councils, (of from 3 to 7 members) and their own presidents:

Category of Trade	Number of concerns represented
Wholesalers in Food	75
Hotel Keepers	415
Dairies	596
Wholesalers in cereals and forage	90
Dealers in chemical products and special medicinals	119
Wholesalers in coal	64
Retailers in Coal	401
Pastry shops	721
Wholesalers in greengroceries	75
Retailers in greengroceries	519
Bakers (including oatmeal bakers)	777
Merchants in oil	900
Fishmongers	42
Sausage dealers (Pizzicagnoli)	1200
Butchers	684
Tobacconists	820
Dealers in Agricultural Products (fertilisers etc.)	31
Wholesalers in clothes, underwear, etc. (mercerie)	185
Retailers in clothes, etc.	302
Owners of private nursing homes	28
Proprietors of bars and cafes	1980
Proprietors of inns and restaurants	2097
Retail dealers in clothes	1518
Wholesalers in spices	60
Retailers in spices	1557
Poultry and game	249

Dr. Spazzacampagna said that these autonomous syndicates are grouped together to their own advantage in the one Union, in which they can profit from contact and consultation with each other and can benefit from a single administrative body, of which he is now director. A statute is being formulated for the Union and when the 57 syndicates have

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Poultry and game	249

Dr. Spazzacampagna said that these autonomous syndicates are grouped together to their own advantage in the one Union, in which they can profit from contact and consultation with each other and can benefit from a single administrative body, of which he is now director. A statute is being formulated for the Union and when the 57 syndicates have elected their presidents, these last will assemble together and appoint from their midst a president of the whole union, which in its turn depends on the national Confederation of Merchants, also in Rome.

Dr. Felcice Anzalone then announced that he had applied to PWB for authorisation for an organ for the Union. In the conversation that followed, the lack of materials and the shortage of transport were stated to be the main problems in the present hard times. As in so many other trades, the fact that they are cut off from the North, from

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from where all the supplies come, is the greatest blow for all; in this sense they say that they were better off during the German occupation, because they still had communication with the north then. On the whole there is little comprehension of the difficulties which war entails and which should be accepted.

The question of the increase in wages is also looked on in this light. The merchants realise that at the present moment the workers must have an increase in order to be able to live, but they object to having wages actually increased: They would prefer a provisional allowance to be given to meet the high cost of living. The point they make is that by increasing the pay roll, all the books have to be altered and the allowances such as dismissal bonuses have to be proportionately increased, which means big arrears for each concern.

Dr. Anzalone expressed himself in strong terms against the big industrial magnates and said that the interests of the big and middle or small dealers conflict (it is in fact to be noted that in listing, the wholesalers and retailers are always listed separately except in special cases.) He indicated the norm which has been established as follows: a man with up to five assistants is classed as an artisan. These small trades are weak and are gradually being driven out of business, according to Dr. Anzalone. A man with up to 25 employees is classed as a medium sized merchant and one with over 100 employees as a big merchant. Dr. Anzalone slightly criticised the union of merchants fro this reason - it has wholesalers and retailers - and said that the industrialists would split in two in their organisation. Both Dr. Anzalone and Dr. Spazzacampagna expressed faith in free trade and independent competition: let each man go out for himself, and not always go begging to the State for help as was done under the Fascist regime.

SECURITY

8 Communist demonstration in Palermo.

Following the talk of the Minister Gullo on the "Granai del Popolo" which took place in the local offices of the Prefettura, a group of about thirty Communists (some of whom were present at Gullo's talk) seized a marble bust of Mussolini which was in the anteroom of the main hall. As a protest against the presence of the statue they formed a sort of procession and with the Communist flag at the head

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When they reached the Quattro Canti (where two main streets cross) they let the statue drop and with a hammer broke it into small pieces.

The enthusiasm shown by the Communists was not shared by about seventy curious persons who followed the parade with apathy and indifference.

The whole demonstration lasted less than half an hour. The procession broke up as soon as it reached party headquarters.

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RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

7 Welfare in Catania.

Two welfare organisations initiated by Catholic Societies and encouraged by ACC, have come into being at Catania. One arranges sea baths for poor children. The other works at the foundation of clubs for women workers and hopes to provide dressmaking, sewing and mending for the many women out of work in the city, to give a home for those women who come in from the country to work in shops and businesses, and to give good meals to those many women workers in the factories who otherwise have to remain without food during working hours. Ultimately it is hoped that every parish will contain one of these womens clubs

8 Works of art in Florence.

The following information is supplied by Professor Cesare Fasola, Librarian of the Gallery of Fine Arts at Florence. Professor Fasola left Florence at the beginning of July, where for some time he had represented the Party of Action on the Committee of Liberation.

Fasola reports that the evacuation of works of art from the Florentine museums was carried out in 1942. The greater part of the pictures and sculpture were lodged in villas of the Florentine countryside. After last May it was realised that if these works of art were left much longer in the country they would be exposed to even greater dangers than if in the city, especially after this had been declared an open city by the Germans. Accordingly hurried efforts were made to bring pictures and sculpture back to Florence, until the Germans put an end to this by refusing transport facilities to the museum authorities. These last reached an agreement with the Germans which after July 20th would have permitted the return of all these pictures to the city. Unfortunately, the fall of Leghorn prevented the carrying out of this plan. Seeing this, Professor Fasola, who had already been denounced as an anti-Fascist to the notorious Major Caritâ, left Florence on foot for Monte Gufoni. In the Villa Acciaioli at Monte Gufoni were stored the Madonna of Giotto, the Madonna of Cimabue, the Battle of San Romano by Paolo Uceello, St. Anne of Masaccio, Botticelli's Primavera, and the

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All these works are in good condition with the exception of a few small pictures of minor importance, that have been taken away by the Germans. So far only one picture of importance has not been traced, and that is one of the three parts of a small tryptich by Filippo Granacci from the Uffizi.

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In the Villa Guicciardini at Poppiano was stored paintings from the exhibition of 15th centruy Florentine Art that was organised in Florence two months before the outbreak of war. Several of these pictures were never restored to their owners. These pictures have suffered both from the Maori troops who used several of them as cots, and also from a German grenade which destroyed the ceiling of the room where the pictures were. Among the pictures damaged is a Trinity by Rosso Fiorentino, and three pictures accredited to Pontormo. These last are probably the paintings on slate by Bacchiacca and Bronzino from the study of Cosimo I in the Palazzo Vecchio.

Other works of art were stored at Montagnana, and these suffered most severely The Germans took away many of the smaller pictures. The damage has still to be estimated, but at least the Uffizi Crucifixion by Perugino is safe.

A few other works of art from Florentine Churches were sto ed at Oliveto

ECONOMIC

9 The Market in Palermo at the end of July

In general the trend of the market leaves much to be desired, and the population of the city is decidedly dissatisfied. Prices for certain types of food increase in an unjustifiable manner.

These increases are particularly noticeable on fish and on fruit. The price for cod is 150 lire a kilo and that of sardines 45 or 50 lire, with the cost of lower quality fish in proportion. The most popular fruit is in no case sold at less than 20 lire a kilo.

Meat and eggs maintain the prices of 160 lire a kilo and 10 lire each, respectively. The butchers continue to sell meat with all the fat and unusable parts attached, which increases the weight.

Among Sicilian products the melenzata is particularly popular, and even though these are very abundant the price remains at 4.50 or 5 lire apiece, while in the

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Among Sicilian products the melenzata is particularly popular, and even though these are very abundant the price remains at 4.50 or 5 lire apiece, while in the centres of production they are sold for 2 lire each. A margin of three lires of profit is much too high.

Potatoes are sold in the markets at a price of 30 lire, although it is possible to buy them from street vendors for 25 lire

Cheeses are very scarce and expensive.

A considerable amount of salame and of pressed meat has reappeared on the market at very high prices. Since at this time of year the preparation of these meats is not usual, it is thought that it is old meat kept well hidden from

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former suppluses, and that now it is being sold in the shops at prices which are prohinitive to the middle and working classes.

The lack of olive oil on the white market is still regretted, while it is still possible to buy it on the black market for 160 lire a litre. Another serious complaint concerns sugar, which sells on the Black Market (the only place where it can be found) for a price which varies between 500 to 600 lire a kilo

10 Food situation at Cagliari.

Several provisions affecting the ration scale in Sardinia, previously announced by the High Commissioner, have now been put into practice. The normal bread ration is now 200 grammes per day, while light worke s receive from between 250 to 230 grarmes. The scale for heavy workers is still undecided. An announcement of 500 grammes of pasta per head per week has also been made, though this has not yet been fulfilled. Locusts have done great damage to grain and fruit crops in the province of Sassari, where in one Commune alone they have destroyed more than one thousand quintals of grain. (B2)

11 Cost of living in Rome

The following people were interrogated by the Secretary of the Confederation of Artisan Leagues as to their daily expenses.

A dyer. He has a wife and two grown up sons. They do heavy work.

First meal: soup (Italian style, with pasta or bread soaked in), tomatoes or vegetables, bread (rationed) half a kilo of fruit, no wine. Second meal: beans and potatoes, bread, half a kilo of fruit. This costs him 430 lire daily for the family.

A cobbler. He has a wife and three children. His meals are the same as for the dyer. He calculates the daily cost at 550 lire

A carter. He has a wife and three children, and eats the [illegible] the total daily cost

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A carter. He has a wife and three children, and eats the same as the dyer. He calculates the total daily cost at 500 lire

A tailor. He has a wife and three adolescent children. (less strenuous work)

Breakfast. a cup of oats gruel. First meal: soup, then tomatoes or vegetable, bread, 1 kilo of fruit. Second meal; vegetables or greens. tomatoes, bread, half a kilo of fruit. Average daily cost, 470 lire.

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A dressmaker. She supports one adult and one child. First meal: soup, half a kilo of fish (Black Market) as a treat, a little fruit and bread. Second meal: tomatoes or other vegetable, bread and a little fruit. Daily cost, 475 lire.

A Blacksmith. He has a wife and three children. He east the same as the dyer. Estimated cost 560.

A furniture polisher. He has a wife and 6 children, three of them small. First meal: same as dyer. Second meal: vegetables, 1 kilo of meat (a treat) from the Black Market, bread but no wine or fruit. Average daily cost: 755 lire.

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX I NO.30

REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC OPINION

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

1 Declaration of Messina Committee of Liberation on Freedomeof the Press.

The Committee of National Liberation for the Province of Messina issued on July 13the the following declaration:

"Considering that without the liberty of the press it is impossible to have liberty of the people, either civil, moral or political, but only a return to violence and the retrogression of the social man to the individual;

"Considering that the suppression of the free press has brought about in Italy the rise of a despotic regime which in 20 years of an absolute lackcof control has reduced the nation to a geographical expression, degrading the people from its noblest traditions, and depriving it of all initiative and participation in the fortunes of the country;

"Considering that the United Nations when they entered the war against Nazi-Fascism solemnly declared that among their war aims was that of enabling the Italian people to return to its civil and political rights and that at the moment of the landing in Sicily, General Alexander proclaimed his intention to restore all the liberties and first of all freedom of the press as the one which is indispensable for the achievement of the other freedomes;

"Considering that the national government constituted in liberated Italy has restored freedom of the press, subjecting it to certain formalities without however limiting either the number of newspapers or their political

"Considering that in spite of such solemn declarations and proclamations the freedom of the press was suppressed in Messina last March without any legal motive and in particular that the weekly newspapers of the various political parties and the single independent daily, were suppressed;

"Considering that any objections on the grounds of a shortage of newsprint or the preoccupation on the part of the Allies on the possibilities of the press interesting itself in problems that might be damaging to the Allies,

Considering that these objections are unjustified as the press

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"Considering that any objections on the grounds of a shortage of newsprint or the preoccupation on the part of the Allies on the possibilities of the press interesting itself in problems that might be damaging to the Allies,

Considering that these objections are unjustified as the press can only have words of admiration for the Allies, the Committee implores the Prime Minister and the A.C.C. that they may immediately arrange for the return to Messina of the freedom of the Press, even if only on a limited scale for the newspapers of those parties forming the Committee of Liberation, at the same time authorizing the resumption of the publication of the daily "La Sera", an anti-fascist newspaper suppressed by the regime in 1925."

2 New Weekly in Sardinia

It is reported from Sardinia that a new weekly review, La Riscossa, which is introduced by an article by Mario Berlinguer dedicated to the youth, has had a most favorable reception in Sassari and was sold out in a short time. The same happened in Cagliari. The Newspaper concerns itself mainly with problems of Italian youth and insists on the necessity of fighting Fascism.

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3 Radio Language Lessons

It is reported from Naples that the English lessons on the radio are listened to by a very large number. There is also a very great demand for French lessons.

4 Reactions to Radio in Rome

When an elderly anti-fascist school master was questioned as to his reactions to the radio before the liberation of Rome, he replied as follows: The stations he could listen to most clearly were London, Algiers, Tunis and Bari. The two stations which interested him most were London and Bari. Of the Nazi-Fascist stations he listened to Rome I and a certain number of Germans stations. Rome I interested him because he was able to learn of the new appointments of fascist officials. He listened to German transmissions on account of the programmes of classical music. He said that he could listen to London at almost any time while Bari he could only hear between 19 and 24 hours and at 7 A.M. Even during this period Bari was seriously jammed whereas London was less jammed. The programmes he preferred were the Voice of London, Italian Combatte, and on Radio Bari the series entitled La Voce dei Partiti. This feature he regarded as a real example of freedom of speech. He used to listen with pleasure to Michele Cifarelli, one of the commentators on Radio Bari. His favorite commentator, however, was Colonel Stevens. Nowadays he finds it is difficult to listen to radio Rome because he has light only every four days. However he thought that on the occasion when he could listen he felt it had not got a very Italian character and he made the comment that in order to get news about Italy it was still necessary to listen to BBC. It should be added that this professor is now a member of the Party of Action.

5 Conversation with a Peasant in Rome

This peasant is about 60 years old, an ex-service man of the last war, belonging to no party.

Q. Probably you peasants, especially living near Rome, with the orchards and vegetable gardens, have gained a certain amount of money during the past few years?

A. Yes, it is true, but before that we went through many years of misery.

Q. The misery of peasants is always relative because they always have something to eat.

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A. But you do not realize that I need clothing, wool and whoes. Our clothing wears out more quickly in the country. Nowadays to buy shoes I must spend 3000 lire and a suit costs between ten and fifteen thousand lire. In order to be able to buy these necessities we peasants must regulate our prices accordingly.

Q. Were you a Fascist?

A. No, I was a peasant who was inscribed in the Fascio.

Q. But is not that the same thing?

A. It is not the same thing. When I was fighting in the last war I was there because I was called up and I did my duty. Then there

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were those soldiers who were heroes so they said when they were killed. That is the difference. I was conscripted into the Fascio in 1936; they sent for me and said I must enroll in the Fascio as an ex-service man. They gave me a party badge and the uniform of the black shirt. Later they also gave me a radio set.

Q. What did you think of Fascism?

A. I did not think about it much because I was not interested in politics. I began to think about in 1932 when Littoria was organized. Then what Mussolini did seemed to me fairly good. Later I began to change my ideas particularly when we got involved in wars. I hate war because I know that it means misery. Now that I see the evil that Fascism brought to Italy I wish that it had never come.

Q. With the radio you had did you ever listen to any Allied stations during the occupation?

A. I get up at five in the morning so that in the evening I go to bed early so I almost never listened to it. My children on the other hand used to listen and tell me the news. At one time I used to listen every Sunday morning because there was a special broadcast for peasants and there was mass, but now there are no more of these broadcasts and as a result I hardly ever listen even on Sunday.

Q. What newspaper do you prefer?

A. Corriere di Roma because it does not talk of politics.

Q. What do you think of the Italian government?

A. When I think of the government I am reminded of my marriage. When I married they gave me as a present a pair of shoes which were too small for my feet and I could never put them on. They were fine shoes but I could never wear them. It is the same now with the government. The Allies have given us a government which is beautiful to look at but in reality is it more comfortable for us Italians than that pair of narrow shoes? Why don't they give us the opportunity of widening it?

6 Films

It has been pointed out that owing to the difficulty of listening to the radio because of the shortage of electricity, the cinema presents one of the most effective means of propaganda. The

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5 Films

It has been pointed out that owing to the difficulty of listening to the radio because of the shortage of electricity, the cinema presents one of the most effective means of propaganda. The ordinary people find the present prices of seats too expensive and therefore a whole section of the people is automatically excluded from the cinema. It has been suggested that as a most effective means of propaganda, the prices of seats should be reduced so that films would be accessible to the mass of people.

7 Opinion on Roman Bread

Many people in Rome regret the disappearance of white bread. They also complain that the bread is badly baked, heavy and full of water.

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8 Comments on American Motion Pictures.

The only American picture presented to the Italian public last week, was a revival of Charlie Chaplin's "GOLD RUSH." The reception it received from the newspapers was, all in all, rather a favorable one. Everyone remembered the previous edition and with it in mind, the new talking version was not regarded as too worthy. Although some of the newspapers like "Risorgimento Liberale", "Italia Libera", "Corriere di Rome","Quotidiano" go as far as to regard the picture as still the classic masterpiece of American production, others like "Il Popolo", "Italia Nuova", "Tempo" write in their comments that the picture has during these 19 years lost much of its original humour. One of them, "Il Tempo",-goes as far as to call it a "contaminated edition of the masterpiece of which we could have been spared."

9 Guidance for Italians

Any Allied officer or man who comes into contact with Italians cannot fail to notice their desire for any information that will aid them to explain to their own circle of contacts the difficulties and exigencies under which the Allied administration, especially in Rome and other large cities, has to labour. This is particularly true with those friendly and tried Italians who have never doubted in the eventual victory of Allied arms, who have never ceased to subscribe to the moral principles for which the Allies are fighting, and whose strength and inspiration for the last four years has been Allied propaganda, especially over the radio.

Typical of these people is an Italian of the small landed estate class, who is also a business man in Rome. Until the liberation of Rome he was able to answer doubts and questions with the assistance of BBC and with the hope that the arrival of the liberators would bring the solution of at least the problem of labor, and some alleviation of the food question. Today he finds himself acutely embarrassed by his tradesmen and his employees; his one wish is that Italians should be taken more into the confidence of the administration, explained the difficulties that lie in the way of solution of this or that problem. He asked if ACC could not issue some guidance on at least the two urgent matters of food and employment, either over press or radio, or by wall posters, etc. He explained how today a workman could not afford to take a job, as the salary offered, ranging from 60 to 120 lire, was absolutely insufficient to keep a wife

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some of the newspapers like "Risorgimento Liberale", "Italia Libera", "Corriere di Rome","Quotidiano" go as far as to regard the picture as still the classic masterpiece of American production, others like "Il Popolo", "Italia Nuova", "Tempo" write in their comments that the picture has during these 19 years lost much of its original humour. One of them, "Il Tempo",-goes as far as to call it a "contaminated edition of the masterpiece of which we could have been spared."

9 Guidance for Italians

Any Allied officer or man who comes into contact with Italians cannot fail to notice their desire for any information that will aid them to explain to their own circle of contacts the difficulties and exigencies under which the Allied administration, especially in Rome and other large cities, has to labour. This is particularly true with those friendly and tried Italians who have never doubted in the eventual victory of Allied arms, who have never ceased to subscribe to the moral principles for which the Allies are fighting, and whose strength and inspiration for the last four years has been Allied propaganda, especially over the radio.

Typical of these people is an Italian of the small landed estate class, who is also a business man in Rome. Until the liberation of Rome he was able to answer doubts and questions with the assistance of BBC and with the hope that the arrival of the liberators would bring the solution of at least the problem of labor, and some alleviation of the food question. Today he finds himself acutely embarrassed by his tradesmen and his employees; his one wish is that Italians should be taken more into the confidence of the administration, explained the difficulties that lie in the way of solution of this or that problem. He asked if ACC could not issue some guidence on at least the two urgent matters of food and employment, either over press or radio, or by wall posters, etc. He explained how today a workman could not afford to take a job, as the salary offered, ranging from 60 to 120 lire, was absolutely insufficient to keep a wife and one child. The only way he could hope to meet the day to day needs was by illicit trafficking.

Another thing that people are puzzled by is the ban on the transport of commodities plentiful in one zone to other zones where they are lacking. For example, Calabria and Apulia are full of wine, and the latter of oil, and yet wine is almost unobtainable at Rome or else costs 100 lire a litre for poor quality wine that before the Allied arrival would have been sold for a few lire. All these considerations incline the workman to say that economically he was better off under the Germans and the Fascists.

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APPENDIX II

Notes on the Crisis of September 8, 1943

(The following information was supplied to PWB by a group of officers, friends of Col. Montezemolo, who were in touch with the Stato Maggiore in Rome.)

The untimely announcement by American journalists of the signing of the armistice between Italy and the Allies was the cause of the September 8th Crisis. Plans already decided on were upset, and our political and military leaders were taken by surprise and were, alas, terrified. Passing from a state of war with the Allies to that of an armistice entailed a series of measures, in process of being taken on September 8th, supposed to be completed by the 30th. The most important of these measures were:

1) The landing at Salerno and nearby of the Jonio, to be carried out during the first fortnight of September, in order to form a strong bridgehead in Southern Italy and to ensure the use of the airports in this region.

2) Execution by the outher garrisons of a plan, marked C.2.44, of attack and defense against the German armed forces.

3) Concentration round Rome of important forces of the effectives of five divisions and some reinforcements.

4) Landing at Civitavecchia and Nettunia of Anglo-American forces.

The untimely announcement of the armistice came when preparations were hardly begun. The C.2.44 plan had been distributed only five or six days earlier; the defense of Rome was imperfectly planned; supplies, especially of fuel and food, had hardly begun to be collected; the landing in Southern Italy had hardly begun, with the establishment of a bridgehead at Salerno, and the preparations for a landing near Rome anticipated by twenty-two days.

The realization of this state of affairs, the fear of a coup on the part of the fifth column and German shock troops created a panic, confusion and uncertainty in the taking of decisions among those in positions of responsibility.

Two motives influenced their actions in the hours following the armistice: 1) Ensure that those responsible for the armistice were

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Two mitives influenced their actions in the hours following the armistice: 1) Ensure that those responsible for the armistice were out of danger of an attempt at arrest or murder on the part of the Germans; 2) Put into effect with regard to the Allies such clauses of the armistice as it was still possible to do. Thus there arose the thought of immediate flight; a clear, precise order was given to the Italian Navy to make their way to British ports. Badoglio's speech and proclamation were broadcast; some hurried, confused orders were given to the external garrisons to carry out the C.P.44.

Instructions were given for the defense of Rome as follows: Among the defense measures taken was that of concentrating the command in the hands of General Carboni, commander-in-chief of the armored Army Corps, thus in fact depriving General Barbieri, commander-in-chief of the ground defenses, of any function. The disposition of the

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forces on the evening of the 8th was that of an arc of a circle, the location of the various divisions starting from Magliana, by the sea, being in the following order: Sardinian Grenadiers, Centaure, Sassari and Piave. The Ariete division was located in front of the Piave division between Bracciano and Viterbo. The weakest point was that held by the Sardinian Grenadiers, who were faced by parachute troops.

On the night of the 8th, General Carboni ordered the light armored Montello regiment to be detached from the Ariete division and sent to strengthen the Sardinian Grenadiers.

In the early hours of the 9th the Germans attacked at three points: at Bracciano, Monterotondo and La Magliana. The Ariete division put up resistance at Bracciano, counterattacked and inflicted serious losses on the enemy, so much so that they were immobilized and stopped attacking. At Monterotondo the situation was on the whole favorable.

During the morning of the 9th reinforcements were sent there. In the early morning the Ariete division received an order to move towards Tivoli. The order N.I. was only a partial execution of the general order to concentrate on Tivoli, an order whose putting into effect was delayed on the initiative of the divisions which, being in contact with the enemy, were not able to carry out movements as instructed. When the enemy attacks ceased, the order was obeyed on the morning of the 9th.

The order had been dictated by Roatta, Chief of the General Staff, and signed by his order by General De Stefanis at 5 in the morning, at the moment when General Roatta was on the point of leaving together with General Ambrosio, the King and Queen and a small number of officers. He was in such a hurry that he did not even sign the order he had dictated. The concentration of the troops at Tivoli was not justified by the presence of enemy forces; the position was on the contrary most unfortunate, as the troops were obliged to remain massed together, and if they moved, to go along the roads surrounded by mountains. Moreover the only way of evacuating troops from this region would have been towards the Abruzzi, along roads situated in deep gorges exposed to attacks from the air and to lateral attacks from light troops. And apart from all that the Army Corps had enough petrol for seventy kilometres at the most, and would thus have found it impossible to retreat towards the Abruzzi even if this had been advisable. The conviction of General Roatta

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General Carboni had received the order of which we have spoken and the communication of a general projected move of the High Command and the General Staff to the Abruzzi, to Carsoli in fact; the project was naturally kept very secret.

At six in the morning General Carboni went to Rome by car, gave his own staff the order to move the headquarters of the motorized division to Tivoli, while he would make the same trip in his own car and would meed them there. The morning came and there was no sign

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of General Carboni at Tivoli. Meanwhile the Headquarters had established itself and set up telephone communications, naturally enough including those with the office of the General Staff and the High Command in Rome and Monterotondo. In the absence of General Carboni the headquarters of the armored Army Corps asked General Calvi di Bergolo, in his quality of senior Divisional general, to assume command of the Army Corps. General Calvi intimated that he would take command if the Chief of the General Staff indicated to him in writing that General Carboni had abandoned his post and that he was not to be found. The Chief of the General Staff replied that General Carboni was not to be found, but that he certainly could not state that General Carboni had abandoned his post.

In the face of this statement by the Chief of the General Staff, General Calvi went to Tivoli to take command of the Army Corps about two o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile at one o'clock a car arrived in Tivoli containing three civilians, who stopped to have lunch at the Carabinieri barracks. The maresciallo of the Carabinieri reported this arrival at Headquarters. Some officers followed him and found General Carboni, his son and an officer having lunch.

What had happened? General Carboni, having been informed of his superiors' plan of departure, decided to meet them at Carsoli, left the Army corps to its fate and while the High Command waited for him at Tivoli, reached Carsoli, and found no one there. From this he had understood two things: 1) that the information about Carsoli was false and the meeting place was somewhere else; 2) that the group of people leaving had not expected him to come with them. So the only thing for him to do was to return to Tivoli, after the lunch episode. All morning the telephones connected with the General Staff had rung with enquiries of all kinds from the external garrisons: from Lubiana to Greece and Northern Greece. Various officers of the armored Army Corps replied, their only concern when so doing being to avoid letting the generals who were asking instructions know that there was no one at the headquarters. To enquiries as to whether or not C.P.44 was to be executed, the replied with anodyne phrases, leaving it to the enquirer to decide for himself.

General Calvi di Bergolo came to Tivoli, and when he saw that General Carboni had returned, he went back to his own station at the Bracciano Lake.

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On the afternoon of the same day the Germans made their first attempt to approach General Calvi. The approaches were based on sentimentalism among generals, brotherhood in arms, the impossibility of a betrayal. These approaches were obviously intended to compromise the solidarity of the Centauro and to bring this division over to the side of the Germans. They were unsuccessful.

Meanwhile General Carboni, on the basis of which of his sources it is not known, continued to count all day on a landing by the British, and talked to this effect to his dependents.

He had therefore taken no measures to meet the German attack which was increasing in strength at Monterotondo, Magliana, nor did he move forces from Tivoli to the Bracciano-Viterbo front. This absolutely passive attitude is to be explained by his disappointment at

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not forming part of the group which went over to the British, in his mistaken conviction that there would be a landing (which would have completely restored the situation) and in the general's faith in the possibilities of our soldiers. On the morning of the 10th, General Carboni returned to Rome dressed as a civilian, because as he stated to his own general staff, he was very compromised with regard to the Germans, feared reprisals against his person and though it advisable to hide from possible enquiries and search. Meanwhile the parachutists were increasing their pressure on Magliana, and on the strength of an order whose source has not been traced, our men surrendered the stronghold. General Salinas later ordered this position to be reoccupied, and this was done with heavy losses which obliged our men to retreat once more. The battle took place in the district near the pyramid of Caio Cestio. There were scenes of panic among the population who fled in all directions; though not before looting the markets, and cries to the soldiers to cease resistance. Our men were moreover in unfavorable positions. Our tanks were taken one by one along the Via Ostiense and blown up one after the other. This being the situation, our men's resistance broke, and a battalion of Carabinieri cadets sent as reinforcements took to flight. The situation at Monterotondo was equally serious. The German parachute troops put our forces to flight. The Germans, taking advantage of these successes which left open to them the road to Rome, renewed their proposals for an armistice. General Carboni continued to be absent, so these proposals were made directly to General Calvi. Kesselring's arguments may be summarized as follows:

1) The usual motives of brotherhood in arms.
2) Threats to bomb Rome.
3) Threats to fight from house to house inside the city, since the German forces had opened a breach in our defenses.

Calvi did not feel capable of taking the responsibility for an armistice, and abandoned Rome without a fight. He returned and consulted with Caviglia, Sorice and Carboni, who had meanwhile returned to the Ministry. They all replied that such an armistice was not to be considered. Caviglia offered to go and treat directly, but in the meantime those measures needed to avoid the inevitable armistice were not taken. In the meantime on the Sardinia Grenadier front flight became general. The same thing happened at Monterotondo. The Germans understood the situation and were in a position to demand hard conditions including the disarming of our troops. Caviglia refused

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scattered through the country, abandoning arms and wherever possible their uniforms.

Such was the beginning of the armistice according to which the Germans were to remain outside the open city, the Ministers and commissioners appointed by His Majesty were to remain in office and the Piave division and all the police forces were to remain under arms. All these clauses without exception were violated. The last example of this was the arrest of General Calvi di Bergolo and his deportation to Westfalia. The motive for this was his refusal to rescind his oath of loyalty to the King and to assume the functions and position which General Graziani did not hesitate later to accept. General Calvi di Bergolo was arrested at the Ministry of War by General Stahel three hours before the proclamation of the new republican government.

With the disarming of the Piave division, preceded by the arrest, again carried out by General Stahel, of General Tabellini, its commander-in-chief, who had likewise refused to collaborate with the republicans, the last Italian forces in Rome were dissolved. Thus ended a three-day tragedy, in which 50,000 well-armed men, with over 10,000 motor vehicles, tanks, light and heavy artillery, surrendered honor and arms to less than 15,000 men cut off from their own forces, sho had little artillery and no air support.

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CONFIDENTIAL Appendix III

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F L O R E N C E

A PWB officer sent the following dispatch from Florence on Friday, 4 August 1944:

This is our first dispatch from the part of Florence so far liberated south of the Arno. We passed the Certosa on the left hand side of the road at Galuzzo at the outskirts of Florence at 1000 hours this morning together with the advanced armored elements of the SA Forces. In Via Senise we met a deputation of the Committee of Liberation of Florence; the deputation consisted of six members of the Florence Committee of Liberation who had left behind them in Florence deputies to take their places until such time as the rest of the town is liberated. The Committee in Florence consists of two representatives for each party; the Democrazia del Lavoro is not represented.

With these six members and their lady interpreter on our jeep we proceeded to the Palazzo PITTI. All the rooms of the Palazzo Pitti as well as the surrounding gardens are occupied by ten thousand refugees; it was therefore a little difficult for some time to find a room in which we could have a conversation. It has been agreed that until we can cross to the other side of the river that we make the Pitti Palace our meeting place. The Preffetura will be used when the town is liberated.

From the members of the Committee and other persons we have gained the following information regarding the situation in Florence immediately preceding the arrival of the Allies. On last Sunday night the Germans began blowing up various installations in the town including the railway yards, and started pulling back their heavy stuff through the town. On Thursday night they blew up all the bridges over the Arno with the exception of Ponte Vecchio. In order to make Ponte Vecchio impassable however they have demolished a number of houses on either side of all the approaches on both sides of the river, including Palazzo GUICCIARDINI and part of the galleria which links up the Pitti and the Uffizi.

The director of the Carcere delle Murate behaved well according to informants and released a number of political prisoners. The R.F. authorities released everyone in the Carcere della Murate a few days ago so that the Allies would find nobody to question in the prisons. Among those in the prison were two English ladies, both of whom were condemned for having helped British escaped POWs; one was serving a sentence of thirty years imprisonment. It is not known where either

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When we entered South Florence with the advanced armored forces the streets were lined with people who clapped, cheered and threw flowers. Very soon the streets were hung with flags and pro-Allied slogans stuck up on the walls. Of these the Party of Action slogans seemed the most prominent. The armored division forces were halted about 200 yards from the Arno as all the houses in this area had been cleared previously for a depth of two hundred yards by the Germans, at very short notice. The north bank of the river has been strongly fort-

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ified with MGs and anti-tank guns by the Germans and therefore it is difficult for our forces to run along the south bank of the river. As tanks and armored cars were nosing up the narrow streets leading up to the river a battle developed toward midday between our armored forces and the German forces on the other side of the river, reinforced by snipers who had placed themselves on the heights of San Vito and Bellosguardo and started with machine guns and mortars into Piazza Torquato Tasso and Porta Romana. At the outburst of gunfire the streets immediately emptied and were deserted. Since I began to write the Germans are lobbing in shells on route 2 a short distance from where we are.

We visited the Partisan headquarters on the South bank this morning and saw the Sovraintendente of Zone 1; Florence is divided into four zones, No. 2 being the NW area, No. 3 the central triangle consisting of the old city, while No. 4 is the NE area. The Partisans this side of the river give one the impression of being extremely badly organised and considerable confusion reigned in the HQ.; no clear indication could be got from them as to which houses had been fortified by the Germans on the south side or where enemy snipers were hiding; they had however posted up signs of "MAINE" in various places where the Germans had left mines. At the HQ we visited, the leaders seemed unfitted for the task, were not of military standing, had little information to give and were badly furnished with maps. They had arranged to correspond with the partisans on the other side of the river by flashing Morse signals from the dome of the Duomo to Palazzo Pitti; the partisans on the north bank had tried to flash a message across last night but there was no one among those on the south side who could take down the message, neither did they have a lamp by which to reply, nor had they any pre-arranged secret code, the messages being flashed en-clair. They have asked us to supply a signal man tonight to see if they can make contact.

As in Rome there were the usual number of partisans walking armed about the streets, some wearing the tricolor, and others the red scarf. None of them were on cars. These men were doing nothing to help hunt up the snipers, and when asked why they were doing nothing always replied that their companions were doing so. These men vanished with the rest of the population the moment that the firing began and did not take up any positions with our troops. The HQ had however succeeded in capturing two German prisoners.

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Vito and Bellosguardo and started with machine guns and mortars into Piazza Torquato Tasso and Porta Romana. At the outburst of gunfire the streets immediately emptied and were deserted. Since I began to write the Germans are lobbing in shells on route 2 a short distance from where we are.

We visited the Partisan headquarters on the South bank this morning and saw the Sovraintendente of Zone 1; Florence is divided into four zones, No. 2 being the NW area, No. 3 the central triangle consisting of the old city, while No. 4 is the NE area. The Partisans this side of the river give one the impression of being extremely badly organised and considerable confusion reigned in the HQ.; no clear indication could be got from them as to which houses had been fortified by the Germans on the south side or where enemy snipers were hiding; they had however posted up signs of "MAINE" in various places where the Germans had left mines. At the HQ we visited, the leaders seemed unfitted for the task, were not of military standing, had little information to give and were badly furnished with maps. They had arranged to correspond with the partisans on the other side of the river by flashing Morse signals from the dome of the Duomo to Palazzo Pitti; the partisans on the north bank had tried to flash a message across last night but there was no one among those on the south side who could take down the message, neither did they have a lamp by which to reply, nor had they any pre-arranged secret code, the messages being flashed en-clair. They have asked us to supply a signal man tonight to see if they can make contact.

As in Rome there were the usual number of partisans walking armed about the streets, some wearing the tricolor, and others the red scarf. None of them were on cars. These men were doing nothing to help hunt up the snipers, and when asked why they were doing nothing always replied that their companions were doing so. These men vanished with the rest of the population the moment that the firing began and did not take up any positions with our troops. The HQ had however succeeded in capturing two German prisoners.

We learned that the Partisans on the Florence side of Monte Giove had ceased fighting two days ago and had come to Florence, but that the bands on Pratomagno were still carrying on.

REPORT NO. 2

1. <u>The Committee of Liberation</u> - The partial liberation of Pisa by the 5th Army, leaving that Sector north of the Arno still under German control, acted as a portent for Florence. The Committee of Liberation feared and expected that much the same would happen there. When the German command decided to split the town in two, prohibiting all communication between Florence north of the Arno and Flor-

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ence south of the Arno, by issuing a notice to that effect on Saturday 29th July, the Florence Committee of Liberation decided to set up a temporary committee on the southern bank, which would be able to make immediate contact with the Allies, and help the civilian population in every way possible. The members of the Committee of Liberation for Southern Florence are:

Prof. Carlo Furno	President	Party of Action
Dott. Enrico Dani	Vice-Pres.	Liberal Party
Avv. Francesco Berti		Christian Democrat
Fosco Frizzi		Communist
Araldo Orlandi		Socialist

The members of the Committee for Northern Florence are:

Dott. Enzo Agnoletti	Pres.	Party of Action
Mse; Aldobrando Medici- Tornaquinci	V. Pres.	Liberal party
Prof. Carlo Furno		Party of Action
Avv. Eugenio Artom		Liberal Party
Avv. Francesco Berti		Christian Democrat
Renato Branzi		" "
Giulio Montelatici		Communist
Giovanni Rossi		"
Foscolo Lombardi		Socialist
Natale dall'Oppio		"

The Secretary General is Foscolo Lombardi

The Committee of Liberation set up ten commissions to deal with various problems. These commissions have some of them hidden away in safe places in Florence north of the Arno, a wealth of documentary material which will become available as soon as it is released. The commissions are

Epuration	Intellectuals
Public Security	The Commune of Florence
Food	Finance
Transport	Relations with Allied Authorities
the Press	War Crimes

Apart from the documentary material which these commissions have brought together, the Vice-Questore, who is in contact with the Committee of Liberation, Soldani by name, had assured the Committee that

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Prof. Carlo Furno	President	Party of Action
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The members of the Committee for Northern Florence are:

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Mse; Aldobrando Medici- Tornaquinci	V. Pres.	Liberal Party
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Apart from the documentary material which these commissions have brought together, the Vice-Questore, who is in contact with the Committee of Liberation, Soldani by name, had assured the Committee that the Questura archives were intact. Moreover there was in the Questura a man called Simonini, who was working with them, and who had a phenomenal memory.

The Committee of Liberation of Florence first came into being in 1942, by agreement with the heads of the different parties, and was composed as follows:

Prof. Gaetano Pieraccini	Socialist
Prof. Arturo Bruni	"
Giulio Montelatici	Communist
Renato Bitossi	"
Enrico Bocci	Party of Action
Carlo Furno	"
Mario Augusto Martini	Christian Democrat
Adone Zoli	"

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The Liberals were not represented until the spring of 1943, when Aldobrando Medçci Tornaquinci, and Avv. Mario Mari joined.

Bocci, Morandi and others of the Party of Action were shot about one month ago, after having been in prison at Carpi since the end of May. Pieracini was in hiding in Northern Florence at present. After the 8th September, the principal party figures went into hiding and the leadership was taken over by lesser personalities, who however kept in touch with the leaders.

The Committee of Liberation was in constant touch with the Committee in Rome by means of a courier service until the fall of Rome on 4th June 1944. After that date it worked closely with the Committee of Liberation in Milan, and coordinated its strikes to coincide with similar activity in the North. Though Florence was not an industrial town, the strikes were very successful and affected a great many small industries, to such an extent that the Todt organization had to take over certain essential services. This however did not help matters a great deal as the Italian workers "went slow", misdirected traffic, and in other ways brought about confusion.

2. The German Order to Evacuate the Banks of the Arno. On Saturday 29 July, at about 15 o'clock a notice was posted up throughout the town informing inhabitants who lived near the Lungarno that they had to evacuate their houses before 12 o'clock on the following day. They were told to leave their furniture and belongings in their houses, and the areas to be evacuated varied from a depth of 150 metres to 500 metres on either side of the river. Passage across the Arno was permitted to individuals until Monday morning. The notice was unusual inasmuch as it had no official stamp, and did not seem to be issued by any office. Its terms however were rigorously executed by the German army on Sunday and Monday. The printed order was worded in such a way as to imply that as the German authorities had received no answer from the Allies with regard to maintaining Florence an open city, they were compelled to take these precautions in order to save the bridges. On Thursday, 3rd August, they blew up all the bridges except Ponte Vecchio.

Anti-Fascist Activity at Florence

Professor Fasola, librarian of the Academia Gallery at Florence, told an Italian collaborator of PWB that partisan resistance in the Florence area was originally directed by a military formation headed by General Gritti, who with other officers was arrested last February.

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Anti-Fascist Activity at Florence

Professor Fasola, librarian of the Academia Gallery at Florence, told an Italian collaborator of PWB that partisan resistance in the Florence area was originally directed by a military formation headed by General Gritti, who with other officers was arrested last February. In prison General Gritti behaved with considerable bravery, refusing to implicate or give away any of the other officers. He died in prison of an illness contracted after brutal treatment. The military command then passed to a junta, which about two months ago was caught at a house in Piazza Ageglio, while operating a radio transmitter. The junta consisted of seven people among them Avv. Bocci, a clerk Campolini, a radio seller, Morandi, and others including three Italian parachutists who had been dropped from Allied planes. The seven defended themselves but were overpowered. Morandi killed a German soldier and himself died in prison of wounds three days later. The rest were carried off into Northern Italy, and nothing is known of their fate.

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The Fascist Republican party, through the Federal, Polvani and the Fascist leader Puccioni, made overtures to the Committee of National Liberation for a sort of mutual truce. The Committee made the condition that before any agreement all political prisoners must be released and Major Caritâ sent away. The first part of the condition was observed and many minor political figures were released. The more important political prisoners were either already dead or sent to the North. As nothing was done about removing Major Caritâ, the Committee broke off relations.

The news of the assassination of the sister of the well-known engineer and anti-Fascist Enso Enriquez Agnoletti is now confirmed. Signorina Anna Maria Agnoletti was a friend of the family of Professor Biasutti, of Florence University, whose son escaped to Liberated Italy, where he is now working with the R A F as an engineer. The Fascist police found out that Biasutti and his family were corresponding with the son through Switzerland, and arrested the professor and several friends of the family, including Signorina Agnoletti. Later they were all released except Anna Maria Agnoletti, who, perhaps because she is half-Jewish and the sister of a prominent anti-Fascist, was taken one evening out of the prison and killed.

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CONFIDENTIAL Appendix IV

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REPORT FROM TUSCANY

Allied and Italian Relations in Siena

A conversation on the 4 August 1944 with some leading members of the Party of Action in Siena yielded the following points of interest:

1) British radio propaganda has a widespread and trusting audience in occupied Italy, which believes it all implicitly. As a result there is some consternation when in newly liberated areas, it is found that the facts of liberation do not correspond too closely with the promises. The following specific instances were given:

a) The day after the Allies took over the control of the city the junta was summarily dissolved without any reason being made public. Since then, so the speakers alleged, the military government has allowed itself to be surrounded with fascist and other elements whose aim is to increase their own interests and not those of the community. This seemed to the speakers to contradict all the promises of democracy made over the radio. When asked who was the precise authority who ordered this they were unable to say whether it was done by AMG or by the French military authorities in the city.

b) Some resentment was caused by the refusal of the French authorities in the early days of the occupation to allow the Italian tricolor to be flown on public buildings. The resentment was caused by the fact that the Italian flag is and always has been the symbol of the Italian nation as a whole and not the private possession of the fascist Party or the monarchy. This refusal was therefore taken rightly or wrongly as a deliberate insult to those who had sincerely desired the fall of fascism and had personally suffered for their convictions.

c) Seeing that the Italian people are always being told that their only hope of rebirth lies in their own application, some bewilderment is caused when obstacles are put in their way when they try to get things going for themselves. A specific instance of this is the agricultural question. At this time of year and with the present food situation, the need of organizing agriculture is obvious, but it is held up in the Siena area by the number of mine fields that are still unneutralized. On it being pointed out that this is not a very unusual state of affairs and that in

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c) Seeing that the Italian people are always being told that their only hope of rebirth lies in their own application, some bewilderment is caused when obstacles are put in their way when they try to get things going for themselves. A specific instance of this is the agricultural question. At this time of year and with the present food situation, the need of organizing agriculture is obvious, but it is held up in the Siena area by the number of mine fields that are still unneutralized. On it being pointed out that this is not a very unusual state of affairs and that in the circumstances Allied personnel available for this work have commitments elsewhere, the reply came that the Italian authorities in Rome have 2000 such trained men awaiting employment, but the application for some of these to be sent to Siena had been refused for a reason not explained to the applicants.

d) Finally despondency had been caused by a recent speech by Mr. Churchill, which according to the speaker's version of it, was a case of damning with faint praise.

It should be added that the speakers, for the most part men of some academic ability, expressed their views in a straightforward man-

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ner and did not seek to impress by lengthy and empty periods. They were also quite ready to listen to the opposite point of view, especially if that made clear other considerations and difficulties of which they were not previously aware. Their parting thrust, however, was that if this state of affairs was allowed to arise in Northern Italy, where the sufferings both public and private will be much greater than ever they have been in Siena, the Allies will may have the problem of a hostile population with which to reckon.

Political and Economic Conditions in Grosseto

Political - There is a strong republican tradition in the district, but Communism is at the moment gaining a number of adherents owing to its organization and aggressive propaganda. The local Communists appear to be of an extreme type, and to be engaged in acquiring party funds by scarcely veiled blackmail. The people whom they are attempting to win over are the unpolitical peasants and workmen. The most influential man in the town is the President of the Committee of Liberation, Dr. MECCI, who is a Communist.

Economic and Social - There is a certain amount of unemployment owing to mine workers being unable to work in flooded mines. The region is, however, a rich agricultural one, and the population has never suffered hunger. A certain amount of discontent has been caused by 1) damage caused by Allied bombing; 2) looting on the part of forward American troops; 3) failure of Allies to supply medicines to hospitals.

Personalities

The Sindaco of Grosseto, LENZI, Leo, Communist - Son of a workman. Judged as being of low intellectual capacity, but honest and hardworking. Has fought against the Germans. Declared himself opposed to violence, thoughtit is open to doubt whether these are indeed his real feelings. Wants drastic land reform, on the Soviet plan, irrespective of the desire of the peasants. He stated that no one suffered from real hunger, but that the flooding of the local mineral mines had caused a lot of unemployment. Feels that the Allies should give priority to their repair. Complained that Allied tanks and airfields are spoiling much agricultural land, and that the peasants are suffering as a result. The only material damage to the town was caused by allied bombardments, as the partisans prevented the Germans from carrying out demolitions. Complained that forward American troops had pillaged many houses, carrying off

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President of the Committee of Liberation and the outstanding personality of Grosseto politics, is Dr. Mecocci, international communist. Formerly journalist on the Leghorn "Telegrafo". Was a Partisan leader until the arrival of allied troops. Expressed violent ideas, among them that he was prepared to indulge in bloody revolution to attain his ends. He complained that the Committee of Liberation had no funds to alleviate the distress of those who come to them for work.

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Republican member of the Committee of Liberation, Pio BIAGI. Tradesman. Rather timid and indecisive, but gave the impression of being honest and sincere. Stated that Grosseto had an ancient Mazzini Republican tradition. Considers that the country is ripe for republicanism and the monarchy has no place in it. Is opposed to capitalism in industry and agriculture, and favors the co-operative movement. Is much opposed to communism. Thinks that Grosseto, being an agricultural region, will make a rapid recovery.

The Arciprete of Grosseto, Don BIANCHINI. Unlike his Bishop, is popular and respected. Is President of the Relief Organization which has, however, no funds. Stated that the local communists are powerful, active, well organized and well supplied with funds. He considered that they had a demoralizing effect on the population. They had also carried out arbitrary requisitions from various people, e.g. at Roccastrada they had taken 7000 lire worth of leather from the shoemaker FORMAI. He favored personally the Christian Democrat ideas of heavy taxation on the propertied classes. He favored also the idea of a democratic monarchy. He felt that communism had wooed a large section of the lower classes away from the church, but that the people were basically good hearted. He confirmed that there was no real distress in the Grosseto district.

The National Committee of Liberation at Leghorn

The Committee of Liberation at Leghorn is composed of six Parties, two members of each Party sitting on the committee. The Parties are the same as elsewhere in Italy, except that there is no Democratic Labor Party, and its place is taken by the Anarchist Party.

The committee controlled several Patriot bands, who were also in charge of social assistance to the stricken and frequently homeless population.

German troops committed several atrocities, especially in the outlying villages such as Rosignano Marittimo and Castelnuovo. 450 male hostages were taken from Leghorn, first to Pisa and then to Lucca.

The various parties in the committee worked together in considerable harmony, and the committee has issued a document especially praising the cooperation of the clergy, and citing the names of ten priests for especially meritorious services in anti-fascist and anti-German propaganda and in assisting the population and the Patriots.

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Some Leghorn Personalities

Bishop of Leghorn - Mgr. PICCIONI, has been Bishop of Leghorn for over 20 years. He is an elderly man and is much respected by the population. He feels that the combination of Fascism and war has shaken the moral equilibrium of the people very badly, but that their religious sense has not been affected basically. Theyneed however a thorough "re-education" in being taught to think for themselves.

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The Bishop considers that there can be no compromise between Communism and Catholicism, and that the former will never become deep-rooted in Italy, and is at present enjoying only a temporary success due to skilful propaganda. During the German occupation the clergy had given considerable material and moral help to the populace. This had been much needed, especially those forcibly evacuated from the infamous "black zone" near the harbor. Many churches had suffered from bombardment, especially the Cathedral, the Jesuit church and S. Giuseppe.

The Mayor of Leghorn, Avv. Furio DIAZ - Diaz, a man of about 50, is a Communist. He is well educated and much traveled, having studied in London, Paris and Germany. He has degrees in law and philosophy. In the last year he has been organizing clandestine propaganda in Rome, in conjunction with the university and military organizations. He gives the impression of being a moderate Communist, deprecating the use of violence to attain political ends. For this reason he disapproves very strongly of the "Red Flag" Italian Party, which is extremist. He feels that the future of Leghorn can be very rosy, owing to the importance of the Port. The Committee of Liberation are now collaborating with AMG in the organization of assistance to needy persons. Previous to the re-starting of the shipping industry. Diaz is anxious to get going Trades Unions as soon as possible.

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An Anarchist Leader - CATANI, Arrigo. Catani is a member of the Committee of Liberation. Neither he nor his party however appear to count for very much, or have any ideas of their own. He declared that his party (which might consist of 40 or 50 people") were in sympathy with the Communist doctrine; they had through no party program but "just wanted to be democratic and possess independent unions."

Conditions in the Pisa District During June-July

On August 5th a PWB officer spoke to a number of refugees from the Pisa district. The majority of these had little of interest to say, beyond the usual tales of German raids, looting and oppression. From a couple of interviews with a tax inspector, and a retired army officer, some points emerged however which would appear to be worthy of record; a summary follows.

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Special mention was made of the active work of the clergy in helping the population and also the Partisans.

The Republican Fascists were remarkably cowardly and made themselves scarce a long time before the arrival of Allied troops.

The BBC was listened to by everyone, especially between 4:30 and 5:30 P.m. La Guardia is extremely popular.

German Propaganda's strongest theme is that the Allies bring with them hunger and devastation.

Economic conditions were not too bad. Here are typical black market prices: Bread, 25-30 lire the kilo; Beans, 40-60 lire the kilo. Pasta 30 lire the kilo. Rice 30 lire the kilo.

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Wine 50 lire the liter; oliv oil 1200 lire to 1200 lire the litre. Meat became very plentiful in the last few weeks as the peasants were slaughtering their stock clandestinely (to avoid German requisitioning) and selling it privately.

German Atrocity at Guardistallo

A really terrible atrocity was committed by German troops at the end of last June, as they retreated through Guardistallo, a village some six miles east of Cecina. A full report was given to PWB officers of the incident by the village priest, while a partisan, who had actually witnessed the crime from a nearby hiding place, guided the PWB officer to the spot where he described the scene in detail. This is a summary of what happned.

In mid-June, the Germans; knowing that partisans were operating in the Guardistallo district, came to an agreement with the Priest and the communal-secretary of the village whereby they should discourage the villagers from hostile acts against German troops.

On June 29th however, a band og Garibaldi Brigade Partisans from another district clashed with a column of German artillery, which was taking up position on the Guardistallo-Cecina road. After a pitched battle, in which several Germans were killed; the Partisans withdrew. The Germans as a reprisal began shooting out of hand three inhabitants from an adjacent farm, Brucia I, in addition to a woman refugee who was living there. In another farm, Brucia 2, they killed a woman and her daughter (who was in bed) and near the same place a man and his wife who were refugees. Eight of the partisans who had been taken prisoner were made to dig a large pit at the edge of a thicket near the Brucia 1 Farm; they were then machine-gunned and thrown into the pit, together with a dog who had also been machine-gunned.

The Germans then searched the Ceprelle district, arresting 46 men, including a boy of 16 and an old man of 70. These were taken to the above mentioned pit (this was the scene witnessed by the partisan guid), where they were stripped of their clothes, and then machine-gunned in tens clasping each other in a terrified last embrace. (The guide described in detail the ghastly scenes of carnage which ensudes, sparing few deteilsm it had so affected him that he spoke in a dreary monotone).

The Germans then made another raid, and collected about 30 more

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lage some six miles east of Cecina. A full report was given to PWB officers of the incident by the village priest, while a Partisan, who had actually witnessed the crime from a nearby hiding Place, guided the PWB officer to the spot where he described the scene in detail. This is a summary of what happned.

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The Germans then made another raid, and collected about 30 more men and women from the same district. The Population got the Priest to interview the German commander who said that they also would be shot if there was another aggression. In the meantime, the men from this group were made to deepen the Pit, and cover up the victims of the Preceding massacre; they were however refused Permission to shut their eyes and fold their arms.

There was then a third raid in the SS. Annunziata district, and more hostages were taken, but just about this time the Germans received the order to retreat, and in the confusion, the hostages fled. At noon on July 31st, American troops occupied Guardistallo. The corpses were then disinterred and given a Christian burial in the cemetery.

[redacted]

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Copy of Translation of Declaration made to AMG, CAVRIGLIA, Province AREZZO, C ncerning German Atrocities:

On 4 July at about 7.30 German soldiers coming from various roads to the town of CASTELNUOVO DEI SABBIONI, began to gather and arrest all male citizens, including some who were ill, but with the exception of the women and childre, who however were invited to leave their homes and go to the cemetery where they were shut in. About 72 men were brought to the main square of the town, amongst them the Parish priest Don FERRANTE, and an altar boy aged 14. At about 9 o'clock a platoon to German soldiers, afterhaving lined them up against a wall, killed them with a machinegun. Afterwards the Germans took some furniture out of the various houses and put it on the corpses and wounded. After having thrown some petrol and Dervoil over them the Germans set fire to them.

On the same day another German column came to the locality MASSA, rounded up other men, amongst them the Parish priest Don MURINI, but the execution was disturbed by the sudden appearance of an Anglo-American aeroplane, which dropped some bombs. In the confusion which arose nearly all succeeded in escaping with the exception of a youngster and the Parish priest, who were stabbed and thrown upon a burning hut.

Motive: The probable motive would seem to be that about ten days before the 4 July a German car Passing through the town of CASTELNUOVO DEI SABBIONI, with two German soldiers and an Italian driver in it, were captured by the Partisans? But it is established that on that occasion no German soldier was wounded or killed. Another reason was no doubt the fact that citizens of CASTELNUOVO were sympathetic with the Partisans, a feact which aroused a certain reaction in the Republican elements in the town, who (according to public opinion) before leaving had made threats against the inhabitants.

On 11 July in the locality of LA MATOLE, close to the same Commune, some soldiers in German uniform killed ten men occupied in the construction of a shelter for the civil population. The reason seems to be that these civilians were frightened by the sight of the Germans and some of them ran away.

MASSACRE OF MELETO: On the morning of 4 July, as at CASTELNUOVO, at about 6.30, some German troops surrounded the village of MELETO and [illegible] to round up and arrest about 150 men, including the aged. They shut them up in some houses and afterwards made them come out in 5's or 6's to some heaps of burning straw; the men were forced at bay[illegible]

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Motive: It is established with certainty that the reason was the fact that in this centre there were many Partisans, but no German had been killed or captured. In the locality the Republican Fascio had not yet been reconstituted and this aroused the fury of the Republican Fascists. Afterhaving killed the citizens and looted the village, the Germans set fire to the place.

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These villages seem to have been sympathetic with the partisans, as one month before the 4 July some partisans in the neighborhood of S. BARBARA fired on German soldiers who were detached there, and one German soldier was killed and another wounded.

Some days after this occurrence in the area of BOMBA some partisans captured a German car with five German soldiers who were taken prisoners, but none was killed.

It is believed that the Massacres in CASTELNUOVO and MELETO are due to reprisals by the Germans who were instigated to action by the Republican Fascist, who had left the villages.

The Vice-Commissioner of
Public Security.

(Dr. S. FERRAGINA)

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CENTRAL D SECTION LIBERATED ITALY AUGUST 5, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO 29

Part I SUMMARY

During the week Don Sturzo broadcast a message from America to the Christian Democrats who were assembled in Congress at Naples. Among other things, he said in this message that "negotiations are in progress with the object of bringing about a provisional peace between the Allies and Italy." He added that he hoped Russia would agree to this, and he believed that in this way it would be possible for Italy to emerge from the situation brought about by the terms of the Armistice. This message was followed by the announcement that Bonomi had asked the United States Government to be allowed to enjoy the benefits of lend-lease. This announcement on the part of the Italian government was corroborated by a statement of Stettinius, the Undersecretary of State to the State Department, who said that the proposal was under consideration. Informed Italians have pointed out that there is a connection between the negotiations referred to by Don Sturzo and the proposal that Italy should be granted the benefits of lend-lease, in that Italy could not receive the latter if she still held the juridical position of a conquered power; compelled to carry out the terms of the armistice. If she were to derive the benefits of lend-lease, her moral position would have to be different.

It is certain that both the message of Don Sturzo (whose prestige in Italy is probably higher than that of any other exile) and the announcement of Stettinius have created a most favorable impression among Italians, and have revived the hopes of many. An outspoken article was published in La Voce Repubblicana under the signature of Randolfo Pacciardi (who was himself in exile in America). The article took the form of an appeal to President Roosevelt to let Italy work and fight and recover her position as an independent nation. Pacciardi points to the arrival of Mr. Bullit,

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every way possible to the common war effort. The patriots are now fighting in large, organized numbers in Northern and Central Italy. The Italian Corps of Liberation has distinguished itself in the recent advance towards the Marche. The Navy is lending valuable assistance in escorting convoys. The air force, as General Piacentini pointed out in a recent interview, though small, has thrown itself with enthusiasm into the common struggle? Caluable help is being given by Italian soldiers behind the lines, and, where it is possible, factories are working for the Allies. All this has taken place,they point out, in the atmosphere of co-belligerency, with the armistice conditions still in effect. Many fears would be allayed, and a redoubled stimulus given to Italians, they maintain, if Italy were granted the status of an ally. If the present ambiguous state continues, they fear that many Italians may become disillusioned and the potential friendliness of the Italian people transformed to an attitude of reserve. Most of these Italians look to America in particular to help them out of their tragic plight, because they feel that the Americans are more disinterested than the British, and owing to the fact that there are many Italians in the United States they feel that Americans will have a greater understanding of Italy's problems.

The mechanism for epuration has made further progress during the week. As reported last week epuration has been divided into the following four categories: the punishment of Fascist crimes, the purging of the administration, the sequestration of profits made out of the regime, and the liquidation of Fascist property. Several prominent members of the various parties have been appointed to take over the offices charged with carrying out these different functions. Mario Berlinguer (Party of Action) and Giuseppe Di Vittorio (Communist) are responsible for the punishment of Fascist crimes; Mario Cingolani (Christian Democrat) and Oreste Lizzardi (Socialist) for the confiscation of profits made out of the regime, and Celeste Negarville (Communist) for the liquidation of Fascist property. In addition a number of Commissars have been appointed to carry out epuration in each of the ministries. For these posts Italians whose anti-Fascist record is indisputable have been chosen. The three underlying principles which will guide the epuration commissariat in the carrying out of their task were defined by Count Sforza as follows: Justice will

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A national congress of the Christian Democratic party was held in Naples last weekend, with the participation of 200 delegates from the different regions of Italy. Alcide De Gasperi, the minister without portfolio, was elected the secretary of the party. De Gasperi said that the party responded to two definite demands

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of Italian political life. One, that the problem of reconstruction was essentially a moral problem. The second was that the social-political revolution must be carried out by safeguarding the supreme rights of the individual and all the essential liberties for the development of his personality. He defined his party as one of law and order and added that it would be disciplined throughout the country.

Alberto Cianca, the Minister without Portfolio representing the Party of Action, defined the attitude of his party to the main problems of the hour in a speech to members of his party. He demanded a more active participation in the war on the part of Italy. He defended the coalition government of the six parties. He declared that epuration must be carried out implacably but with serenity. He made it clear that he believed in a republic. And he asserted the necessity of purging the administration if the government were to be enabled to execute its policy.

The Southern section of the Party of Action is holding a three-day congress at Cosenza, and many prominent leaders from Rome have gone there to take part. The Party of Action and the Sardinian Party of Action have officially fused into one party.

The problem of unemployment in Rome still preoccupies many Italians, particularly as its solution depends in part on the supply of electric power to the factories. As more of Italy is liberated, and the Germans destroy the sources of supply, it will become more rather than less difficult to solve the question of the supply of electricity. In fact a real solution will not be found until the necessary machinery is imported from America. One suggestion advanced has been that the electric light [illegible] civilian consumption in Rome should be cut off completely and the power saved diverted to starting up the factories.

In a conversation with a PWB Officer, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, the former Prime Minister, said that the Italians find their situation very embarrassing and suggested that the Allies make too many decisions instead of placing the responsibility upon Italian shoulders. He thought that the Allies do not realize that the spirit of Italians had changed considerably since July 25, 1943. He did not approve of the methods for the defascistization of Italian public life. He thought that in many cases they were too far reaching. If all those who had been tainted with Fascism in industry, commerce and finance were eliminated there would be no-

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In a conversation with a PWB officer, Antonio Pesenti, the Communist undersecretary for Finance, spoke without enthusiasm of the division of functions between the Ministry of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance. Such a distinction had existed before Fascism but since Fascism there was now the complicating feature of a large number of "enti" under state control. As things now stood the Ministry of Finance relied on these bodies for revenue but the financial control of their operations rested with the Treasury. He believed that while America was in a position if she wished to impose a hard peace on Italy, England was not, as the loss of the Italian market which would result from the complete destitution of the country would be a serious blow to British interests?

In a conversation with a PWB officer, a monarchist stated that he was attached to the monarchy not only for sentimental reasons but also because he believed that the greatness of Italy was inextricably bound up with the House of Savoy. He said there was only one monarchist party and this was the Democrazia Italiana (a party outside of the Committee of National Liberation). The Liberals he said were perhaps two-thirds monarchists and one-third republicans, the Christian Democrats four-fifths monarchists and one-fifth republicans. He believed that if a plebiscite were held most of the people would vote for the monarchy. He said that he thought the English would see that the monarchy was retained just as they would restore the monarchy in Spain? He defended the King's action in allowing Fascism to come to power by saying that the Fascist party had been properly and constitutionally elected in 1922. He believed that the only alternative to accepting Fascism at that time was civil war.

The monthly pay of clerical workers in Rome is included in the report. These figures were supplied by the Rome Camera del Lavoro. There is also an appendix dealing with conditions in recently liberated towns in Tuscany, such as Arezzo, Montepulciano and Volterra. An appendix is also attached dealing with public opinion and reactions to propaganda.

It is reported from Sardinia that grain is coming in at the Granaries of the People at the rate of about three thousand quintals a day. This amount is regarded as normal at this stage and is increasing. It is reported that it is expected that the amount of

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Following an interview last week with Monsignor Montini, a PWB officer talked a few days ago with his fellow undersecretary at the Vatican, Monsignor Tardini, who is especially concerned with ecclesiastical affairs. Monsignor Tardini spoke about the destruction of Montecassino, and though he considers it an established fact that there were no Germans at any time within the monastery, he suggests that the German command, for both military and propaganda reasons,

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may have invented a story to the effect that the Abbey was being used as an observation post. Monsigner Tardini confirmed the existence of an order from the German Commander which created a 300 metre neutral zone around the monastery. The Abbot did not communicate this order to the Vatican with the result that it was never ratified, and the new German Commander who took over just before the bombardment did station two armored vehicles and about 200 troops within the 300 metre area.

Letters deriving from the Sicilian province of Caltanissetta betray alarm at the number of Fascists in posts of local importance and fear that once the Allies withdraw from the island these people will rule the roost. The Censorship Branch considers that there must be some basis in fact to produce so many letters alluding to this subject, but advises that the correspondence be viewed in the light of certain local characteristics, such as the tendency to find a scape-goat for all ills in "Fascists" in the administration. On the other hand the strength of the Separatist movement should be borne in mind and the extent to which this movement is a facade behind which the profiteers of the former regime and the big landowners manoeuvre for position.

The Romans continue to worry about the full restoration of electric current to the city and the opinion is very generally expressed that unless the Allies take the matter into their hands and help with transport and perhaps equipment, Rome will continue without light for many months. It is widely thought that destruction of hydro-electric plants supplying Rome is not so severe, and that if certain equipment was brought from Sardinia, and the matter taken out of the hands of private firms, a much greater supply of current could quickly be made available.

In reply to a questionnaire a school master states that in the period preceding the 4 June 1944, he listened most frequently to BBC and Radio Tunis. The commentaries of Candidus, Caldesi, the Man in the Street, and Colonel Stevens were the most popular. He used to listen to Italia Combatte over BBC and Radio Anzac. The most jammed stations were Bari and sometimes the BBC over short wave.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy August 5, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 29

PART II Annexes

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APPENDIX I REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA
APPENDIX II POLITICAL PARTIES
APPENDIX III REPORT FROM TUSCANY

Explanation of reliability rating

Source (reliability)

A Always reliable
B Usually reliable
C Sometimes reliable
D Frequently unreliable
E A bad source

Report (reliability)

1 Confirmed
2 Probably true
3 Possibly true
4 Doubtful
5 Improbable

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Psychological Warfare Branch
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Central D Section Liberated Italy 5 August 194-

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 29

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

1. Interview with Orlando

Signor Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, the veteran politician who is now acting as President of the Chamber, granted a short interview to a P.W.B. officer at his office in the Chamber of Deputies on July 29th. Despite his 84 years, the former Premier gives the impression that he is still a force to be reckoned with in the political sphere. Physically he might be compared to a well-preserved man of 65. First and foremost his mental faculties appear to have suffered little or no decline. Then his voice is strong, his eye clear, his hearing good, his carriage upright and his gestures vivacious. Orlando obviously has much to say on many subjects, and his loquacity is in itself an obstacle to the seeker after his real thoughts.

From this first, admittedly rather hurried discussion of a number of topics, the P.W.B. officer formed the opinion that Orlando, while he fully realises all that has happened to his country since the March on Rome, still retains much of the mentality characteristic of the Italian Right-wing politician of the years 1914-1921. The inclination is, indeed, to suggest that he has learned much since that period but not, perhaps, sufficient to make him one of the real leaders of the troubled Italy of to-day.

Asked as to his chief activity to-day, Orlando preferred to give only a rather general and indirect answer. The Italians, he began, find their situation "very embarrassing". Too many decisions have already been taken for them by the Allies. "The Italian situation, moreover, has been handled wrongly from the start." He could deal at length with this subject, but the Allies, for one thing, "confuse Nazism with Fascism," though the two things are different. Again, the Allies do not seem to believe that there has been a real change in Italy since the 25th of July. If there had been more faith shown by the Allies in the Italians, greater progress in reorganizing the country would have already been possible.

To take the Armistice terms, these were drawn up as though the Allies were dealing with an enemy. This, in truth, was not the case. To-day, then, there [illegible] Orlando, somewhat haltingly, sought at

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To take the Armistice terms, these were drawn up as though the Allies were dealing with an enemy. This, in fact, was not the case. To-day, then, there existed "these very hard" Armistice terms. Orlando, somewhat haltingly, sought at this point to convey to the P.W.B. officer the impression that, while he had been informed of the gist of the Armistice terms, he had not actually had an opportunity of reading them all. Subsequently, however, he had made the forthright comment that "Their spirit is bad."

Orlando continued his mild censure of the Allies by stating that he did not approve of many things, among them the methods laid down for the "defascistization" of Italian public life. In some spheres it will be found that they are too far-reaching. To take industry, commerce and finance, if the Allies eliminated all those who, according to the strict letter of the decrees, must be regarded as tainted with Fascism, there would be left nobody capable of running these sectors of the country's activity. Hence, in this particular sphere Italy still has need of men who were formerly classified as Fascists. If they are eliminated to whom can the country turn?

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Another mistake has been the attitude adopted towards the creation of a new body through which the wishes of the country can be voiced. The old Chamber of Deputies, Orlando claims, already possessed the powers which a Constituent Assembly would have. Why, then, should resort be had to "revolutionary methods." It should not be forgotten that the majority of the official parties were to-day representative of strong "Left" tendencies. This applied in part even to the Christian Democrats. Within their ranks influences were at work which might result in the party losing its grip on its moderate programme and swinging to the left. In any case, the best course would be to wait until Italy is liberated before attempting to make experiments with new national representative organs.

In reply to a question whether he could suggest the names of any big political figures who might be living in German-occupied Italy, Orlando thought for a moment but was at a loss to furnish an answer. He finally expressed the opinion that practically all the best figures, who are also well known, are probably already on the Allied side of the line.

As to the biggest problems that are facing liberated Italy, Orlando did not go much beyond stating that Mussolini had destroyed everything. He was in fact a "phenomenal wrecker." Connected with this subject was the fact that to-day the Italians lacked almost all authority. "Authority represents the means of acting and getting results." There was no solid point on which they could base their efforts. To drive home his meaning, Orlando recalled the words of Archimedes "Give me a point, and I will raise the world." In Italy to-day the newspapers are what they are. There is the bureaucracy, but the country lacks its representatives in the form of a chamber. The only real authority is the Allied military authority Nevertheless, when the war is over, every thinking and responsible Italian must wish for the Allies to stay in Italy for some time.

Speaking of Sicily, his native island, Orlando confessed he was not in favor of its political separation from the mainland. But just as Sicily cannot live without Italy, so Italy cannot live without Sicily. Hence there must be a close collaboration with the mainland, but on a basis which guarantees to Sicilians a just share in every sphere.

Questioned as to his personal feelings about King Victor Emmanuel, Orlando shook his head, whether in condemnation or sorrow it was hard to divine. The King, he said, had made a mistake. He should have retired when the streams of abuse began to be directed against him. Orlando is, however, in favor of the Monarchy as an institution. It unites. It holds together, and Italy is in need of this influence. This is where the Dynasty can play a useful role. In order to save the Dynasty, both the King and Prince Humbert should have withdrawn and left the baby prince in the field. Here Orlando expounded on the sentimental side of the Italian people's character. It would have been possible, he intimated, by using proper methods, to have created popular sympathy for the figure of the baby prince as he grew older to such a degree that the people would ultimately have taken him to their hearts.

With the interview almost at an end, Orlando had no chance of giving an adequate answer to the question of what he thought England's future policy towards Italy should be. He first remarked, however, that he was a great admirer of England and her [illegible]

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With the interview almost at an end, Orlando had no chance of giving an adequate answer to the question of what he thought England's future policy towards Italy should be. He first remarked, however, that he was a great admirer of England and her institutions, with which he is well acquainted. England he feels, is to-day in an "extremely difficult position". The postwar reaction of her continental neighbors may provide her with a big problem. There was, above all, the problem of the Slavs, with their peculiar mentality, and this applied especially to Yugoslavia, should that country come under a strong Russian influence. The figure of the Russian Colossus was likely to loom large over Europe. To deal with Italy, he would admit, in confidence, that he would not personally object to seeing her with a status resembling that of a British Dominion. Noting the gesture of surprise of the P.W.B. officer, Orlando modified

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this statement by adding that his idea would be to see Italy as one of the countries working within a British commonwealth of nations. In any case, his policy would be in favor of a strong friendly alliance between England and Italy. In the Mediterranean, England needed the presence of an Italy whose internal situation was that of a stable tranquil and contented people.

2. Conversation with Pesenti.

In an informal conversation with a PWB officer, Antonio Pesenti, the Communist Under-Secretary for Finance, spoke without enthusiasm of the division of functions between the Ministry of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance. Before the fusion of the two Ministries under Fascism, the broad division of their functions had been that the Ministry of Finance looked after receipts (taxation etc.) and the Ministry of the Treasury was responsible for expenditure. At that time, however, there did not exist the complicating factor of a large number of "enti" under state control. As things now stood, the Ministry of Finance relied on these bodies for revenue, but the financial control of their operations rested with the Treasury.

Pesenti expounded at some length on the realist aspects of his party's policy. He explained (in answer to a specific question) that while Communists could not approve of British capitalistic imperialism or the methods of American big business, they could and did give their fullest support to the policy which imperialism and capital had adopted -- a policy of war for the liberation of the continent. Similarly, although much of the policy followed by the Church of Italy was contrary to Communist ideas -- he instanced the status of women in Italy -- Communists knew that by attacking the Church they would only alienate many of the intensely Catholic Italian workers. There were many points on which both Catholics and Communists were in agreement, and on these complete collaboration was possible.

Talking of the future of Italy, Pesenti said that while America was in a position, if she wished, to impose a hard peace on Italy, England was not. The loss of the Italian market which would result from complete destitution of the country would be a serious blow to British interests.

Pesenti showed that he had a high opinion of the political sense of British politicians. In his opinion, the mistakes made by British foreign policy during the last twenty years could be attributed to France. France had to some extent acted as Britain's agent on the Continent, but when she had [illegible] Britain as well as France had to stand [illegible]

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PARTY POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

3 Cianca's Address at the Party of Action Meeting, 30 JULY 1944

The Brancaccio theatre was filled to capacity (2700) to hear Cianca speak on the policy of the party of Action. Among those standing on both sides of the speaker's tribune, a PWB officer recognized Emilio LUSSU, now once more back in Rome.

After a short introduction by Baldazzi, whose reference to the Republic was received with huge applause, CIANCA took the stand. This was the first time since the liberation that he had spoken in Rome and evidently most of the audience did not know him by sight, because it acknowledged and applauded him only when he mounted the tribune and prepared to speak, not before, when he was standing in full view next to the tribune.

The whole accent of the speech was on the new-found freedom and dignity which the Italian government and people must maintain against all comers; he therefore stressed epuration and the many responsibilities of the government.

After saluting the antifascist martyrs in the Rome Party of Action whose names were inscribed on the wall on either side of him, he referred to the Antifascists' long fight for liberty and the revolutionary character of the political changeover which had resulted. "We ask the right," he said, "to speak the language of dignity." At this point, when he was speaking of the patricts, someone shouted, "Tell the Allies to give us arms." The interruption was overlooked.

Cianca then justified his absence from the previous Badoglio government by attacking Badoglio and the antidemocratic clique of generals and "war monger" which he represented. The 25th July was, he said, their last effort to save themselves in the hour of defeat.

The speaker assured his audience that the Party of Action has a programme; many reforms in the police, the army and the bureaucracy were necessary, but at the moment the policy of the government expressed the coalition, the common efforts of the six parties in the government.

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With regard to the partisans Cianca declared that the Allies had come as liberators and so must take account of them. The Italians must support them to the utmost.

Stressing again the great responsibility of the government, he said that it must prove its capacity and firmness of purpose to the Allies, especially in the epuration campaign. Cianca's watchword for this was "serene but implacable". Some young men, he said, had followed early Fascism in good faith, the delusion had come and now to make up for their first mistake, they are fighting with the patriots. For them there must be some understanding (cheers) but not for the "egoists" and profiteers of Fascism.(cheers).

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Cianca then disclosed that people's courts would be set up, on which only men who had never been members of the Fascist party could sit. All illicit wealth and riches gained under Fascism would be confiscated (cheers).

Cianca proceeded to condemn the monarchy as an obstacle to the rise of the Italian people and in a magnificently rounded off piece of oratory declared that all Fascist institutions (including the Monarchy) would be abolished at the Constituent Assembly. The whole audience rose to its feet in a wave of applause and enthusiasm.

The orator waved the audience to silence and declared that the Italian people had already decided. He referred to the executive organs which have also to be purged, the higher diplomatic ranks, the prefectures and the police offices (questure) and the audience purred with pleasure, but he also advised the people to make full use of their liberty to hold meetings and so "incite" the government to carry out the reforms. In all the problems to be settled, labor, unemployment, etc., the people's support was wanted.

Turning to the international field, Cianca said that "a peace that hits the Italian people with full responsibility for Fascism will not be just or lasting. The Italian people cannot be condemned to a punishment peace (pace di castigo.") He quoted the fight of the Italian Antifascists and the rousing welcome that the Allied Armies had everywhere received as a proof that the Italian people are not responsible. Already, he said, the Italian patriots have made an alliance with the Yugoslavs and the French (cheers).

Indeed the whole spirit of this fighting speech of Cianca's was now reaching its climax. Cianca ended by saying that this world upheaval, "this revolutionizing crisis" must not be met by the Italians with the moribund spirit of the old moribund parliament: "We must be on the crest of the rising wave and not in the hollow of the ebbing wave."

The fine oratory and the enthusiastic spirit of Cianca evidently made an excellent impression on the audience. But the references to concrete facts, such as the plans for the Epuration Courts and the Constituent Assembly always drew the most applause. The loud and rather demagogic style of speech appeared to disgust one or two

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The fine oratory and the enthusiastic spirit of Cianca evidently made an excellent impression on the audience. But the references to concrete facts, such as the plans for the Epuration Courts and the Constituent Assembly always drew the most applause. The loud and rather demagogic style of speech appeared to dismay one or two of the older people present but the reasonable way in which he dealt with one or two interruptions (mostly bursts of enthusiasm, not abuse, but no less disturbing to the flow of his discourse) made a good impression.

4 The Views of a Monarchist

In an informal conversation with a PWB officer a monarchist -- a publisher connected with the project to launch a monarchist newspaper under Naldi's editorship,(see Report 28 Paragraph 16) explained his views. He was, he said, attached to the Monarchy not only for sentimental reasons, but also because he believed that the greatness of Italy was inextricably bound up with the House of Savoy.

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It was not only that the country needed a rallying point; only the continuation of the dynasty of Savoy could save the country from becoming the prey of any adventurer, a place of constant political turmoil with the international standing of Honduras. One of the first results of the abolition of the monarchy would be the separation of Sicily; (the Sicilian separatists, he admitted, were not drawn from the working classes. He said they were mostly landed proprietors of British origin and their one desire was for Sicily to become a part of England.) Perhaps in 200 years it would be possible to separate Italy from the House of Savoy, but it would be disastrous now.

In spite of the fact that in Rome most of the propaganda was in the hands of the Republicans, the parties were beginning to realise this, and were modifying their anti-monarchist views. Of the recognized parties only one, Democrazia Italiana (not in fact one of the parties constituting the committee of National Liberation) was avowedly monarchist. The Liberals, he said, were perhaps two-thirds Monarchist and one-third Republican, the Christian Democrats four-fifths Monarchist and one-fifth Republican; the Party of Action was officially wholly republican, but many of its members were veering round; the Socialists were wholly Republican; the Communists, acting on orders from Russia, were officially Monarchist, but even they saw the ridiculousness of this situation. As for the Italian people -- he made a face indicating hopelessness. He himself believed that if a plebiscite were held, most of the public would vote for the monarchy, but he did not believe that a plebiscite would be held. The English would see that the monarchy was retained, just as they would restore the monarchy in Spain.

In England and America many people made the mistake of considering Fascism and Nazism as originating in the middle classes. Nazism was a form of Socialism, and as Himmler himself had admitted, the aristocracy was anti-Nazi. Fascism was again different. He himself had been a convinced Fascist at the beginning, and had remained in the syndical movement until shortly before the war. Fascism without being Socialist, had done a great deal for the working classes. Up until the declaration of war on England, the Italian masses had been behind Fascism. By acting as he did the King, who had always regarded himself as a simple "funzionario" had genuinely believed he was interpreting the will of the Italian people. In 1922 the Fascist government had been properly and constitutionally elected. The King had no way of knowing that the elections were influenced by bands of

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The Crown Prince, whom he knew and liked personally, had been known as an anti-Fascist, and a great deal of his unpopularity was due to subtle propaganda put out against him by Mussolini. He, the speaker, had, with some others tried during the latter part of the war to induce the Prince to lead a revolt against the Fascists, but the Prince was not convinced that the people would be with him. In any case, as a member of the House of Savoy, he was well disciplined and would not have acted without his father's orders.

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5 The Action Parties in Sardinia

a. After a meeting held at the end of July at Macomer, the Sard Action Party issued an order of the day confirming the decision to fuse the two parties, the Sard Party of Action and the Italian Party of Action. The order of the day stated that

1) the islands interests remain the first consideration;
2) These interestes are reinforced, not diminished, by co-ordination with national interests of the same tendency;
3) It is irrational that the two parties (the Sard Action Party and the Sardinian branch of the Italian Action Party) should exist side by side. It is therefore recommended firstly that the Sard Action Party should remain responsible for exclusively Sard questions, while accepting directives on national affairs where there is no conflict with the island's aspirations, from the Italian Action Party. Secondly, steps should be taken immediately for the inclusion of all local branches of the Italian Action party within the Sard Action Party.

In an interview with a Sardinian collaborator which took place before the Macomer congress, Mario Berlinguer, who is the most prominent Sardinian representative of the Italian Party of Action, said that it is indispensable that the two parties should be fused, in order to clear up the local political situation.

6 The Socialist Youth Federation

According to one of the three leaders of the federation, Bruno Conforto, the Socialist youth movement played a considerable part in the fight against the Germans during their occupation. It published manifestoes on the 1st, 3rd and 15th May, inciting the people to revolt; it published a pamphlet entitled "ABC of Socialism" and also two clandestine numbers of its paper "Rivoluzione Socialista"; it organized several brief public meetings (about 15 minutes long) including one in front of St. Ignatius, on the occasion of the mass for the evacuées.

Since the Allied occupation, the organization has published three numbers of its papers, as a supplement to the party paper,

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Since the Allied occupation, the organization has published three numbers of its papers, as a supplement to the party paper, AVANTI. It has established contacts with parallel organizations in Naples, Bari and the South of Italy.

In Rome itself, it has established or is in the process of establishing branches alongside every one of the 40 party branches. Its headquarters are together with the party headquarters in Via Sistina 91, the Rome headquarters, and at 41, Via Gregoriana, the National headquarters.

Besides organizing sports and games with other youth organizations, it is running courses of instruction in Political History, Economics, and Marxism. It is also setting up a study centre on Marxism at the HQ and plans to collect a small library there.

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The provisional Central National Committee in Via Gregoriana consists of three people: Bruno Conforto (student), Leo Solari, and Matteo Matteotti, the secretary. Each section of "circolo" has its own small committee. A PWB officer, who talked with Bruno Conforto, got a very different impression of this organization from that of the Party of Action. In the Socialist federation the Committees are smaller and though provisional do not appear from the remarks made to feel that they are responsible to the members as a whole but rather that they are there to direct and guide the politically uneducated youths in their charge.

The age limits for entering the federation are 16 to 25, but at the age of 21, a member can also qualify to belong to the Party (e.g., Matteotti, who is in both). Of the 2500 - 3000 members of the organization in Rome, about 15 per cent are women, a higher proportion than in the party; 70 per cent, according to Conforto, are from the working class and only 30 per cent are students and clerks etc., from the middle class. The federation is particularly keen to enlist working class (more malleable) members.

It is worth noting, finally, that whereast the Party of Action youth federation makes a point of calling itself autonomous, the Socialist federation is strictly bound to the party, has a branch attached to each party branch, acts in short as the antechamber for young aspirants to the Socialist party.

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CHURCH

7. Interview with Monsignor Tardini - 28.7.44.

A PWB officer interviewed Monsignor Tardini who, with Monsignor Montini, is joint Under-Secretary of State at the Vatican. Monsignor Tardini is especially concerned with ecclesiastical affairs.

Asked about the facts which culminated in the destruction of the Abbey of Montecassino, the Monsignor said that a long time ago the Vatican, which foresaw the importance which the Cassino line would have for the German defence, had requested both belligerents to make arrangements to spare the Abbey. From both sides sympathetic replies were received and in effect on the Allied side the place was not bombarded, while the Germans gave an undertaking not to put troops or military materials within the precincts of the Abbey. The German commander of that sector of the line, moreover, gave orders that no troops were to go within 300 metres of the Abbey, and for some time this order was scrupulously respected. The existence of this order, however, he only communicated to the Abbot who did not get it back to the Vatican which could have procured its ratification by the German High Command. Before the bombardment, however, the German commander was replaced by another one who countermanded the order, so that for some time prior to the bombing there were about 200 troops and a couple of armoured vehicles within the 300 metre zone.

Monsignor Tardini considers it established as a fact that there were never any Germans within the Abbey precincts. The Abbot and the monks were watching all the corners of their building with the utmost vigilance, for they knew that once the Germans were in the place would certainly be bombed. Their testimony on this point is incontrovertible.

However, it seemed equally clear, said Monsignor Tardini, that information was reaching the Allied forces that the Germans were using the Abbey as a citadel. From where did this information come? It was possible that it came from the Germans themselves. A destroyed Cassino monastery would be more useful to them for defence than the undamaged building which they were pledged not to use - and moreover it would be a most useful propaganda story.

Most unfortunately, continued the Monsignor, the Vatican, owing to bad communications, had no means of keeping directly in touch with the situation, and was unable to put before the Allied High Command the evidence of the monks as to the non-occupation of the

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On the day before the bombardment, leaflets were dropped on the Abbey warning the inhabitants of the forthcoming event. The Abbot and the monks and many refugees were hidden in underground caves and shelters during the ordeal. One of these shelters was pierced and a number of people were killed.

Monsignor Tardini assigned blame for the destruction of the historic building to both sides. The Germans should have kept cleared a zone round the building. The Allies should have acted more cautiously on better ascertained facts, though he admitted that it was difficult to avoid the taking of quick decisions in warfare.

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8 Some Calabrian Clergy

An Italian collaborator with PWB in Cosenza supplies the following notes on the behavior of the priests in that province before and after the Allied landings. (B-3)

Although the Vatican had always advised its dependents throughout Italy to abstain from the expression, at least in public, of political sentiments, the clergy of Cosenza used to take part, with certain honorable exceptions, in all fascist political and military parades and demonstrations. Many were the priests who devoted their time and energy to political work for the fascist party, and among the most notorious were the Lycée teacher Don Eugenio Seravalle, Capomanipolo of the fascist militia; Canon Eugenio Caruso, another capomanipolo and proprietor of the "Provvidenza" printing works; Don Luigi Malett a parish priest in Cosenza and a capomanipolo of the volunteer militia for Abyssinia. Seravalle wrote frequently for "Calabria Fascista", while the bishops of San Marco and Tropea openly preached the holy nature of the war against England and America, and of course against the arch-enemy, Soviet Russia. These prelates were also quick to congratulate and support the federal secretaries, especially Caruso and Manganiello.

Generally speaking, the lower clergy followed the example of their superiors and as in the primitive Calabrian villages the priest is still regarded with considerable awe, they were the most effective channels for the government to work on the people. Thus all the circulars of an economic nature were sent to the parish priests. In the last year of the regime the parish priests were nominated ipso facto chaplains of the local GIL (Giovani Italiani del Littorio).

After the 25th July and the subsequent arrival of the Allies these fascist priests have gone through various outward transformations, some of them even making public denial of previous fascist activities. For the most part they are now active propagandists of the official Church party, the Democrazia Cristiana, through which they hope to maintain their influence on public life, control of the schools and the formation of a large mass that will vote in the future elections on their bidding. There is, however, another tendency in this party, headed in Cosenza by Don Carlo de Cardona, a priest of great gifts and considerable cultural attainments, who was always openly hostile to Fascism. De Cardona hopes to attain

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EPURATION

9 Some opinions on epuration

In a conversation with a PWB officer a Roman mechanical engineer, an intelligent man about 35 years old, expressed the opinion that there is a great need of a more rigid application of the epuration laws. He considered that too many people who had held key positions under Mussolini today hold them under the democratic government, and further that the Allied authorities were too prone to overlook a man's political antecedents when appointing to a job. He cited the appointment at Messina of 17 university professors, none of whom had the requisite qualifications or had taken the competative examination. It seems that as these professors were appointed by the Allied authorities they cannot, at least for the moment, be removed. On the other hand, sometimes blanket epuration methods were employed, and many innocent suffer with the guilty. This was recently the case at the Regina Coeli prison, where the vice Director was also "epurated" along with the other prison officials, in spite of the fact that during the German occupation he had taken great risks to save many innocent prisoners. (B-3)

An intelligent and reliable Italian journalist considers that Colonel Poletti has lost some of the popularity which he certainly had on his arrival in Rome. He attributed this to a certain dissatisfaction with the functioning of the epuration commission, which is often judged slow, and occasionally criticised for inefficiency. This journalist instanced the case of the law passed for the restoration to the Jews of property seized by the Fascists. An Italian commission was appointed to examine the question and the day after submitted a report as requested. The journalist complained that no action had yet been taken. (B-3)

A Milanese monarchist complained bitterly, in a conversation with a PWB officer, against the recently published Italian government law on the punishment of Fascists. He said it reminded him of the Nazi or Fascist persecution of the Jews; when a whole mass of people were submitted to sanction just because they bore a certain name. He imagined the feeling of the partisan who returns to his liberated home covered with stars and decorations, only to be greeted by the carabinieri. The fact that he would, under the law, receive sentence for five years instead of ten would be of small consolation.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES

10 Fascist activities in Sicily

The Censorship Branch reports that the contents of letters written by civilians in the province of Caltanissetta indicate the existence of some [illegible] of Fascist and anti-Allied [illegible]

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FASCIST ACTIVITIES

10 Fascist activities in Sicily

The Censorship Branch reports that the contents of letters written by civilians in the province of Caltanissetta indicate the existence of some amount of Fascist and anti-Allied activity there. Some letters state that the Fascists have made preparations for a rising as soon as the Allies leave the island. Many correspondents seem to feel that the Allies have been too lenient with the Fascists. Other writers complain that their towns or villages are still under the tyrannical control of Fascist elements.

In assessing the amount of truth in these statements it must be born in mind that the Italian government is probably unpopular with even those inhabitants of the island that are not separatists. It will be remembered that the islanders criticised the Bonomi cabinet on its formation for failing to include any Sicilian ministers.

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11 Sardinia

An Italian collaborator with PWB at Cagliari reports that the prefect, in agreement with ACC, has issued an order forbidding all persons not in possession of the regular authorisation to reside in Cagliari until the end of October. This measure has been made in the interests of health and for military reasons. Nevertheless it has caused quite considerable discontent among those who had returned to Cagliari to superintend the rebuilding of their bombed homes, and who now see this work of reconstruction suspended indefinitely.

The provincial police committee of Cagliari has locked up half a dozen well known fascists of the 1922 vintage, to the general approval of the population. This committee is much criticised for slowness in carrying out epuration and has incurred a public rebuke from the Provincial Committee of Liberation printed in the columns of the local press.

The Secretary of the Cagliari Provincial Committee of Liberation recently published a protest against the taking of an oath to the crown by the mayors in view of the fact that the Minister of the Interior, like his other colleagues made his oath to the nation and not to the crown. The Prefect replied that an order for the mayors to take the oath was contained in a telegram from the Ministry of the Interior, signed by Bonomi, and that therefore those mayors who did not take the oath in the prescribed form coubd be considered to have resigned from their office.

12 S.I.M. Interrogations

A young Communist who was a member of his party's press section during the German occupation of Rome told a P.W.B. officer how he had recently been called to the offices of the S.I.M., and asked by one of the officers there to give a full account of his activities during the clandestine period. He refused to do so, saying that he had already made his report to the Rome Committee of Liberation and to his own party. The communist said that he felt that he was regarded by this S.I.M. officer as an enemy, and that he carried away the impression that the S.I.M. was preparing dossiers for their own use, as he could not see any connection between their work and that of the Government. (B-2)

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L A B O U R

13 Pay of Clerical Workers Per Month

The following figures are supplied by the Rome Camera del Lavoro. (It should be noted that 15 per cent for insurance quotas and taxes with held from the pay should be subtracted from each amount.)

Name of Position	Actual pay (with all allowances, Sept.1943		Actual pay (with all allowances, June 1944	
	Unmarried	With Wife & 5 chindren	Unmarried	With wife & 5 children
Chief storehouse keeper	4375	5226.40	5450	6201.40
Chief Cashier	4375	5226.40	5450	6201.40
Chief Designer	4375	5226.40	5450	6201.40
Accountant	2875	3026.40	3950	4701.40
Designer	2875	3026.40	3950	4701.40
Bookkeeper (male)	2875	3026.40	3950	4701.40
Bookkeeper (female)	1800	2437	2450	3087
Clerk (male)	1675	2426	2450	3202.20
Clerk (female)	1350	1987	1950	2587
Typist (male)	1675	2426.40	3450	4201.40
Typist (female)	1350	1987	1750	2387
Shorthand-typist (knowing English)	2575	3626.40	3950	4701.40
Telephone operator (with English)	1800	2437	2450.55	3087
Telephone operator	1350	1987	1950	2587
Storehouse keeper	2875	3626.40	3950	4701.40
Interpreter-translator	2575	3326.40	3450	4201.40
Asst.Buildings Officer	2875	3026.40	3950	4701.40
PAY OF WORKERS BY THE HOUR				
Glass worker	11.25	13.90	12	14.65
Carpenter	7.60	10.25	10.65	13.30
Cooper	7.60	10.25	10.30	12.95
Wheelwright	7.60	10.25	10.30	12.95
Caulker	7.60	10.25	10.30	12.95
Sawsmith	9.00	11.65	11.90	14.55

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Wheelwright	7.60	10.25	10.30	12.95
Caulker	7.60	10.25	10.30	12.95
Sawsmith	9.00	11.65	11.90	14.55
Shoemaker	10.25	12.65	13.00	15.65
Tailor	10.25	12.90	14.50	17.15
Dressmaker	5.50	7.75	7.25	9.05
Theatrical Outfitter	8.25	10.90	11.25	13.90
Rolling mill worker	6.25	8.90	8.75	11.40
Tinsmith	6.25	8.90	8.75	11.40
Toolmaker	8.25	10.90	11.25	13.90
Turner	8.75	11.40	11.25	13.90
Machine worker (female)	3.25	5.50	4.75	7.00
Mechanical repairer	9.25	11.90	11.25	13.90

SECRET

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Shop foreman	15.25	17.90	16.25	18.90
Bricklayer	11.25	13.90	12.25	14.90
Tinsmith	6.25	8.90	8.70	11.40
Plasterer	11.25	13.90	12.25	14.90
Builder's laborer	9.60	12.20	11.50	14.15
Unloader	10.00	12.65	12.50	15.15
Mason	7.00	9.65	13.00	15.65
Asphalt layer	6.25	8.90	13.00	15.65
Quarryman	8.10	10.75	11.25	13.90
Steam Compressor Driver	10.40	13.05	10.45	13.05
Stoker	9.25	11.90	9.00	11.65
Painter	8.25	10.90	11.00	13.65
Linotypist	13.00	16.00	15.00	19.00
Lithographer	14.00	17.00	16.00	20.00
Apprentice	4.75			
Worker, detonator factory	7.25	10.00	9.75	12.40
Worker, arms factory	7.25	10.00	9.75	12.40
Farrier	9.25	12.00	14.25	16.90
Electrician	7.25	10.00	10.25	12.90
Boilermaker	6.75	9.40	11.25	13.90
Boiler supervisor	6.75	9.40	10.25	12.90
Driver-Mechanic	10.25	13.00	14.25	16.90
Founder	9.25	11.90	14.25	16.90
Solderer	9.25	11.90	14.25	16.90
Moulder	9.25	11.90	18.25	20.90
Printer	9.25	11.90	18.25	10.90

14 Di Vittorio speaks to the workers

On the 30th July, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist member of the Secretariat of the General Confederation of Labor, addressed a meeting of workers, in which he complained of the high unemployment and of the low wages of those employed; the workers loudly approved. He then called for closer unity in the ranks of Labor. (from l'Unità)

Some say that the Labor leaders are taking advantage of the war conditions to cause unrest and so strengthen and solidify their Labor movement, but from what a P.W.B. officer heard at the Camera del Lavoro, it appears that there really is a growing unrest and dissatisfaction on the part of the workers and employees against the Allied authorities. While the cost of living has gone up 700%, the wages including the 70% increase lately accorded have risen only 300%

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Unloader	10.00	12.65	12.50	15.15
Mason	7.00	9.65	13.00	15.65
Asphalt layer	6.25	8.90	13.00	15.65
Quarryman	8.10	10.75	11.25	13.90
Steam Compressor Driver	10.40	13.05	10.45	13.05
Stoker	9.25	11.90	9.00	11.65
Painter	8.25	10.90	11.00	13.65
Linotypist	13.00	16.00	15.00	19.00
Lithographer	14.00	17.00	16.00	20.00
Apprentice	4.75			
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Worker, arms factory	7.25	10.00	9.75	12.40
Farrier	9.25	12.00	14.25	16.90
Electrician	7.25	10.00	10.25	12.90
Boilermaker	6.75	9.40	11.25	13.90
Boiler supervisor	6.75	9.40	10.25	12.90
Driver-Mechanic	10.25	13.00	14.25	16.90
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Printer	9.25	11.90	18.25	10.90

14 Di Vittorio speaks to the workers

On the 30th July, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Communist member of the Secretariat of the General Confederation of Labor, addressed a meeting of workers, in which he complained of the high unemployment and of the low wages of those employed; the workers loudly approved. He then called for closer unity in the ranks of Labor. (from l'Unita)

Some say that the Labor leaders are taking advantage of the war conditions to cause unrest and so strengthen and solidify their Labor movement, but from what a P.W.B. officer heard at the Camera del Lavoro, it appears that there really is a growing unrest and dissatisfaction on the part of the workers and employees against the Allied authorities. While the cost of living has gone up 700%, the wages including the 70% increase lately accorded have risen only 300%. Many workers are threatening to strike, as after 9 months of German occupation and hand lining the average worker had worked himself up to such a state of expectancy in order to be able to carry on that the actual conditions under the Allies have inevitably been a delusion for him and have caused a sort of psychological relapse, which is now turning into exasperation.

The Camera del Lavoro assures the writer that the betterment in the conditions of the workers would result in a wonderful psychological encouragement and recovery. The situation cannot it seems continue as at present. (A-2)

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15 General Confederation of Italian Artisan Leagues - 30th July 1944

In a conversation with a PWB officer, Armando Marapodi, secretary of the Artisan Confederation, declared that for the moment the Confederation is not adhering to the General Confederation of Labor because it wants merely to defend the interests of its members and not meddle in politics. That is why, according to Marapodi, so many artisans are joining. He said that an average of 120 are joining daily. There are already 11,000 members, of whom 2,000 are barbers, 4,000 artisans in the clothing trade (tailors, dressmakers, modistes etc) and about 600 drivers of horse-drawn vehicles. It is a motley gathering. It includes a strong group of artists, painters and sculptors headed by the well-known artist, Prof. Vincenzo Irace. Last Saturday, in fact, an art show was opened in the premises of the Centenary Club (Piazza Colonna) to show the paintings and works of the pupils of Prof. Irace and other artists in the Confederation.

The Confederation is at present directed by a provisional committee of 6 or 7 members, including Prof. Irace, Luigi Stabili (shoemaker), Giulio Ruiz (Hatter), Alessandro Moschini (Barber), Dr. Giuseppe Venuti etc. The Confederation intends to hold elections as soon as possible, That is as soon as it can get permission to borrow a hall or cinema for the purpose. The Secretary in fact said that they felt this was necessary because the Committee had been self-elected.

In the meantime, Col. Poletti had shown interest in the Confederation and Premier Bonomi has sent a short letter, which was shown to the PWB officer and which ends with the following words: "I can assure you that the aspirations of the artisans are followed with interest by the government." The Secretary took the letter practically as a sign of recognition.

Marapodi said that the main work of the Confederation would be to set up co-operatives and it is hoped that it would be able to control the assignment of materials so rare.

Marapodi and Ruiz then gave the following Black Market prices:

Nails : 1,300 lire the kilo
Leather : 800 Lire the kilo
Packet of dye : 65 lire each (5 lire in 1943)
Thread : 25 lire for a 100 metre reel (normal price 2 lire)
Pair of Shoes (not leather) : 1400 - 1500 lire

In both persons, the reticence and distrust with regard to politics, now so widespread, was particularly noticeable. Admittedly, they were both middle-aged persons, but all they asked for was : work and peaceful living. They showed very little interest in the present political parties.

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F I N A N C E

16 The Rome Stock Exchange

Dott. Vaccaro, employee of a news agency, reported on the opening of Rome's Stock Exchange on 1 August 1944.

During the German occupation, there never was a complete closing of stock transactions; in fact, in spite of the heavy taxes imposed by the Fascist Republican government, holders of securities did a very active business with their stocks and bonds.

Sales were made chiefly through banks. However, since all Roman banks were notified of the heavy taxes imposed by the government, while only a few of the Neapolitan banks were served with an official notice of such taxes, Roman bankers used to send their own securities or the securities of their clients to Neapolitan banks, which operated sales and other transactions without applying any taxes.

The Allied occupation caused a complete closing of all stock exchanges. Since the Allied occupation, only very few sales have been operated. Sales have been made directly between private citizens with the assistance of a notary public who takes care of paying all taxes and dues.

It is generally felt that the Allied order prohibiting stock exchange transaction cannot prevent people from selling or buying securities by private sale, without the aid of any bank or broker. Sales of this kind however are not too frequent, because of the difficulty of finding a buyer or a seller without the aid and services of an official broker.

On August 1, 1944, the AMG allowed theopening of the stock exchange in Rome, with two conditions;

1) Only government bonds and debentures can be sold.
2) Sales can be made only on a cash basis.

The immediate result of the opening has been a slight increase in value of such securities. It is somehow felt that the Allied official recognition of transactions in such securities is a sign of a reborn prestige of the Italian treasury.

Of all Italian government securities only one is sold at premium, "Rendita" at 3½ per cent. Reason: it is the oldest issue on

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Of all Italian government securities only one is sold at premium, "Rendita" at 3½ per cent. Reason: it is the oldest issue on the market (issue: 1906), and there is a feeling that the future Italian government (after the Allies have departed) will honor first the oldest obligations.

With reference to government bonds, their price during the German occupation was considerably higher than it is now. The Allied occupation caused a drop. Since yesterday there is a slight rise.

There is a wiedspread discontent for the prohibition imposed by

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Allied authorities to open safe deposits in Roman banks. According to Vaccaro, during the German occupation everybody had free entry to the banks and safes, and this prohibition is very unfavorably commented. The Germans often threatened to seal all safes, but in fact, they never went to that extreme.

(Vaccaro thinks that the Germans never put into effect that provision because they knew that most people had already emptied their safes.)

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

17 The Power and Light Situation in Rome

The following information is supplied by an Italian collaborator with PWB at Rome (B-2).

Contrary to earlier reports some of the hydroelectric plants that supply power to the Rome region have either been saved or damaged to a limited extent. The connection of the undamaged ones to Rome and the completion of repairs to the damaged plants would undoubtedly do much to improve the general economy of Rome and Latium. Some few days ago the managers of the electric companies and kindred companies held a meeting in Rome, when it was stated that shortly the Cenrano plant (which had been reported flooded) will be connected with the Rome circuit, and that by the middle of August Subiaco and similar stations will also be connected. If this is so it may be assumed that the coal now consumed in producing thermic energy will be able to be switched to the generation of gas. If this gas were distributed to consumers for two or three hours a day it would help considerably to solve the problem of how to cook food. There should be enough energy to allow each consumer to use some 8 KW per month, corresponding to the use of two 50 watt lamps per family during 3 hours per day.

The serious problem of transportation and of supplying electric power to industries and small crafts remains unsolved. It is felt that if the repairs to the small plants are left to private firms, progress will be extremely slow, as the private concern has little sense of citizenship and also lacks the necessary tools, machinery and transportation.

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It is now thought that the main power station in Tivoli, which was blown up by the Germans, is in a better condition than was at first believed. The instrument hall is intact, and is being now used in joining up the two small extant stations belonging to the same companies at Tivoli. The forced feed pipes are intact; so are some of the transformers. Also some of the turbines and alternators are only slightly damaged so that new ones could be made out of several damaged ones. But if this work is left to the company it will take at least six months before any results are achieved.

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It remains to be seen if the Galletto plant is intact. Each of the machines in that station is probably capable of 35/40,000 KW. Nera Montoro can produce about 20/25,000 HP, while Subiaco not more than 4000. The Nera Montoro plant is reported slightly damaged.

The above figures are only approximate and have not been checked.

A Roman engineer suggested that it would help to solve the electricity problem if reserve turbines and other machinery, thought to be in Sardinia, were brought over to Rome.

18 Industrial Firms Compromised with the Germans

Many firms that did a lot of work for the Germans are now transferring their outfit and equipment to newly formed limited companies, having as their object the construction of civil and military works. Such is the case of the Impresa Casaluce, which was particularly connected with the Germans and their spoliations in Italy after the Armistice. This firm has now formed three subsidiary companies for the purpose of presenting a clean balance sheet to the Allies. (B-2)

19 Views on the Present Food Situation

An intellectual, a professor: The main trouble today is as much a psychological factor as anything else. For the past nine months we had been feeding ourselves on a great hope; the arrival of the Allies, which was a wonderful moral support. Now, though the conditions of life are much better thanks to the Allies, yet there is a widespread sense of disappointment and disillusionment. It is realized that conditions will not suddenly improve but that the struggle back to normalcy will be a long and uphill journey. (No mention of the biggest war in history, still going on). The Black Market was then very developed and any indispensable article could "easily" be acquired.

A Working Class Housewife: The regular distributions are not sufficient to meet present needs and the Black Market furnishes in small quantities nowadays? Even the fixed prices are too high. The bread, at first so white, is once again uneatable and the loaves of 4 etti are very difficult to divide up into three parts for the three meals of the day. Two 2 etti loaves are easier to divide. This is a small matter, but when bread is rationed every crumb counts and so it worries housewives.

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All these matters and particularly unemployment are reported to have caused a feeling of discontent. Source told PWB he himself saw writing on walls to this effect: "Down with the American", "We are hungry, hungry".

There is also a strong feeling current among Romans that all the evacuees brought into Rome should be allowed to leave once more. The belief is widespread that the Romans would profit thereby. (C-2)

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20 Increase in the Pasta Ration Falsely Reported

The papers "Il Tempo", "L'Italia Libera" and "Risorgimento Liberale" of the 28th July and "Voce Repubblicana" of the 29 July published a statement that the pasta ration would be increased to 250 grams weekly. This was not published in the "Corriere di Roma" and was in fact incorrect.

AGRICULTURE

21 Granai del Popolo in Sardinia

It is reported from Sardinia that grain is coming in at the rate of about 3000 quintals a day. This amount is regarded as normal at this stage and is increqsing.

It is not anticipated that the amount of grain brought in will correspond to what had been hoped. The goal is 400,000 quintals, and a figure about 30 per cent below this is likely to be reached. This would be about the same percentage as was brought in by the amassi. Even 400,000 quintals would be inadequate, as the normal consumption by non-producers is about two and a half times that amount.

The real motive in holding back is probably the uselessness of money, rather than the two reasons usually given: namely the price and the amount. The small producers, rather than large landowners, are liable to hold back their goods.

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APPENDIX I
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SURVEY OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS IN ROME AS AT 23 JULY, 1944

1. General Introduction.

The bulk of political activity in Rome has from the time of its efflorescence on July 25 been canalised in the work of the six parties which constituted the Roman Committee of National Liberation. Of these, some were more active than others and it is generally [illegible] during the nine months of the German occupation of Rome the two most energetic parties of resistance and combat were the Communist and, having regard to its size, the Party of Action. There were, however, in addition, other resistance movements controlled by a-political leaders (though they often contained political elements outside the six parties) who put the fight against the Nazis and Fascists above all political considerations, and who on full investigation may be found to have done as much in the struggle against the oppressors as was done by the resistance groups affiliated to any of the six parties. Such were the bands of the Centro Militare which were drawn from soldiers and officers of the Italian army and Carabinieri, and the bands under the direction of the Comando Superiore Partigiani of Dott. Carlo Andreoni, the Bande Moretti and the Movimento Communiste - some of whom were dissident Communists, while others carried the label without subscribing to the political doctrines implied by it - and a number of others. And lastly there were bands inspired by a definite political tendency which did not follow the six currents harboured in the Committee of National Liberation. Such independent political bands were those of the Catholic Communists, the Republicans and the Christian Socialists.

It is not possible as yet, nor is it necessary for the purpose of this survey, to establish/which of these many bands must go the palm for having carried on the greatest amount of partisan activity, the most raids, the highest number of Germans killed and so forth. [illegible] part and if it is thought that, having regard to their numbers, the results achieved were not extraordinary, two things must be remembered. A prevailing lack of arms, explosives and ammunition reduced the activity of many of these partisans to the mere game of bamboozling the Germans - forging passes, hiding suspects, preventing the destruction of important plant and material, hampering the efficiency of the Germans in offices and factories. This game was dangerous in itself - the penalty was death if you were caught at it - and taken all in all must have been a serious disadvantage to the

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More important from the political point of view than assessing the extent of the partisan resistance of any group, is to observe the effect which nine months of combined resistance to oppression has had on all of them. An Allied officer who has come from Naples to Rome,

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immediately has the impression of a greater understanding between people of different political viewpoints; there is less vituperation, less suspicion, less defamation. This fact is plainly established when one compares the party newspapers of Rome with those of Naples. Here the political discussion has so far been carried on with dignity and acumen; there it was no discussion but a brawl. Here if there is a polemic the contestants attribute the most honest motives to each other; there it was impossible to conceive of another man holding a different opinion except for the purpose of personal ambition or private gain. In Rome it has even happened that "Avanti", the Socialist paper, and the "Osservatore Romano", the Vatican organ, have quoted with approval their concurring opinion about the goums. The lion and the lamb have lain down together!

The feeling of solidarity which has been engendered among the six main parties by their united struggle and their common suffering can be kept alive in time of war by exploiting three factors in the present situation. The first is the coalition government, which the force of circumstances has brought into being, and which offers the ideal opportunity, for some time to come, for men of opposing political views to know and understand each other. The second is the presence of the common enemy - the German - on the soil of Italy. The third is the existence of the internal enemy - the Fascist - in all parts of liberated Italy. It is well known that where a nation has the will to react against the threat of danger from an enemy, that threat can be a powerful unifying factor. The same threat exists in Italy from the enemy without and the enemy within the gates, from German and Fascist alike. A policy in which the unity of Italian political thought and an indispensable measure of party tolerance is given due weight, would seek in every way possible to strengthen the coalition government, to help the Italians to wage war themselves against the Germans and to keep them unremittingly conscious of the need for rroting out Fascism from their midst.

Present needs have created a congeries of emotions, of sympathies, of understanding which the Italian character is not always capable of having. It will not surprise anyone who knows the Italians if, when the nexus of a common enemy, a national government and a universal struggle has ceased to bind the people together, this characteristic individualism, self-interest and love of intrigue should draw them fatally apart. Therefore these sympathies between parties, this understanding between man and man, should be encouraged and

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II. The Parties of the Committee of Liberation.

1. The Liberal Party.

Headquarters	:	89 Via Frattina, Roma.
Secretary of the Party:		Avv. Manlio Brosio.
Leaders	:	Count Carandini
		On. Alessandro Casati
		Avv. Leone Cattani
		Avv. Francesco Libonati
Newspaper	:	Il Risorgimento Liberale

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The national head of the party is Senator Benedetto Croce whose writings have done much to keep alive the ideas of liberty and liberalism in Fascist Italy. The part in fact never ceased to exist during the long night of the regime but it was not active for two reasons. It is a party of order, opposed to acts of violence and rebellion, and it is a party of intellectuals of the governing class who are the least likely people to carry on successfully an active underground resistance.

The party was immediately reconstituted after 25 July 1943 with the fusion of various clandestine groups of Liberal tendencies which had existed under Fascism and which found expression early in 1943 in the illegal newspaper "Ricostruzione". In May 1943 with the Liberals took part in the formation of the first National Committee of anti-Fascist parties which on the 9 September of the same year transformed itself into the Committee of National Liberation. During the German occupation of Rome a number of partisan bands were formed under the aegis of the party, that of Col. Silvestri being the most important. The newspaper "Risorgimento Liberale" which first appeared on 13 August continued to be published, somewhat sporadically and had reached its ninth issue on 5 May 1944 which was the last clandestine number. Liberals are proud of the fact that during the 45 days before the armistice their newspaper upheld the necessity for driving the Germans out of Italy willy-nilly while most of the parties were calling for an armistice.

During the period 1 May 1943 to 15 January 1944, the party issued eight political tracts on current problems entitled: Primi chiarimenti; Realtà; Lineamenti di una politica economica liberale; Per una federazione economica europea; Il problema della stampa quotidiana; Il problema istituzionale; Il problema del lavoro; Gli scambi internazionali, la nazionalizzazione delle imprese ed i piani economici.

The policy of the party, which is too well known to need elucidation, makes a special appeal to the intellectual upper and middle classes, and to elements of the artisan class. It is never likely to be a mass party though it has a limited following in the syndical field. The party is organised in communal sections and in provincial federations. In the Rome section the work of the party has been allotted as follows -

Publications Section under Rizzo

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underground resistance.

The party was immediately reconstituted after 25 July 1943 with the fusion of various clandestine groups of Liberal tendencies which had existed under Fascism and which found expression early in 1943 in the illegal newspaper "Ricostruzione". In May 1943 with the Liberals took part in the formation of the first National Committee of anti-Fascist parties which on the 9 September of the same year transformed itself into the Committee of National Liberation. During the German occupation of Rome a number of partisan bands were formed under the aegis of the party, that of Col. Silvestri being the most important. The newspaper "Risorgimento Liberale" which first appeared on 13 August continued to be published, somewhat sporadically and had reached its ninth issue on 5 May 1944 which was the last clandestine number. Liberals are proud of the fact that during the 45 days before the armistice their newspaper upheld the necessity for driving the Germans out of Italy willy-nilly while most of the parties were calling for an armistice.

During the period 1 May 1943 to 15 January 1944, the party issued eight political tracts on current problems entitled: Primi chiarimenti; Realtà; Lineamenti di una politica economica liberale; Per una federazione economica europea; Il problema della stampa quotidiana; Il problema istituzionale; Il problema del lavoro; Gli scambi internazionali, la nazionalizzazione delle imprese ed i piani economici.

The policy of the party, which is too well known to need elucidation, makes a special appeal to the intellectual upper and middle classes, and to elements of the artisan class. It is never likely to be a mass party though it has a limited following in the syndical field. The party is organised in command sections and in provincial federations. In the Rome section the work of the party has been allotted as follows -

Publications Section	under	Rizzo
Party Discipline	"	Mezzocchi
Propaganda	"	Carli
Welfare	"	Sanotti Bianchi
German Occupied Italy	"	Lucatelli

The Roman Committee of the party is receiving numerous applications for membership. So far about 5,000 have been granted.

A student organisation called "Unione Goliardica per la Libertà" was started in Rome during the clandestine period and is now very active. There is also a study group for political and economic questions. Meetings are held on Saturdays at the headquarters. The party, however, appears to be less active in the matter of holding meetings than the other parties of the Committee of Liberation.

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"Risorgimento Liberale" is a newspaper which maintains a high intellectual and moral level. The chief writers in it are Lupinacci, Croce, Ferrara and Pepe.

2. Christian Democrat Party.

Headquarters: Piazza del Gesù.
There is no secretary but a Giunta which directs the party.
Leaders : On. De Gasperi.
Giovanni Gronchi
Umberto Tupini
Achille Grandi
Avv. Mario Scelba

Newspaper : Il Popolo (Authorised circulation: 32,000
Estimated free circulation: 32,000)

Like the Liberal Party, the Christian Democrats growing out of the old Partito Popolare of Don Sturzo continued in a subdued ~~way~~ to exist as a movement even under Fascism, but their activity consisted more in a meeting of true minds than in any combatant underground resistance. They however collaborated in the publication of the clandestine paper "Ricostruzione" in the first half of 1943, which expressed the opinions of Liberals, Christian Democrats and Labour Democrats. Soon after the beginning of the war they joined with the Liberals abd Labour Democrats to form the Front of the United Democracies. They took part in the formation of the first anti-Fascist National Committee in Rome in May 1943 and the party was constituted after the 25 July. During the nine months of the German occupation of Rome the party carried on a fairly energetic underground activity, publishing a newspaper "Il Popolo" and pamphlets entitled "Idee e Battaglie", and having partisan bands working under the control of the Committee of Liberation.

The Party has a large following among the masses, especially the peasants and it is also strong in Rome. Active propaganda is done among the youth through "Gruppi Giovanili della Democrazia Cristiana". It is reported that the majority of older members of the party are monarchists, whilst most of the younger ones are not. The Christian Democrat Party, though representing currents of opinion which tend to both left and right and though not so united

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The policy of the party with regard to current problems was outlined in a speech by its leader De Gasperi in Rome on the 24 July 1944. He would not pronounce any definite condemnation of the monarchy (though many of his audience cried "Viva la Repubblica") because he said that question must be decided by the whole people. He described his preference for the type of liberal commune as the basic structure of the state rather than the factory council propounded by the Communists. He made a special plea for a sense of responsability in politics. The state was like a pyramid; at the top might be a king or a president, but what really counted was the quality of the people, the broad base. He drew attention to the

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dangers of state oppression which were inherent in Communism, while recognising the tremendous achievements of the Russian nation and hoping that the presence of Togliatti in Italy would spare in this country the errors and fruitless experiences which were discovered in the Russian system. He ended by underlining the religious foundation of the Christian Democrat policy which is founded on the moral and material forces of Christian charity.

The newspaper "Il Popolo" maintains a high standard of journalism and often contains articles by its editor, Guido Gonella, who is a brilliant and sagacious writer.+++

3. Democrazia del Lavoro

Headquarters: Piazza Augusto Imperatore 32.
Leaders of this party include the following notable personalities: On. Bartolomeo Ruini
On. Giovanni Persico
Dante Veroni
On. Guarino Amelio
On. Giuseppe Scarabono
On. Antonio Manes
Eucardio Momigliano
General Secretary : Mario Cevolotto
Newspaper :Ricostruzione (Circulation: 25,000)

The party came into being in 1919. It fought Fascism until 1924 when Mussolini ordered all parties to be dissolved and open opposition became impossible. It printed a clandestine sheet "Ricostruzione" which is now a regular daily.

The party has drawn new vitality from the fusion of various democratic currents originating in the professional and intellectual classes. These minor independent parties were: Socialdemocratico Italiano, Progressista del Lavoro, Partito del Lavoro. The Partito Laburista Italiano, founded after September 8, 1943, has applied for a merger with the Partito Democratico del Lavoro, by reason of the similarity of its policy with that of the said party. Negotiations are now pending.

The party claims to follow Mazzinian traditions, and hopes to develop a programme of moral and educational reconstruction. The

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The party claims to follow Mazzinian traditions, and hopes to develop a programme of moral and educational reconstruction. The party programme is social-reformist. The younger members are organised in a youth group. Present membership is 5,000, and there is a long list of applicant members waiting to be admitted. It has an active cultural centre and regional sections are being organised.

"Ricostruzione" is a serious paper and very well liked by the public. The Allies set the circulation at 25,000 but the editors feel certain that without this restriction that figure would be vastly exceeded.

+++ Giunta Esecutiva (Christian Democrat Party)

Avv. Ercole Chiri	Giulio Pastore
Prof. Guido Gonelli	Avv. Mario Scelba
Rag. Piercarlo Restagno	Giorgio Tupini

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4. Party of Action.

Headquarters : Via Sistina 91.
Newspaper : Italia Libera .
(22 numbers published in the clandestine period.
Editor: Carlo Muscetta.
Present circulation: 28,000)

With the exception of the Communist Party, the Party of Action was during the Fascist regime the most active and most inspired anti-Fascist movement. But unlike the Communist movement, it always represented the intellectual more individualistic section of anti-Fascism - a characteristic which was most effective and forceful in a concentrated underground movement. Today, however, in the open and expanding organisation of the party, this factor appears to be a disadvantage: the numerous distinctive personalities at its head - Alberto Cianca, Riccardo Bauer, Emilio Lussu, Alberto [illegible], Ugo La Malfa - to mention only the chief, cannot give it the compactness and the specific programme of the Communist or Catholic parties. Its hybrid socialist-reformist aims, its violent anti-monarchist and epuration campaigns have alienated it from Catholic, Liberal or Labour (Democrazia del Lavoro) sympathies (ref. article of 17th July in "L'Opinione", independent political weekly). On the other side of the scale, though here in Rome the severe German occupation and greater political consciousness had brought all parties together in closer collaboration than in Naples, yet the Socialists and Communists have - at least provisionally - excluded the Party of Action from the Directorate of Labour (the Italian General Confederation of Labour) because it is a bourgeois party, not a party of the "masses".

Riccardo Bauer, militant representative of the very strong party organisations in Northern Italy, is the head of the Party's military committee in Rome, which, together with its Communist and Socialist equivalents, directed patriot activity in the city of Rome and gave orders to patriot bands operating round about. The Party of Action bands controlled the band in the "Castelli Romani" region, the band in the Civita-Castellano region and the band in the Turrita-Tiberina area, up the Tiber. The committee consists of six members - Prof. Riccardo Bauer, Dott. Francesco Fancello, Avv. Emilio Lussu, Avv. Oronzo Reale, Prof. Manlio Rossi-Doria and Dott. Ugo La Malfa, who usually presides. The secretary is Prof. Bruno Visentini.

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In the larger Consultative Council of twenty-one members, there figure Prof. Guido De Ruggiero, now Minister of Public Instruction, Avv. Stefano Siglienti, now Minister of Finance, Avv. Sergio Fenoaltea, Under Secretary to the Presidency of the Council, Prof. Luigi Salvatorelli, Dott. Aldo Garosci and Dott. Calogero, all well known writers and scholars.

The local party has eight branches in Rome and does active propaganda through its paper "Italia Libera" and through various pamphlets which it has published during the clandestine period and since the Allied occupation.

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Clandestine publications.
as follows: - The Party of Action and Socialism (Carlo Bandi)
What is the Party of Action (Federico Comandini)
Panorama of Free Italy (")
The Reconstruction of the State (Emilio Lussu)
The Party of Action in its methods and aims (Francesco Fancello)
For the Rebirth of Italy (Anonymous)
Brief History of Five Months (")
Publications since 4th June.
Profile of Giacomo Matteotti (Piero Gobetti)

The party has besides organised a Youth Federation, which has study, sports and art groups, and so far numbers about 2,000 members, including all its eleven branches in the city.

In a practical sense the party appears to exercise most influence through its personalities in the government - Cianca, De Ruggiero, Fenoaltea, but in a wider political sense its intellectual force, its energetic and democratic spirit, is the most important contribution.

5. Socialist Party.

Headquarters : Via Gregoriana 21.
Secretary : Pietro Nenni.
Directive Council: Ing. Romita
Oreste Lizzadri (Longobardi)
Giuseppe Saragat (Minister without Portfolio
Ing. Emilio Canevari (Under-Secretary for the Interior)
Ing. Molinari
Avv. Olindo Vernocchi
Prof. Giulio Vassalli
Avv. Vittore Bonfigli (Assessor to the Comune of Rome)
Dott. Mario Zagari
Avv. Mancinelli
Matteo Matteotti (son of the martyr)

Newspaper : Avanti (Circulation: 42,000)

Under the fine leadership of Pietro Nenni, the Socialist Party contributed as much as the Communists to the fight against the Germans

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	and aims	(Francesco Fancello)
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Under the fine leadership of Pietro Nenni, the Socialist Party contributed as much as the Communists to the fight against the Germans in Rome. Indeed the "solidarity" in action of the two proletarian parties was so close both in Rome and Naples that it seemed as though the much bruited fusion of the two parties might be effected. But in the more experienced political circles of the capital, the more objective attitude of the Socialists towards Russia and Soviet policy, the somewhat more democratic though no less socialist mentality and methods, and the strength of Nenni's movement were considered to justify the Socialist Party standing on its own legs. Pietro Nenni has in fact been editing the Socialist organ "Avanti" since the time of the German occupation; he is just publishing his fiftieth number. The paper is claimed to be the most widely read political paper in Rome.

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The party has forty branches in the city. There are about 11,000 prospective members of the party in Rome, but membership cards have not yet been distributed. The Party has set up fourteen committees which, as a government party, it needs for consultation and backing. These include the labour, press, administration, cultural, insurance, juridical, economic and technical, agricultural, reconstruction and socialisation, political studies, and investigation (probiviri) committees, and the military committee which now only recruits patriot volunteers but worked under the orders of the Military Giunta of the six parties during the period of the German occupation and helped organise patriot resistance. It is headed by Sig. Giuseppe Gracova.

The Socialist Youth Federation has been and is very active. In the clandestine period it published a pamphlet called"the ABC of Socialism", and on the 1st, 3rd and 15th May it issued manifestoes and held brief public meetings (the Germans did not interfere). It has published three numbers of its paper "Rivoluzione Socialista" as supplements to the party paper "Avanti". It runs courses in political history, economics, Marxism. It also holds weekly meetings and lectures. It has between 2,500 and 3,000 members, who are workers, and a branch attached to every party branch. It has a central committee of three people, headed by Matteo Matteotti, who is also a member of the party Directive Council. It is to be noticed that this youth organisation is strictly dependent on the party, unlike the Party of Action youth organisation which is more autonomous.

The propaganda of the Socialist Party is less active than that of the Communist Party, but it has published two pamphlets: "Bruno Buozzi" by Pietro Nenni and "Socialismo e Libertà" by Giuseppe Saragat.

In the field of labour, the main representative on the triple secretariat of the Italian General Confederation of Labour is Lizzadri. He collaborates closely in this field with the Communists.

As a whole, it must be said that the Socialist Party has not the organisation and methodic activity of the Communist Party, but in its quality of a half-way house between the Communists and the Party of Action (distinctly closer to the Communists) it serves a very useful purpose, as it has a balancing effect on the politics of the extreme left.

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6. Communist Party.

Headquarters	: Via 4 Novembre 149.
General Secretary	: Palmiro Togliatti.
Vice-Secretary	: Mauro Scoccimarro.
Leaders	: Giuseppe di Vittorio Girolamo Li Causi Carlo Negarville Agostino Novella Eugenio Reale Velio Spano
Newspaper	: Unità (Estimated circulation: 46,000)

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The Communist Party, more actively than any of the other Italian political parties, carried on the underground fight against Fascism during the years of oppression. It seems to have kept some kind of an organisation going; its members continued to circulate anti-Fascist propaganda. Many suffered persecution. During the war period the Communists became more active and it appeared to Allied observers who first entered Italy that they were the best organised and most energetic among the parties. During the period of the German occupation of Rome, the party had its own bands which carried out numerous agressive exploits against the Germans, the most celebrated of which was the coup of Via Rasella, organised by the now famous Bentivegna and Calamandrei, when thirty-two Germans were killed. "Unità" was published clandestinely, as well as many leaflets and pamphlets.

Since the arrival of the Allies, the party has been very busy reorganising its sections in Rome, of which there are twenty-four. Much work is also being done among young people and feminine groups are being formed.

In numbers the party is said to be less strong in Rome than the Socialists or the Christian Democrats. The policy of the party is at present emphatically democratic and patriotic. In a speech in Rome on the 9 July, 1944, on a platform adorned with the Italian tricolour and the red flag of the Communist Party, Togliatti stressed the need for unity of all the parties in Italy to fight the war and assist in the rebirth of the nation. In fact the party leaders have shown great understanding for other political viewpoints, in particular that of the Catholic element, in all their public utterances.

There is a strong group of young Communist intellectuals of considerable merit in Rome, among which the names of Alicata the literary critic, Guttoso the painter and Visconti the film director are well known.

The newspaper "Unità" is edited by Velio Spano (who used the pseudonym Tedeschi at one time) and is on the whole well written and interesting.

Other Parties.

Italian Republican Party.

Headquarters : Via Ezio 12.

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(d) Other Parties.

Italian Republican Party.

Headquarters : Via Ezio 12.
Leaders : On. Avv. Giovanni Conti
Avv. C. Macrelli
Avv. Ottorino Petroni
Ing. Giorgio di Ricco
Dott. Franco Franchini
Dott. Giovanni Amadori
Giovanni Pasqualini
Giorgio Braccialarga
General Secr.: Ugo Ronchi
Newspaper : La Voce Repubblicana (Circulation:23,000)

("La Voce Repubblicana" is very popular. Circulation was restricted by the Allied authorities to 23,000 as against 80,000 applied for.)

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The party is well organised and flourishing in all parts of Italy, particularly in the south and in Sicily and Sardinia, since contacts with these regions have been reestabbished. Newspapers are published also in Naples, Catanzaro and Locri.

The Rome section is sub-divided into fifteen regional sections to take care of the members in excess of the number prescribed by the statute. Present membership is 3,500; many applications are under consideration. Rules for admittance are rigorous with respect to applicants' moral and political character.

Besides the fifteen regional sections, there are fifteen youth centres, with an aggregate membership of 2,400, fifteen womens centres, with an aggregate membership of 840, a student group, membership 500, and various Social Action groups whose members are drawn from the working classes and classified according to trade.

The party programme is based on Mazzinian tradition and on the ideals of the Risorgimento. The main object is "a new republican Italy built out of its own ruins". But first "the remaining vestiges of feudalism and social and political barbarism must be eradicated". It asks the Allied that the Italians be permitted to fight for the cause of world freedom and justice, but recognises that the work of internal political rehabilitation is incumbent upon the people.

Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro.

Headquarters : Via Mario de' Fiori 21.
Leaders : Attilio Busacca, President.
Serafino Cesari, Political Secretary.
Filippo Filippelli, Administrator.
Newspaper : "L'Italia Repubblicana" is the name by which the party intends to call its newspaper. Only one issue has come out so far. The party has applied for permission to print this paper (circulation 10,000) and is awaiting the decision of the Allied authorities

No membership census has been taken and the number of members adhering to the Rome section is not known. The party is organised on a national scale. The Rome section comprises a Youth Federation which is also part of the Federazione Giovanile Laziale.

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Besides the republican form of government, the party programme includes a social plan in accordance with Marxist theories, as a part of its name, 'del Lavoro' implies. In fact the social aims of the programme are more Communist than Socialist, inasmuch as they endorse: limited ownership, state control of public services, absolute equality of all citizens, etc.

With regard to present and future relations with other parties, the Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro intends to help organise a federation of all parties whose political policy is a republican form of government with a social order following the lines of Marxist teachings.

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Monarchist parties.

Monarchist tendencies, like all others, express themselves most effectively through the channel of a party or parties. However, there are some groups or leaders not organised into proper parties, but which champion the cause of the monarchy.

There is a group of leaders generally looked upon as "manoeuvrers" (ex-parlamentari) who, because they do not fit into any of the other parties, have rallied around the monarchists. These comprise: Italian Catholic Centre, Partito Agrario, and the Massoneria.

There is still another group composed of Monarchist Catholics who call themselves Political Crusaders of the Sacred Heart of Christ the King, and not organised into a proper party.

There are two all-out monarchist parties: the Partito della Democrazia Italiana, and the Partito Monarchico, the latter only in its early stages.

Three of the parties represented in the National Committee of Liberation have not professed their preference, but would not object either to a monarchy or a republic, provided it was established on a democratic, progressive basis. These are: the Liberal Party, the Christian Democrat Party and the Democrazia del Lavoro (for description see these headings).

It is safe to say that the officers of the High Command and the high ranking officers of the regular army are all out and out monarchists. In the regular army alone there are six hundred generals. Moreover, a vast number of officers in the reserve army also want a monarchy.

The opposition protest that the ideology of these officers is reactionary. However, there can be no question as to the sincerity of their belief that the tradition of their class must be preserved for the good of the country.

La Democrazia Italiana.

Headquarters : Piazza Montenterio 121.
Directive Council: Baron Enzo Selvaggi (acting secretary)
Marchese Lucifero
Avv. Guidoni Parelli
Marchese Gerelli

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La Democrazia Italiana.

Headquarters : Piazza Montecitorio 121.
Directive Council: Baron Enzo Selvaggi (acting secretary)
Marchese Lucifero
Avv. Guidoni Perelli
Marchese Gerelli
Dott. Toddei

Baron Enzo Selvaggi has been the leader of this party since it was founded in January 1944. He studied at Princetown University, has lived in the United States and claims to be a suitable interpreter of real democracy in Italy, where this word has been forgotten for the last twenty years.

Newspaper . : L'Italia Nuova (Circulation: 20,000)

The Party, though monarchic, professes no attachment to King Victor Emmanuel III. It aims to establish in Italy a democracy fashioned after the Anglo-American democracies. It favours freedom of private enterprise, with special support for individual industries,

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and international collaboration. It considers necessary the breaking up of big estates (latifondi).

This party critisizes the parties of the National Committee of Liberation, alleging that they are a "resurrection of the ideas and policies which paved the way to Fascism".

Membership is claimed to be 20,000; membership cards have been issued. There are groups outside Rome: Naples, Littoria and Pescarali. Ex-Senator De Nicola is said to collaborate with the party. Filippo de Cronet, Placido Martini and Carlo Zaccagni, three of the 320 victims of the massacre of March 23rd in Via Ardeatina, were members of this party.

Centro Cattolico Italiano.

Headquarters : Via Giuseppe Avezzana 51.
Leaders : Conte Paolo Pietro.
Avv. Alberto Sebastiani
Avv. Giovanni Silvestrelli
Newspaper : Application has been made but not granted.

The Centro Cattolico Italiano, formerly called the Centro Politico Italiano was founded in December 1943 to promote the frank and decided profession of the Catholic faith; support for a constitutional monarchy; the attainment of social justice inspired by Christian charity; an attitude of calm in judging men or institutions or people. The Centro can hardly be called a party, for it has no definite organisation and no political programme beyond what is outlined above. Adherents do not number more than a few hundred though sympathisers may run into several thousand. The work of the movement is one of moral re-education which is to be carried out by publications and by personal influence and example.

During the German occupation of Rome, seven numbers of the clandestine paper "Alleanza Italiana" were circulated.

Although the members of the movement are decidedly monarchical they do not as a whole express a preference for King Victor Emmanuel, and feel that he should remain in retirement. Avv. Sebastiani, one of the leaders, declared that if the republic were voted by legal means, members of the Centro would accept it loyally.

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Movimento Communista.

Headquarters : Via Sabelli (S. Lorenzo)
Leaders : Lett. Moretti
Avv. De Luca
Avv. Riso
Palmiero
Cretara
(above executive committee was elected on 7.7.44.)
Newspaper : Bandiera Rossa (no longer in circulation)

The movement was founded in Fascist days by Avv. De Luca from the remnants of a Communist group called the "Scintilla", most of whose members were arrested. It began to flourish in the time of the partisan bands formed after 8 September, 1943. The bands organised by

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De Luca amalgamated with those of Dott. Moretti (originally called the bands of Via Merguta) and in time all these bands took on the name of the Movimento Communista, though by no means all the members were Communists. A clandestine paper "Bandiera Rossa was published.

On the entry of the Allies into Rome, we find the two leaders of the Movimento Communista in evidence, Pece and Sbardella, wh have acquired a somewhat unsavoury reputation as opportunists and dishonest men. Pece was earlier expelled from the official Communist Party and both he and Sbardella have now been ousted from the Movimento Communista. Dott. Moretti, the present leader, seems to be a moderating influence, but on the whole the movement is reputed to be gathering in malcontents and extremists, and those people naturally tending to the left for whom the politics of the official Communist Party are too orderly.

It is certain that the Communist Party is making a great effort to attract the more responsible elements of the Movimento Communista into the party. Dott. Moretti declares that this process of persuasion is being carried on by other parties also, and specifically by the monarchists, who realise that the large number of partisans who form part of the Movimento Communista, a young and tomorrow perhaps an influential section of the population, are a prize worth having in any party.

It is reported that in the San Lorenzo district of Rome, which has always been one of the least orderly zones of the city, there is a large following of the Movimento Communista.

It would seem that the importance of the movement, which politically speaking is not strong, will vary with the amount of poverty and discontent in the land and the extremism which is likely to follow from these conditions.

Socialist Revolutionary Party.

Headquarters : Via Nazionale 230.
Leaders : Avv. Rocco d'Ambra (Naples)
Avv. Silvio Romano
Giudice Alfonso Albano (Secretary of the Committee)
Dott. Giovanni Perillo

The party was founded in November, 1940. It attracted gathered a number of dissidents from among the left-wing groups who were dissatisfied with the policy of the parties of the Committee of National

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The party was founded in November, 1940. It soon gathered a number of dissidents from among the left-wing groups who were dissatisfied with the policy of the parties of the Committee of National Liberation. In Naples the paper "Bandiera Rossa" was published without Allied authorisation and attained a fair circulation. It was violent in tone and wavered between marxist and bourgeois extremism.

Towards the end of June, Avv. d'Ambra came to Rome to start organising the party here. So far there have not been many members inscribed. A move by two discredited members of the Movimento Comunista, Sbardella and Pace, to join forces with the Socialist Revolutionary Party is not looked upon with enthusiasm by Avv. Silvio Romano, head of the Party in Rome.

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It is possible that the Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario will gather up in Rome as in Naples discontented elements which incline to extremism. At the moment it seems to have little importance. No newspaper has yet been authorised or is being circulated.

Partito di Unione Proletaria.

Headquarters : Via dei Gracchi 291.
General Secretary: Dott. Salvarezza.
There is a Central Committee consisting of 5 people.
Newspaper : Unione Proletaria (published during the clandestine period and during the first days of the liberation, whose circulation was said to be 45,000. Not authorised at present, though they claim it would sell 70,000, obviously an exaggerated figure.)

The party was founded in Paris in 1936 by Umberto Salvarezza but remained very small until after the 9 September, 1943, when its ranks were joined by many young people. Present membership is about 8,000.

During the clandestine period bands were formed under the name of the "Gruppo Romagnoli", under the command of Gen. Vannetti and Luigi Sabatini. They carried out sabotage, anti-German and anti-Fascist propaganda and helped political refugees and Anglo-American prisoners.

Today the party is attempting to form a united block of all left parties, and claims to have gathered together about twenty up to date. Their attitude towards the Allied Government is a neutral one; they are keeping in the background. Although they are socialists, they do not find themselves in agreement with either the Socialist or the Communist party. They claim to have taken the best part of the programmes of these latter to form that of their own party.

Partito dei Contadini Italiani.

Headquarters : Via Palermo 36.
Secretary : F. Castellano.
Leaders : Prof. Perroni.

The party was founded in 1922 and took root in the Northern provinces. It was reconstituted in Rome on 30 July, 1943, and began to

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The party was founded in 1922 and took root in the Northern provinces. It was reconstituted in Rome on 30 July, 1943, and began to organise groups in Tuscany and the Abruzzi as well as in the North. It is claimed that the party is of a democratic, anti-Fascist nature, conservative but not unprogressive. It is now directed by a provisional Central Committee of seventeen, most of whom are at present across the line. The brunt of the work, such as it is, therefore falls upon the secretary who says that he has been empowered by the Central Committee to take all decisions.

An undated leaflet published in Rome after the entry of the Allies brings the party to the notice of the public. It indicates that the main preoccupation of the party is to safeguard the rights and interests of the peasant class, to bring about the transfer of land to the peasants by legal means, to reduce the innumerable and useless taxes which weigh upon agricultural work and production, to increase the number of technical-agrarian schools.

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Partito Progressista Italiano.

Headquarters : Via Appia Nuova 151.
Leaders : Juan Gatti
Comm. Lolli
General Sampelli
Prof. Umberto Monaco
Newspaper : "Il Progresso" (Only two copies were issued after 5 June. The paper did not obtain Allied authorisation and consequently stopped.)

The party is of no practical importance. It has a branch called the Partito Progressista Sammarinese headed by the Gran. Uff. Ettore Stacchini, whose Rome headquarters are at Via Milano 52. This branch of the party is reported to be carrying on some clandestine activity in the vicinity of San Marino. The Partito Progressista Italiano has since the end of June been collaborating with the Partito Democratico del Lavoro.

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SECRET APPENDIX I

REACTIONS TO PROPAGANDA

RADIO

A Reply to the Radio Questionnaire:

Questionnaire

1) Which Allied radio stations could you pick up in Rome during the four months preceding the 4th June, 1944? (BBC, Bari, Naples, Palermo, Tunis, Algiers, United States?)
2) Which stations did you usually listen to?
3) What were the wavelengthsof these stations?
4) What were their broadcasting hours?
5) Which programmes did you prefer?
6) Whivh "special commentaries" and commentators did you prefer AFTER THE FALL OF MUSSOLINI?
7) Did you pick up the "Italia Combatte" programme, and when?
8) From which stations or station did you pick up "Italia Combatte" and over what wavelengths?
9) What did you like best in the "Italia Combatte" programme?
10) What do you think of "La Voce dell'America"?
11) Which Axis station did you usually listen to?
12) Were the various broadcasts much jammed? Which were most so?

Reply from a Schoolmaster:

1) BBC, Bari, Naples, Palermo, Tunis, Algiers.
2) Usually BBC and Tunis.
3) BBC over short wave, 41 metres.
4) At 14:30, 20:30 and 22:30 hours.
5) "La Voce di Londra."
6) Commentaries of Candidus, Calosso, the Man in the Street, and Stevens.
7) At 17:30 and 23:30 over the BBC and over Radio Anzio (Vth Army)
8) " " " " "
9) News bulletins and "Spie al Muro!"
10) The "Voce dell'America" is rather short. It gives news of the war against Japan which is of less interest to us. I like listening to La Guardia, though he does talk rather like Oliver Hardy.
11) None. I had had enough lies in twenty years.
12) The most jammed stations were Bari, and sometimes the BBC over short-wave.

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Reactions to Radio

A bank clerk, 42 years old, when asked which station he listened to before the 4th June, replied London, Bari and Algiers, and that his favorite commentator during this period was Candidus. On Radio Bari, he preferred the transmission of Italia Combatte to those of others. It was difficult to hear it at 23 hours but he could hear it fairly easily in the morning retransmission. He said the most jammed station during that period was Bari, especially during the month of January. He complained that Radio Rome did not give suf-

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ficient news about Liberated Italy, so much so that he said that in order to hear more news many of his friends listened to BBC.

A typist, 24 years old, non-political, when asked which stations she could listen to in Rome before June 4th replied London, Tunis, Algiers, Bari and the Voice of America, and that of these she preferred BBC, Bari and Voice of America. However she could only hear Bari at 19 and 23 hours and London was easiest to listen to at 20:30. Her favorite commentator was Fiorello LaGuardia.

When a young man, 18 years old, Middle class, student, belonging to no party, was questioned as to his reactions to the radio he replied that before the 4th June he could listen most easily to London, Tunis, Algiers and Bari. Of these stations he preferred London and Bari. London he could listen to between 19 and 21 hours and Bari from 23 to 24 hours. He criticized BBC for sometimes giving exaggerated news of strikes or riots in Rome which had not taken place. Of the various programs he preferred Italia Combatte and of Italia Combatte he preferred the denunciations of Fascists and names of spies, activities of patriots and instructions for sabotage. Bari was very much jammed; BBC was easier to hear. He said that he would rather listen to BBC now than Radio Rome because the news was more up to date. He also criticized the announcers on Radio Rome for their pronunciation of foreign names. He also thought that there was too little news from liberated Italy.

Radio in Naples

In the city of Naples on 1st January last there were 60,000 registered sets, of which 20 o/o were unrepairable because of lack of spare parts. There are many who have sets which have not been registered. The most popular Italian programme is "Italia Combatte". The Rome station is very hard to hear except on really good sets. Of the foreign broadcasts the most popular is the BBC and more especially the commentaries by Col. Stevens and Candidus. The Voice of America is considered less impressive, because it repeats the substance what has already been said by BBC. The comments by Sig.Vardi are difficult to hear because of atmospherics.

REACTIONS TO PUBLICATIONS

PWB has recently opened the Documentation Center at Cagliari which attracts considerable attention.

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It is reported from Bari that the publication "La Battaglia dell'Africa" has met with considerable favor particularly among the intellectual class. It is considered well written and well produced.

Two new newspapers have been published recently in Central Italy, the Corriere delle Marche, which is published twice weekly at Macerata and the Corriere di Perugia which is published weekly at Perugia and is the organ of the Committee of Liberation.

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Naples Press

The naples daily "Risorgimento" is being criticized on the grounds that it does not have interesting leading articles. It is considered by many to be too dispassionate and toolimpersonal. This is scarcely surprising as most Italian papers are full of polemics. Among the political weeklies the "Bandiera Rossa", the organ of the Partito Rivoluzionario Italiano, is said to sell 80,000 conies. Its success is due to the fact that as it is an opposition paper its articles are highly critical, and secondly as it is not censored it publishes "startling revelations" concerning the alleged intrigues in government circles. The "Unità", Communist organ, has a circulation of about 35,000. This newspaper is considered interesting by the general public because it is a government medium and because of this it has no criticism to make. The "Giorno", edited by Paolo Scarfoglio, former editor of the Mattino, is a demoliberal weekly, which has but few readers. (B-3)

PUBLIC OPINION

A PWB officer writes the following report from Naples:

The main preoccupation this week of the Neapolitans and indeed throughout the whole country, is the Grain campaign. It is generally believed that in November the Allies will reduce their contributions of food, and that the entire population will then starve as the production of wheat even in peacetime was insufficient to supply the needs of the country. At the present moment they feel their fears are even more justified because of the vast areas which they have been unable to cultivate owing to the bombardments, shortage of labour and transport, and other things essential to agriculture.

In the Salerno district competent Italian observers declare that the controlled price of 1000 lire for a quintal of grain is a fair price. But there are many reasons why the peasants will not hand over their grain to the pools. Firstly they have no confidence in the value of the currency and its purchasing power in the future. Secondly they wish to retain their grain to provide food for themselves in an uncertain future and to pay their workers who are also becoming increasingly unwilling to accept payment in currency. Thirdly they have no faith whatsoever in the Consorzi Agrari (Agricultural Cooperative Societies under Government auspices) whose of-

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Referring to the Fascists many people say that some of the most notorious supporters of the Regime are still at large and enjoying their ill-gotten gains. Many of them are said to be on very intim-

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ate terms with Allied officers whom they entertain in their homes, and it is suggested that these Fascists are being protected by their Allied friends who do not realize that their anti-Fascist declarations are insincere and merely a subterfuge for their nefarious activities. It is difficult of course to prove these allegations, since nearly everyone who held any official position in Italy had to belong to the Fascist movement in order to keep his job. However, be that as it may, these rumors are causing considerable anxiety at the present moment.

Bonomi's speech to the functionaries of the State has been criticized in certain quarters in Naples, especially his assertion that "it was necessary to return to the methods and systems of the old Liberal Democratic regime." This is regarded by many as a retrograde step, all the more so as they maintain a real liberal democracy has never existed in Italy. On the other hand his argument in favor of the present six Party Government has met with approval.

Neapolitan comments on the decisions of the latest ministerial council:

a) The proposed nomination of Sen. Della Torretta as president of the Senate is received with indifference by the apolitical, and indignation by the left-wing. The latter remember the subservience of the Senate to Fascism and do not desire its revival.

b) Great enthusiasm for the formal recognition of the Italian Patriots as regular soldiers;

c) The decision to devolve all funds and holdings of Fascist source to the State arouses very favorable comment.

Anxiety in Naples as to Armistice conditions:

Anxiety is spreading as to the terms the Allies will impose. Almost a year has passed, but the Armistice terms remain secret, and fear is growing that they must be extremely severe since the Allies do not want to communicate them, and since officially no announcement of any change in the Allies' attitude toward Italy has yet been made. Much interest is being shown in the articles that Nenni is publishing on this subject in the "Avanti" in Rome.

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APPENDIX III

CONDITIONS IN TUSCANY

1) AREZZO

a) Economic The food supply was stated to have been 'very good' before the Germans came. These first arrived in September of last year, and the senior German officer was a Major Pfeifer who seems to have behaved himself. There were not many troops in the town; what there were, were mainly base troops or members of the TODT organization. The food situation continued to be favourable until the fall of Rome when more German troops arrived, apparently on foot and in small groups at first, later followed by troops in lorries. However they passed through, and whatever system of locomotion they employed, they all indulged in the characteristically thorough looting inevitably employed by the German Army in retreat. The well-worn phrase 'I tesdeschi hanno rubati tutto' if not true here is not true anywhere. What the Germans did not steal seems to have been fancied by some light-fingered, strong-armed and unscrupulous Italians. There wasn't much left for the British, Indian and New Zealand troops who subsequently polished off a roughly finished job.

Cattle were requisitioned, but this requisition seems to have been done in a regular manner, and the cattle paid for. But this was not the case with cars. This factor influenced the worsening of the food situation, for it was impossible after the loss of the transport to replace the food taken away by the Germans.

The present situation is that much depends on the gathering of the present good harvest. This is a bumper year, and everywhere is expected a bumper crop, so that a surplus, of unestimated magnitude, is expected. There is a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables in the countryside, including much fruit, which is so plentiful on the trees as to have completely satisfied the 4 Ind. Div. and left a lot over for other people. As already stated, fresh vegetables can already be seen and bought on the open market. Grain, oil and wine are the three major items in the production list. All are expected to be in good supply. The things that are lacking are:

Butter - this came from the North
Oil - last year's harvest was a bad one
Rice - this comes from Piedmont
Fat - there was an insufficient supply for the pigs last year
Salt - the last supply arrived in May last and served until

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Butter - this came from the North
Oil - last year's harvest was a bad one
Rice - this comes from Piedmont
Fat - there was an insufficient supply for the pigs last year
Salt - the last supply arrived in May last and served until June. Since then - niente.
Soap - Very scarce, as our washing demonstrates.

b) Political On or about the 25 July 1943, on the fall of Fascism, an Anti-Fascist Committee was formed in AREZZO, under the chairmanship of one TANI, an advocate, and a Christian Democrat. This committee was formed to oppose the new regime underground, and all its meetings were in secret. No records were kept. The other members of the committee were

Prof. POFI plus one other Liberal
Prof. GUADIGNI, Gius, Liberal

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Avv. TANI, Santi, Chr.DEM. (President, mentioned above)
Prof. Salui Carlo, Action Party
Prof. CURINA, Antoni, Action (Sindaco)
Trippi, Danlio, Communist
Bruscchi, Dante,Communist
Rag. MARCAGNI, Luigi, Socialist
Dott. BURI, Luigi, Socialist

On or about the 10th or 11th of September of last year, this Committee whose full title was "Comitato Conzentrazione Antifascista" was dissolved and was succeeded by the C. of L.N. Between these two dates, TANI was arrested and jailed. It appears that he was released and became the President of the new Committee. But he was arrested in May again and was killed in prison in June about the time when the Allies took ORTA. His brother, who was a priest, was also murdered. It appears that it was the M.V. who committed these crimes. They were commanded at the time by a man called SACCHETTI.

The new Committee also consisted of ten members, having two representatives from each Party, so that it really formed a Giunta. CURINA, after the death of Tani, became President, and the following are the present members:

Prof. POFI, plus one other Liberal
Sig. MUGNA, Chr.Dem.
Avv. FURNARO, Action
Sig. Mascagni, Soc.
Sig. BONDI, Soc.
Sig. Gabrielli, Comm.
Sig. CARPARLINI, Comm.

The personal details of the Sindaco, Prof. CURINA, are that he is a member of the Action party, and the Director of Elementary Education in AREZZO and CORTONA. He has lived in AREZZO for the past eight years. He fought in the last war and was inscribed into the Fascist Party in 1933. He has been "picked up" five times by the authorities for interrogation, by the Chief of the Fascist Police, one DI CESARE. He has never before occupied any public administrative post nor represented any political party in any assembly. Before 1922 he was a member of the Republican Party. He was appointed Sindaco by A.M.G. on the 17th July 1944.

The objects of the C.L.N. were:

a) to further underground opposition to the new Republic;

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The objects of the C.L.N. were:

a) to further underground opposition to the new Republic;
b) to organize resistance of an active nature against the Germans, by coordinating the numerous and scattered bands of Partisans operating in the area, and
c) To unify opposition under (a) and (b) by smoothing out political differences amongst the Partisans themselves.

As a result of the foregoing, a single Brigata Garibaldi "Pio Bori" was formed. Pio Bori was the first patriot in the area to meet his death in opposition to the Germans.

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Sig. PERNARO was appointed Commissario Politico, in order to implement (c) above. Thus, he was in no way comparable to the Political Commissar of the Russian model. The idea was that personal political differences should be sunk for the time being, that the directives of the Badoglio Government should be followed, and that everything should be done to assist the Allies in every way possible.

Hitherto, the majority of Aretini were members of the Fascist Party, and the usual reason, that of the impossibility of finding employment and custom, was given. They were not, however, active in their support of Fascism. At least 4000 people belonged to the Party before the 25th July 1943. After the Armistice, only about 200 belonged to the P.F.R. In the first days of October of last year began the first overt opposition to Fascism.

The Communist Party seems to have become the strongest, and to have remained the strongest party in Arezzo; the reason given is that this party always has been the best organized. But no suggestion of outside help is alleged. When a reason was pressed for, the answer was given that no true explanation could be given for this superiority in organization as the party always worked "in silenzio". The support of the majority of people who style themselves Communists seems to derive from the success of the Russians against the Germans. People say that Communism must have something in it if it can produce such results. Among the people interviewed the view was held that there is only a vague conception of what Communism is. Many are attracted by the idea of common ownership; others are attracted by the idea of a redistribution of wealth. It appears that there is far more support of Communism in the town than outside it. This may be a result of the poverty which exists in the town. It appears that wages are very low here.

The present political tendency is to endeavor to fuse Actionists, Socialists and Communists into one Party. The fly in the ointment seems to be a difference of opinion regarding the policy to be followed after the war. The Communists, and to some extent the Socialists seem to be in favor of a dictator to pull the country together. The Action Party has had its bellyful of dictatorship, and will not consider this at any price. The Socialists say that they would accept a benevolent dictatorship until the country has had sufficient time to gather its political wits. Thus they seem to be at cross purposes with themselves. The Communists, previous-

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In discussing these points with the Sindaco and the Segretario, their opinion was that there is no one among the present politicians who is fit for the job of leader. A man whose name was mentioned was Togliatti, Communist. The Action Party would like a general election about six months after the conclusion of the war. The Action Party here support the following men, although they regard the first as being rather too old: SFORZA, DE RUGGERO, CIANCA, CALAMANDREI, OMODEO. It would seem that there is a very definite anti-monarchist feeling. The few monarchists that do exist have finished with the House of Savoy, because they say that they regard the King as having been as culpable as MUSSOLINI.

c) Morale There is a grouse about the bread or flour ration. Previously the ration was 200 grams of bread a day. Workers received 375 grams. In addition 100 grams of pasta a day were available. The ration now is 200 grams to all.

The PWB officer was not too sure that the figures above are exact, but what is definite is that there is a large difference in the issue to workers, about which they feel very sore..

2) CITTA DI CASTELLO

a) General Liberated on July 23rd; normal population 11,000. The town was evacuated on June 19 by order of the Germans. Only three to four thousand inhabitants were found. The rest of the population is staying in the surroundings, but is likely to return home quickly. Citta di Castello is practically undamaged. Only the station and a few buildings have been destroyed by Allied bombing.

b) Politics A.M.G. had no difficulty at all in handling the situation; no C.L.N. was found. According to the Bishop, there are a few Communistic elements, but the majority of the population is very religious and not much interested in politics. The following persons are likely to form the C. d. L.:

Avv. PIERANGELI, Giulio	(Socialist, (father of a partisan leader)
MANCINI, Attilio	Socialist
PILLITO, Luigi	Liberal
CONSANI, Amilcare	Azione?

c) Resistance No Partisans were found in the region. The only man who displayed great

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PILLITO, Luigi Liberal
CONSANI, Amilcare Azione?

c) Resistance No Partisans were found in the region. The only man who displayed great activity in organizing and helping patriot bands after the armistice was Lt.Col.Venanzi GABRIOTTI; arrested by the Fascists and executed by the Germans on May 9th. Lt. Col. Gabriotti had always been an antifascist and when he retired from the Army, he became "economist to the Bishop". Soon after the Armistice he started his activities. He organized and gave financial assistance to several bands in the Marche and Umbria.

On the 4th of May, he was arrested by the Ten. of Fascist Milizia BREGHIGNA in the house of the Bishop, and taken over by the German SS 3 days later. He was shot on the 9th and died very bravely.

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The inhabitants of Città di Castello are very keen immediately to put up a monument to his memory.

d) Personalities Bishop Mons. Filippo Maria CIPRIANI obeyed the German order to make a public speech explaining the reasons for Gabriotti's execution, and praising German methods.

Fascists: Podestà Dott. Orazio PULETTI
Chief of Milizia Ten. Pietro GREGLUGNO, responsible for the arrest of Col. Gabriotti and violent fascist type.
Ten. SCOTTI
TEN. GIOMBINI Biagio
All of them are violent fascist types.

e) Economics Water supplies blown up by the Germans, but situation not critical. No electric light. There are four printing establishments, two of them very important ones with large stocks of paper.

The food situation does not seem very bad in the region.

f) Atrocities In the village of MICCONE 13 persons were locked in a house and burned alive by the Germans. Reason: a few shots had been fired from the hills on some German soldiers.

g) Propaganda Only once leaflets have been dropped on the region. These were proclamations by Gen. ALEXANDER.

Radio BBC and Algiers were the most clear and popular transmissions.

MONTEPULCIANO

Only three weeks after its liberation the town of Montepulciano, the most important in the province of Siena, has begun with new vigour its agricultural and artisan activities.

Montepulciano, which comprises about 17,000 inhabitants, still bears many signs of the war for the bridges and approaches to the town were blown up by the retreating Germans, who also carried out a savage bombardment of the place after their withdrawal, an act of gratuitous savagery which the inhabitants consider a reprisal for their anti-German behaviour during the occupation. However, damage to civilian dwellings is light and the medieval monuments

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The water supply is unimpaired but the town is without electricity since the plants of Terni and San Giovanni Valdarno are completely destroyed. It is hoped that the subsidiary plant at Torrita will be started up again to remedy the more urgent needs of the town.

The greater part of the men have returned willingly enough to the land, in spite of the fear of mines which already in three weeks have taken a toll of some 35 in dead and wounded.

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The region of Montepulciano annually produces about 40,000 quintals of corn, most of which is exported to the south of Italy. This year's crop promises to be exceptionally good, though there are several difficulties in the way such as lack of carburants for the agricultural machines, which fortunately have been saved, lack of means of transport, and poor communications. These defects are to some extent compensated by a robust common sense that invents a hundred ingenious devices; for example; six steam tractors have been put into service, hard personal labour has been increased so that only in extreme cases has recourse been made to the Allies.

People on the whole gave a ready welcome to the Granai del Popolo laws, as they were pleased by the establishment of an equable price for the corn, especially as they hope that as in former years the bulk of their harvest will be exported to other parts of the country. The region also produces a considerable quantity of oil and wine, though this year's production depends on whether the electricity is restored in time for the olive and vine harvests. The fruit harvest should be excellent as this has been spared by the Germans. Not so the livestock, though thefts of cattle are in a proportion of 1/6.

The economic renewal has been accompanied by a complete overhaul of social and political life. The Mayor, Count Bracci, has seen to the formation of a municipal council (junta) composed of ten members, drawn for the most part from the two strongest local parties, the Communists and the Christian Democrats. A municipal Agricultural Committee has also been formed which will supervise the gathering of the harvest and the consignment of the corn to the granai del popolo.

One of the principal problems is that of the evacuees, of whom there are about a thousand, mostly from the south of Italy, and it is hoped that these people will be able to return to their homes as soon as possible.

During the German occupation many of the citizens of Montepulciano were arrested by the enemy for complicity with the partigiani. Some of these were released through the intercession of the Bishop Mons. Emilio Giorgi. One of the most savage incidents was the public [illegible] to whom the Bishop was denied

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APPENDIX III

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S I E N A

On 24/25 July, a PWB officer visited Siena in order to obtain information on two special points: 1) the impression made by French troops, 2) whether, as had been reported, the local economic conditions were "exceptionally good."

IMPRESSION MADE BY FRENCH TROOPS

By and large it can be said that the town of Siena has suffered little from its occupation by French troops. Discipline was strictly enforced and a large number of Senegalese guards were posted all over the town. The troops certainly did not make themselves popular, but there were no serious atrocities in the town itself. This, however, was not the case in the outlying districts, where supervision was difficult, and where there were the usual cases of rape and pillage.

This "Moroccan atrocity" question has now however become academic as all French troops have now been withdrawn from the line.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF SIENA

The relatively prosperous condition of Siena is apparent rather than real. This is for three main reasons: first, Siena like most of Tuscany lies in a rich agricultural area; secondly, the system of land ownership is medieval and as such lends itself to local prosperity, while thirdly the poor economic conditions existing in Italy as a whole at the moment throw the comparatively good conditions in Siena into relief. The latter two reasons need a certain amount of explanation.

The towns of Tuscany are distinguished from other Italian towns in that, throughout the centuries, their population has consisted for the great part of artisans and of "contado". The "contado" are landed proprietors, owning upward of 5 hectares of land, who do not work their land themselves. The proprietors, who themselves live in the towns, have their land worked for them by the peasants on the "mezzadria" system; that is to say the peasant and the proprietor have a contract and split the profits of the farm between them. The proprietor therefore takes little interest in the running of the farm, as long as he receives his share. The bulk of the population of Tuscan towns are "contado", big or small, and very often have other professions (lawyers, doctors, etc.)

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This "Moroccan atrocity" question has now however become academic as all French troops have now been withdrawn from the line.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF SIENA

The relatively prosperous condition of Siena is apparent rather than real. This is for three main reasons: first, Siena like most of Tuscany lies in a rich agricultural area; secondly, the system of land ownership is medieval and as such lends itself to local prosperity, while thirdly the poor economic conditions existing in Italy as a whole at the moment throw the comparatively good conditions in Siena into relief. The latter two reasons need a certain amount of explanation.

The towns of Tuscany are distinguished from other Italian towns in that, throughout the centuries, their population has consisted for the great part of artisans and of "contado". The "contado" are landed proprietors, owning upward of 5 hectares of land, who do not work their land themselves. The proprietors, who themselves live in the towns, have their land worked for them by the peasants on the "mezzadria" system; that is to say the peasant and the proprietor have a contract and split the profits of the farm between them. The proprietor therefore takes little interest in the running of the farm, as long as he receives his share. The bulk of the population of Tuscan towns are "contado", big or small, and very often have other professions (lawyers, doctors, etc.)

During the war as food conditions deteriorated in Italy as a whole, the Tuscan proprietors exercized their right of taking their share in kind (i.e. food) rather than in cash. For this reason the Tuscan towns have never suffered through lack of food. An idea of how good things have been can be gained from the fact that in the Siena district a hectare of land produces, on an average, 12 to 13 quintals of grain, while the district also produces 700,000 quintals of wine and 25,000 quintals of oil per annum. In addition up to a few months ago there was no lack of animal products which came regularly into town. As a result of this "wealth", a few days before the entry of the allied troops the municipality was able to distribute three months rations in advance. 3306

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Classes consider 900 lire for a quintal of grain a ridiculously high price (it was formerly 240 lire) which is bound to cause an increase in the price of bread; the "contado" though temporarily pleased, fear that it will cause inflation. A lot of cattle were carried off by the Germans before they left and this has caused a grave shortage of meat and fats. Through lack of chemicals the oil harvest will be poor this year.

To sum up, conditions in Siena and its surrounding district are momentarily fairly good; they will probably get worse, but it seems unlikely that there will ever be any real distress.

CURRENT PRICES FOR NECESSITIES

	Official Price	Black Market Price
Bread	3 lire per kilo	40 lire per kilo
Oil	18 " " "	400 " " "
Butter	20 " " "	300 " " "
Meat	60 " " "	140 " " "
Beans	20 " " "	50 " " "
Rice	4 " " "	20 " " "
Condensed milk	30 per tin	(only for children)
Milk	5 lire per litre	20 lire per litre
Eggs		10 " each
Pork		300 " per kilo
Wine	L8-20 " "	
Cheese	40 " " kilo	200 " " "
Rabbits		150 " " "

LEGHORN AND VOLTERRA

A PWB officer spoke with the President of the Leghorn Committee of Liberation, Count Ruel, who describes himself as "apolitico" (i.e. independent). Ruel, a charming and intelligent man of about 50 years of age, possesses great force of character and stands head and shoulders above the rest of the committee.

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The mass of the people, he stated, after 20 years of Fascist domination, were politically apathetic. Many at the moment were attracted by communism. This tendency, he felt, needed to be counterbalanced by the propagation of an intelligent form of socialism -- not that he was a socialist but that as a swing to the left is inevitable, it is important that it should take a rational form. The present Communist Sindaco, Avv. DIAZ, Furio, was a capable and sincere man, and it was therefore to be hoped that an accommodation between the parties of the left will take place. The Christian parties (Christian Socialists and Christian Democrats) do not have much influence though the clergy, by and large, are extremely popular (particularly the Bishop, Mgr. PICCIONI) on account of all they have done in recent months for the population. The prestige of the monarchy was at a low ebb -- mainly on account of the "sterility" of the House of Savoy.

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The economic condition of the city was very bad at the moment. Food was very scarce, there was much unemployment mainly due to the cessation of Leghorn's leading industry, shipping; the people had also suffered much through German looting and allied bombing.

The Germans had behaved particularly badly in the days preceding their departure, and had made a series of raids, taking off with them a great number of men. They also took 500 hostages, 200 of whom however succeeded in escaping.

Count Ruel who has also been for some time head of the provincial "Giunta Militare", gave the PWB officer a long exposé of the work of the partisans in this organization.

VOLTERRA

The Giunta of Volterra is formed as follows:

Sindaco - MEINI, Amadeo. Alabaster factory executive - SOC.
Vice-Sindaco - Prof. BORGNIA Umberto, Professor of Art - Party of Action.
Prof. TOZZI, Aldo, Prof. of Mathematics - Christian Democrat.
GIUSTARINI, Mario, Alabaster worker, Communist
NANNINI, Giulio, Landowner, Independent
TORI, Giulio, Clerk, Socialist.

The Sindaco, MEINI, is a boorish creature with an unpleasing personality but AMG states that he is efficient and gets things done. He, and a truculent and rather sinister Communist called FRATTINI, Ferdinand, who is Secretary of the Committee of Liberation but not a member of the Giunta, would appear to overshadow the other political figures who seem rather timid and wooly minded, when expressing any more than standard Committee of Liberation opinions about Fascism and the Monarchy. Their complaints were that they had insufficient "political liberty" ((a dig at AMG), that the partisans had been disarmed, and that the bread ration was unfairly distributed. It would seem that the Bishop and Clergy are popular and do excellent relief work. There was however, a very Fascist priest, called DOLFO, Dolfi, who left with the Fascist militia before the arrival of Allied troops.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN VOLTERRA

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN VOLTERRA

Volterra's main industries are the manufacture of alabaster and agriculture. The former naturally has suffered through lack of transport, which prevents its export, but generally speaking, the town is not badly off and there is no real distress. The townspeople feel it unfair, however, that they should have the same 200 gram bread ration as the country people who have no need of it; also that heavy workers get no more than children. There is however no black market in the town and this in itself is a pointer to its relative prosperity. The Germans did a good deal of looting before they left, and deprived the town and district of its electricity supply by destroying the famous natural gas operated power station of LARDERELLO.

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PRINTING FACILITIES

There are two printing establishments in good working order:

1. Tipografia CONFORTINI. This printing shop has an electric or hand operated flat bed machine called "Victoria", which is of German manufacture (Berger & Werth). This used to print the local newspaper. The shop also has a smaller Italian machine, guillotines, binders, etc.

2. Tipografia CARNIERI. This belongs to a squadrista Republican Fascist called PAGLIANTI who has lately been arrested by CIC. It owns some rather ancient Italian machines, but all in good condition and particularly useful for posters.

Both print shops suffer from lack of newsprint. Local AMG officers would like very much to start up a local newspaper, which is much desired by the populace. There is already a suitable managing-editor and "independent" called Carlo CASSOLA, who has the confidence of the Committee of Liberation. All that is needed in fact to begin is a radio set for monitoring, and a supply of newsprint.

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