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TWB REPORTS, LIBERATED ITALY
APR. - JULY 1945

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NO.75.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section

July 5th., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

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A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The new Government still claims first place in the Roman Press this week. Other subjects given prominence are: General Alexander's statement with regard to Italy, the question of Venezia Giulia, the possibility of territorial revindications in Alto Adige, the United Nations' Charter at San Francisco, the effects of the drought in Italy, and the forthcoming English elections.

General Alexander's statement that the Italians have rehabilitated themselves is reported by the entire Press with great satisfaction on June 22nd. LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (republican) of June 23rd., in an editorial "A gleam of light", expressed gratification at General Alexander's words, and says that whether the armistice terms are published or not is now immaterial. What is important is that they should be consigned to the archives. "If - as General Alexander says - Italy has rehabilitated herself, it is unjust that she should still be subject to the terms of unconditional surrender in the same way as the Italy of Mussolini, Hitler's Germany and Hirohito's Japan".

Venezia Giulia and Trieste. The Press on the whole is still uneasy on this question. On June 24th. it gives the AMG statement with regard to conditions in Trieste which reported that the Yugoslavs during their period of occupation removed 160 million lire from the Banca d'Italia in the city, which fact necessitated the temporary closing of all banks, post offices, etc. Emphasis is also laid upon the fact that the ethnological problem is aggravated by the fact that the Yugoslavs have demobilized men who were under arms who have now returned to civil occupations and are, therefore, remaining in the zones in question, in spite of the withdrawal of the Yugoslav troops. IL MOMENTO of June 24th. carries the headlines "The insensate opposition of the Slovenes to the Allied administration in Trieste - 160 million lire removed by the Yugoslavs - Tito's soldiers camouflaged as civilians".

The Press of June 26th. announces the disbanding of the local police forces and their replacement for the present by Allied Military Police. With reference to the 24 hours' strike in Trieste, most papers announce on the 27th.: "Trieste strike ended without incident".

The question of Alto Adige. In connection with the possibility of revindications in this zone by Austria, IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 24th., in an article entitled "Alto Adige Mazified", writes that during the period of German

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On June 27th. several papers give the official statement from London that the Southern Tyrol (Alto Adige) is not part of the British zone of occupation in Austria and that the status of this zone remains what it was after the last war when the province was passed over to Italy. The zone, therefore, remains under the control of AMG in Northern Italy and any eventual revindications on the part of Austria would have to be brought up at the Peace Conference.

San Francisco. The Rome Press follows events at the Conference closely and all papers give prominence to pronouncements issuing from it. On June 28th. the entire Press reports President Truman's speech on the occasion of the signing of the pact. LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (independent) of June 28th. has a leader on the "Charter of

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the United Nations". The writer condemns the facile and banal scepticism of some supposedly intelligent people concerning this new effort for the maintenance of peace, and says that on the contrary there should be faith and a determination that this time the new League of Nations shall work. The article goes on to give the similarities and differences between the charter of the United Nations and that of the old League of Nations. While admitting the value of the innovations, the writer affirms that no international institution for the maintenance of peace can be a substitute for the will of the States which form part of that institution or are responsible for its functioning; in substance there is little difference between this and the other charter which the principal members of the League had not the will to put into action. More important than the letter of the new charter is the spirit in which it has been signed: the principles invoked are those of yesterday, but this time there must be (and there must continue to be) the firm determination to make them respected.

The drought. The Press is striking a warning note concerning the damage which the continued lack of rain has caused to this year's harvest. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) of June 26th., in an editorial "The Spectre of Hunger", advises the Italian people not to be too optimistic over the food question, as the exceptional lack of rain has enormously affected crops. The paper urges that immediate steps be taken to acquire what is necessary for the coming winter from abroad on the best possible terms. IL TEMPO (independent) of June 27th. says that 20 million quintals of grain will have to be imported.

English Elections. AVANTI (Socialist) of June 24th. has a leader entitled "The Importance of the English Elections" in which the conservatives are accused of using the bogey of the "red peril" in their election campaign in exact imitation of Goebbels. The article concludes by saying that a conservative England would not be able to understand a Europe which is moving to the left and would, therefore, constitute a menace to future peace. IL TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (independent) of June 24th. includes an article: "The Principles of Liberty in the English Elections" in which some points of the English electoral system are explained.

The New Government and internal affairs. On June 22nd. AVANTI (Socialist) in an article entitled: "Faith in Italy" says: "It is necessary to reduce to a minimum the military occupation of the 43 northern provinces and to prepare the withdrawal of the troops of occupation. There exist some despicable "bourgeois" and a few aristocrats with high-sounding names who say, if the Allies withdraw they don't know what will happen. Nothing will happen - except the elections and the forming of the Constituent Assembly and the proclamation of the Republic. And from the Alps to Etna Italy will become a workshop for the reconstruction of what the fascist monarchy has destroyed".

The Press of June 24th. gives prominence to, and on the whole comments favourably, Parri's first radio address to the nation on Saturday evening, in which he appealed to the Italian people for co-operation and incited them to unity and to work.

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IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (independent) of June 24th., says: "A quiet and convincing Speech".

LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of June 24th. underlines Parri's appeal to the Italian people to assist with work and faith the task of the new Government. This paper also gives a report from New York which "according to indiscretions in what are usually considered official circles" maintains that the whole of Italy will be under the Italian Government within three months, with the exception of certain frontier zones.

IL GLOBO (financial) underlines that part of Parri's speech which said that "the confidence of the Allies, which means bread, coal, raw materials and credits, depends upon our work and dignified behaviour". This paper also reports that the North will return to Italian jurisdiction within three months.

IL LAVORO (CGIL organ) says Parri spoke honest and clear words which augur well. Parri's phrase "The Government can make you only one promise: there will be serious work" is quoted.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 24th. says: "The Government is formed. Now it must act. The Country waits for work..... In a Government which runs the whole gamut from right to left, Parri has a heavy task which may seem to some impossible".

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 24th. takes exception to Parri's affirmation that his Government is a "Government of the people: the whole people". In an editorial this paper says the Government is not a government of the people because it does not derive from democratic elections but is formed from the union of six Parties which do not represent the whole of the anti-Fascist elements which fought actively against the Nazi-Fascists, nor does it represent the opinions and ideals of all those who fought for liberty.
RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) and L'INDIPENDENTE (independent - unofficial government organ) of June 24th. both have leaders which pay tribute to Bonomi who, according to these papers, took the helm at the most difficult moment in Italy's history and faced the situation (even though the Allies themselves were diffident if not hostile with regard to him), with the serene calm which is one of his characteristics. At that moment the State did not exist - everything was lacking. Bonomi was not the man to call attention to what he accomplished and Italy, accustomed to twenty years of fascist fanfare, did not understand such modesty. The Country should, nevertheless, be grateful to Bonomi for his work and for his self-sacrifice and the nation's respect should follow this man of high mind and firm conscience into his temporary retirement.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 26th. in an editorial "A new tone" says that what pleased most in Parri's discourse was just that new tone; he made only modest statements, proportionate to the situation, but he struck a chord which found an echo in the heart of every honest and serious Italian. One thing which gave particular satisfaction, says the writer, was that with regard to the Allies, Parri spoke as a man speaks to those whose friendship he is conscious of meriting.

The Press of June 27th. is mainly occupied with the Government programme as approved at the first sitting of the Council of Ministers on the 26th.
UNITA' (Communist) underlines the Government's reliance on the "active and conscious co-operation of every citizen".
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) emphasizes the request for an end of the armistice regime in Italy.
IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) insists that the measures to be taken to disarm citizens and to suppress illegal acts are the indispensable first step on the road to reconstruction.
ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) says that the programme amply justifies Parri's statement that this is a Government "of the people for the people"; one of the errors of which the Bonomi Government could be accused was that it maintained itself in a kind of distrustful isolation from public opinion and thus a deep gulf was fixed between Government and people.
IL LAVORO (CGIL organ) announces: "Clear enunciation of policy by the new Government -- Vast economic-social plan"
LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (republican), dealing with the programme point by point somewhat dessicatively, is particularly eloquent about the statement that the Constituent Assembly will be convoked "in the shortest possible time". The article says: "Yes -- but when? Three months, six months, a year?"
ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 27th., giving a decidedly secondary importance to the first meeting of the Ministers, refers to the programme approved as a "somewhat prolific document, delivered with the hypocritical coldness of

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LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of June 27th., in an editorial entitled "We and They" affirms that the separation between Government and people in Italy must cease. The Government are no other than the representatives of the people: "To defraud the fiscal authorities means to defraud ourselves; to disobey the law means to destroy our own security; he who does not consign his grain to be amassed starves himself .....The Government cannot work the miracles -- we must".

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The Press of June 28th announces the launching of the new Government loan in the North of Italy and states that Parri, who will go to the North in the next few days, will emphasize there the anti-inflationist aims of the new financial programme and underline the necessity for the State - and, therefore, for its citizens - that this loan should meet with complete success.

The Press of the 28th. also gives notice of the fact that the new Undersecretaries of State will be sworn in that afternoon.

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

2. Conversation with Randolfo Pacciardi.

During the course of a conversation with an Italian collaborator of the PWB, Randolfo Pacciardi, leader of the Republican Party, expressed the following opinions: "The political situation in Italy, in spite of appearances, is slowly returning to normalcy. The people are re-orientating themselves continually towards the Republic, and the House of Savoy itself knows that it has lost the battle". He emphasized the extreme necessity of new ideals in the life of the Country and of something which will lead the energy of the confused and disorientated youth of to-day into reconstructive channels. He thinks that only a republic can offer these new ideals to Italians, and he spoke of four letters which he had received in the past few days (two signed and two anonymous). The two former were from an officer who is a prisoner of war in India and from a neo-Fascist Republican captain now in a concentration camp. These letters from four young men belonging to the generation which was brought up in the school of Fascism indicate clearly the extent to which the thoughts of these men are confused and how rudderless are those who, like themselves, had believed in Fascism. The number of these young men, said Pacciardi, is much greater than is generally believed, and they all are scornful of those who permitted Fascism and who are still clinging to their positions and thus impeding the regeneration of the nation. Pacciardi affirmed that these young men who are now so undeceived should not be ostracised for life and banned from public life, and that instead they should be morally cleansed and given new ideals to follow. On the problem of the South, Pacciardi said that the Republicans intend to accentuate the federal idea in the Republic so that every region will have the maximum participation in the government and so that the State shall be as decentralized as possible. He believes that this is extremely important, because then the South, which is diffident and generally inclined (for fear of something worse) to maintain the status quo, would be convinced that a Republic is preferable to a Monarchy, if it were guaranteed regional autonomy in a federated republic.

3. Demonstration of Republicans at Albano Laziale.

A PWB officer reports as follows: Delegations from the surrounding districts with their flags and apparently the entire population of Albano Laziale filled the small piazza on Sunday evening, June 26th., to hear General Azzi speak on "Why I became a Republican". A band played republican and patriotic airs and the crowd was in a friendly, democratic mood. Two trucks backed together served as the speakers' platform.

General Azzi gave a clear, concise and unemotional analysis of his reasons for becoming a member of the Republican Party. He stated that, in his opinion, three Parties were outstanding in Italy: Socialist, Action and Republican, but the fact that the latter had always been consistent in its objectives and had

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In conclusion, General Azzi stated that many of Italy's internal and external enemies criticize the division into so many political Parties of apparently such diverse views with regard to economic and social problems, and claim that the Italian people possess neither the political maturity nor moral capacity for self-government. "We must eliminate this idea and treat all such calumny with disdain". He stated that the resurrection of the Country and the re-establishment of Italian dignity called for the union of all in the fight for liberty, irrespective of political Parties or beliefs; that the only mortal enemy of Italy was the monarchy; that the ideal was a republic, and that the legal means to attain this is the Constituent Assembly. "If we do not have a Constituent Assembly, there will be revolution" he said.

All salient points of the discourse received loud applause and there was an ovation to General Azzi at the end. Afterwards a cortege with banners paraded through Albano singing patriotic songs. There were no incidents of any kind.

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4. Report to the Roman Communist Federation on the Insurrection of the North.

A PWB officer reports as follows: On Sunday morning, 24th. June, Pietro Secchia of the Communist Party gave a long and interesting report of the insurrection of the North to the Roman Communist Federation at the Palestrina Cinema, which was filled with a quiet and interested audience.

After speaking of the fundamental reasons for the success of the insurrection and emphasizing the necessity for a policy of national unity and of constant defence of the interests of the masses, Secchia gave a resume of the heroic events of the days of the insurrection. He spoke quietly and eloquently and was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his report.

Ilio Baroncini, commander of the Partisan forces in Emilia, then spoke and described the problems of technical and military preparation of the G.A.P. Brigades of Romagna and Bologna. He was also enthusiastically applauded. There were no incidents of any kind.

P U B L I C O P I N I O N

5. Reaction to General Alexander's Statement

A PWB Italian collaborator reports that the recent speech by Field Marshal Alexander, which was not reported fully in the Roman Press, created a sense of solidarity with United Nations, and especially with England. Many people said that besides contributing to the re-birth of Italy, the Allies had officially recognised her efforts and their own desire for the reconstruction of Italy.

A Communist intellectual of 45 years said: Field Marshal Alexander's praise of the Partisans and Italians for their part in the war against the Nazi-Fascists was the greatest recognition we could have had. The appreciation of the value of our regular troops came at an opportune moment, that is, when doubts began to arise about the use made of our armed forces. These doubts were raised by the very sketchy accounts given in the newspapers. As regards Northern Italy, the Field Marshal gave ample assurance that the Val d'Aosta and Trieste would be under Allied control and that their positions would be discussed at the Peace Table. The anxieties about these zones are, therefore, at rest, and the manoeuvres of the Monarchist Party have failed. The hostility against the Communists has also passed, as no one believes that they are not first of all Italians.

A tailor, 30 years - Republican - was very impressed by Field Marshal Alexander's declaration concerning the armistice. The vast propaganda carried on by the "VOCE REPUBBLICANA" to have the terms of the armistice published is well known. It is, of course, obvious that they wish to have these in order to be able to attack the monarchy and Badoglio who signed this armistice. This tailor is surprised, now that "military reasons" for non-publication no longer exist, that there should have arisen "political reasons" for still withholding publication. The Allies, he says, promised a Government chosen by the people. They have not kept their promise. They refused to allow us to publish the terms of the armistice for military reasons and promised to do so when the war was

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

6. Death rate in Rome from Tuberculosis

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports as follows: According to the first Congress for the battle against tuberculosis, the death rate in Rome in 1944

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increased by 122%.

From the report given by Prof. Giovanni L'Eltore of the Forlanini Institute, it is learned that the increase in tuberculosis in 1942 was 40% over the figures of 1938-1939. The speaker at the Congress meeting called attention to the fact that not only was the increase during the war period allarming, but the position as it is likely to develop in the next six to seven years must be considered.

Many suggestions were made for the intensification of the anti-tubercular campaign, first among which was the speedy de-requisitioning of the sanatoriums occupied at present by the military authorities. An increase in accomodation, the enforcement of obligatory insurance against tuberculosis, and an intensification of preventive measures among children, were other recommendations.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

7. Women Undersecretaries.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes that it almost seemed that the new Government might have six women Undersecretaries. The UDI (Union of Italian Women) had proposed that the Undersecretaryship of "Post War Assistance" be given to a woman and to this end conversations took place between Signora Calogero and Parri who declared himself favourable to the proposal. In the meantime the UDI (founded by women Communists) proposed the name of Rita Montagnana, the wife of Togliatti. Although the six Parties were in agreement, they feared the effect on women voters of the inclusion of a Communist woman and, therefore, wanted themselves each to nominate a woman undersecretary. The most concerned in the matter were the Christian Democrats who, together with the Communists, have the greatest Party membership. The proposal was, therefore, subsequently rejected.

8. The National League of Italian Women.

A PWB officer was invited to the first meeting of the National League of Italian Women which took place on Sunday, June 24th., 1945., in the ballroom of Palazzo Doria.

Miss Anna Lee Lelli, who is the originator of the League, and was arrested and imprisoned during the war for her plan for international education, spoke for an hour and held the attention of her listeners. She explained that the League is apolitical and does not compete with any of the existing welfare organizations or other womens' activities, but on the contrary makes use of any element which is already organized and has proved its right to exist.

The aims of the League are:

1. The union and co-ordination of all womens' centres, associations and unions already in existence, and any others which may be formed, so that the whole weight of Italian women's influence may converge towards one aim: the civic, national and international betterment of the present and future generations.
2. To contribute to the re-education and regeneration of the Italian people and to help them to regain their own self-respect, and the respect of the rest of the civilised world.

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2. To contribute to the re-education and regeneration of the Italian people and to help them to regain their own self-respect, and the respect of the rest of the civilized world.
3. The civil, moral, intellectual and political preparation, both nationally and internationally, of the Italian woman for the part she will expect to play in the life of the new Italy.

The League is divided into two groups, and each group into sections. The first group deals with problems of infancy, girlhood and motherhood and of feminine rehabilitation. The second group consists of a voluntary corps of female civic guards and deals with the political education of women (this was explained in more detail later), the co-ordination of the various national associations, the international union, and with administration and finance. The League will operate by means of the scholastic Press, weekly transmissions over the radio, evening classes, recreational and social gatherings, and through the Feminine Voluntary corps of Civic Guards.

This is, of course, a vast programme, but the speaker showed that it is already materializing. For instance, artisan work is pouring in from different parts of the Country and is sold at a 10% profit, which latter goes to the League fund. Anyone who is really doing artisan work can bring it to the League to be sold.

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Miss Lolli went on to point out how the League would work in collaboration with the schools. One of the Sections' work is to take the children off the streets and this has already begun to operate. This is a voluntary service carried out by young women. Another section deals with the education of the young in collaboration with the schools, and seeks to prepare young women for the moral and political responsibilities of the future. The intention is to guide the women of the Country to be useful citizens and to bring up their children to be the same.

After Miss Lolli, Mrs. Lupinacci spoke. She is the head of the Section which deals with the co-ordination between the various national feminine associations and which is dedicated to the political education of women. Lectures on political history will be given and pupils will be brought into contact with all Parties so as to give them an objective view of any political situation which may arise.

C U L T U R A L

9. Radio - Interview with Corrado Alvaro.

Corrado Alvaro, who was the first director of the R.A.I. after it was given back to the Italian Government, and a supporter of radio transmission free from Government influence and control, said that the B.B.C. was one of the most perfect radio services; its direction, editing and newsreels were models. He said that facts were given with great exactness and that the B.B.C. was also technically very superior to the "Voice of America". Nevertheless, the latter is more popular because the more humanitarian attitude of the Americans is reflected in their radio transmissions, and the masses prefer to listen to something which encourages them to hope. Alvaro is of the opinion that with their more humanitarian appeal, if the American transmissions were more carefully prepared they could have a great influence. As it is, in his opinion they are inferior to the B.B.C. broadcasts.

On the subject of Col.Stevens, he said that this popular speaker of London radio has perhaps finished his course. In Fascist times his was the most pleasant and convincing anti-fascist voice, and nearly all Italians in the privacy of their homes tried to listen to him every evening. Later, during the Nazi occupation, Col.Stevens took a more realistic and independent stand than the other speakers of the B.B.C. with regard to England's attitude to Italy. If the others had followed his example and explained things and dealt with queries as he did, Italian public opinion would have been less deluded: Italy would have expected less and so would have been less disappointed, and the reaction of discontent with the Allies would not have been so strong. At the time, Col. Stevens was considered a bird of ill-omen and the other speakers, such as Calosso, were listened to for preference, and these were taken for official speakers, whereas actually they were only speaking for themselves. They made the B.B.C. very popular at the time but, according to Alvaro, did not do a good turn to Italy, because it is better not to create illusions. In a third period, Col.Stevens adopted the attitude of the majority of English people towards Italy, thus giving the official point of view, and

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

CULTURAL.

16) EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES.

An Italian collaborator of the MIB brings us the following:

At the "Galleria del Secolo" there is an exhibition of the works of Arnaldi and Scordia (Painters) and Cannilla (sculptor). The pictures which are characterised by an artistic seriousness and dignity, do not strike one as having any exceptional quality. They are of the type to which we are more or less used in these days, without having any outstanding characteristics. Various influences may be noted, from Gentilini to Mafai and sometimes Toti Scialoia, but there is nothing distinctly individual in these works.

The sculptures of Cannilla are much more interesting, and so are his designs. His nudes show an expressionist tendancy, and his heads reveal a sensibility which promises well.

At the "Finestra", where there is an exhibition of paintings by the Sienese Musiani and the Neapolitan Caroli, the air is more refreshing. There is a chromatic sensibility in the landscapes and still-life of Musiani; the chords struck are delicate but vibrant and reveal the touch of a light but sure hand. This is subtle and refined work.

The compositions of Caroli transport us to another world. Here two very different tendancies are seen: one towards the tumultous mirth which is typically Neapolitan, as represented in various pictures, such as "Piedigrotta", "Ciarlatani alla Fiera", "La Polemica" rich in inspiration and colour, and the other, more abstract and cold as represented in "Architettura", and "Pantomima", which denote a far more restrained and intellectual approach. Both tendencies are interesting and it is impossible to say which is likely to prevail.

Both these artists, when they become more stable and their intrinsic personalities have had time to develop completely, should be able to contribute something to the crowded world of contemporary painting.

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17) "A FIRE IN CHICAGO" Fox Film

"A Fire in Chicago", shown in the Cinematica and Imperiale cinemas is a repeat performance of this

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1) "A FIRE IN CHICAGO" Fox Film

"A Fire in Chicago", shown in the Cupranica and Imperiale cinemas is a repeat performance of this Fox Film, which was shown in Rome in 1938.

This is one of those classic american films where one sees depicted the life of a family who were the founders of a town which has now become famous.

The story of the family O'Liri and of their business in Chicago interested the public very much. The fire scene, very realistically represented, was particularly appreciated.

Tyron Power's personal popularity was also one of the attractions of the film.

The documentary, which illustrates with stupendous photography the operations of the Australians in Japanese territory, was followed with unusual interest, perhaps on account of the more human and less impersonal manner in which the hardships and risks of these valorous soldiers who must fight also against nature itself, are presented.

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NO.73.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12. APO 512

Rome "D" Section.

June 21st., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA.

PART I - SUMMARY.

The political crisis continued to absorb the attention of the Press during the week.

Ferruccio Parri arrived in Rome, having been unanimously proposed by the delegates of the CLNAI for the post of Prime Minister in an attempt to solve the deadlock which had arisen between the Socialists and Christian Democrats. The CLNAI declared that Parri should be Prime Minister in view of the fact that he represented the insurrectional movement in Northern Italy. They also declared that the principal representatives of the different Parties should enter the Government. The Christian Democrats accepted these proposals whole-heartedly, but when Nenni and Togliatti made it known that they did not intend themselves to enter the Government, De Gasperi (Christian Democrat) said that in that case he would be unable to do so. Parri's task was thus a complicated one, and discussions took place between him and the leaders of the various Parties. If a strong government of national union was to be formed, it had obviously to include the principal leaders of the six Parties. Parri's task was, therefore, to secure the active co-operation of Nenni and Togliatti.

The candidature of Parri was welcomed by both left and right wing Parties forming the Committee of Liberation. He was known as a man of complete integrity and a person who had always opposed Fascism. As a member of the right wing of the Action Party he was considered by the Press of all Parties to be impartial. It is reported that the Socialists and Communists, although welcoming the candidature of Parri, were determined to secure some key ministries in the Government for the working class Parties before giving their unreserved support. In the two previous Bonomi Governments the key ministries, such as Premiership, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Treasury, Ministry of War and Ministry of Justice, were all in the hands of the right wing or centre Parties. The Socialists demanded the Ministry of the Interior, but the Liberals vigorously opposed this demand as they themselves wanted this Ministry. Eventually a compromise was reached resulting in Parri himself taking over the Ministry of the Interior and the appointment of two vice-presidents. Of these, one was a Liberal, Manlio Brosio, and the other a Socialist, Pietro Nenni. Brosio is also minister for the Consulta, and, presumably, will be responsible for summoning the consultative assembly. He will also assist the Prime Minister in the Ministry for the Interior. Nenni, on the other hand, in addition to being vice-president, is minister for the Constituent Assembly and will be responsible for preparing for the elections. He has also assumed the high commissionership of Sanctions against Fascism. The

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each Party, with the exception of the Christian Democrats, having three Ministries. The Ministry for Occupied Italy has been abolished. On the other hand, four new Ministries have been created. The Ministry of Reconstruction has been formed out of the various committees which existed hitherto, and Mouccio Ruini, the leader of the Democratic Labour Party, has been put in charge of this Ministry. A Ministry of Food has been created, and Enrico Molè, Labour Democrat, is Minister. A Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance has been formed, and a Genoese worker, a Socialist, Gaetano Barbareschi, is the Minister. A Ministry of Post-War Assistance has been formed, and includes the various committees for Prisoners of war and refugees. Emilio Lussu, Secretary of the Action Party, is Minister of this. De Gasperi remains at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Stefano Jacini, Christian Democrat, becomes Minister of War in place of Casati. Giovanni Gronchi remains Minister of Industry and Commerce, but his responsibility for labour is transferred to a separate Ministry. Mario Scelba, Christian Democrat, becomes Minister of Post and Telecommunications. Raffaele De Courten remains Minister of the Navy; MarcelloSelori, Liberal, remains in charge of the Treasury, and Arangio Ruiz, Liberal, remains Minister of Public Instruction. For the Communists, in addition to Togliatti, who becomes Minister of Justice, Mauro Scoccimarro replaces Antonio Pesenti at the Ministry of Finance, while Fausto Gullo remains Minister of Agriculture. For the Socialists, in addition to Nenni, who is vice-president and Minister for the Constituent Assembly, Giuseppe Romita becomes Minister of Public Works, and Gaetano Barbareschi Minister of Labour and Social Insurance. The Labour Democrats are represented by Ruini who is Minister for Reconstruction, Mario Covelletto, who becomes Minister for Air, and Enrico Molè, who becomes Minister for Food. The Action Partyis represented by Ferruccio Parri, who is President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, by Ugo La Malfa who becomes Minister for Transport, and by Emilio Lussu who becomes Minister for Post-War Assistance.

It is reported that the Ministers will take the oath to the Lieutenant General next Saturday, according to the formula adopted for the preceding Bonomi Government, that is: each Minister will pledge himself to respect the institutional truce and to work exclusively in the supreme interests of the Country.

The Under-Secretaries have not yet been chosen, but these are expected to be selected in the next few days.

With the exception of ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) and LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican), the Rome daily Press unanimously welcomes the new Government.

Pleasure continues to be expressed at the conclusion of the Venezia Giulia agreement, although the Communists declare that Italy should have been present at the discussions.

Pleasure is also expressed at the announcement of the withdrawal of French troops from the Val d'Aosta.

On June 10th. Ignazio Silone spoke in commemoration of Matteotti. He declared that the situation to-day was similar to that of 1918, although he affirmed

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Interest continues to be shown in the elections in England, and several articles have appeared in the Italian Press describing the English electoral system, and the chances of the different Parties.

On Sunday, June 17th., the Communist Party organized a mass meeting in honour of the Partisans. This was addressed by the Partisan leaders, Colonel Moscatelli and Barontini. Moscatelli recalled how Italian industry had been saved by the efforts of the workers in the North who had become Partisans. He declared that the workers did not wish these factories to return to the hands of

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those who had made of them instruments of collaboration with the Germans. The Partisans of the North, he said, had allowed themselves to be disarmed without demanding anything. They did, however, demand one privilege: to work more than others in order to be an example and to show once more that the workers and peasants are the best part of the Italian people. Parentini said that the Partisans who had agreed to be disarmed intended to be in the vanguard of the reconstruction of their Country, but they also intended to be vigilant that the solution of the political crisis be that expressed by the will of the people. The meeting was concluded by a speech from Togliatti. He said that the meeting had been called to show gratitude for the national liberation and to express that gratitude on behalf of the whole nation to all officers, soldiers, sailors and aviators. He said that the present political crisis was profound, and that it could only be solved by a new political direction corresponding to the formidable historical fact of the struggle of the proletarian partisans for the liberation of their Country. He declared that the Socialists and Communists could best achieve this because they were supported not by the forces of the old ruling classes, but by the real Italian people. He said that the old ruling classes were afraid of the working classes and implored the Allies to remain in Italy as long as possible to prevent the people becoming masters of their own destiny. He said that nearly two years ago the Foreign Ministers of the three Great Powers pledged themselves to liberate Italy from every trace of Fascism and to allow the Italian people to express its own will as to the Government of the Country. He asked the Allies to keep faith with these pledges.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section

June 21st., 1945

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June 21st., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The problem of the new Italian Government continues to take precedence in the Press of this week, although considerable space is still given to the Trieste question. Other subjects of interest are: the situation in the Val d'Aosta, Italy's renewed request to be admitted to the San Francisco Conference, the campaign for the reduction in the cost of living, and the British elections.

On the subject of Trieste, the whole Press gives prominence on June 10th. to the agreement arrived at. AVANTI (Socialist) of June 10th., says: "The Trieste agreement has been signed - final settlement at the Peace Conference." RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) of June 10th. states: "This solution is considered here as satisfactory and acceptable because it solves a dangerous problem and signifies the triumph of the very important Anglo-American principle according to which disputes over territory cannot be settled by unilateral action."

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 10th. publishes an editorial by Guido Gonella who, speaking of the end of "this incubus" adds: "But how many other parts of Italian territory are still under the control of those who, in a few weeks of arbitrary occupation, have shown how little respect they have for the peoples' rights." He goes on to express concern for those Italians remaining in the zones under Yugoslav control, and says there is no guarantee that violence will not be used to influence these people when the time comes for auto-decision and discussion at the Peace Conference.

On June 11th. the Press shows a little concern in case the provisional occupation of zones by the Yugoslavs should prejudice the discussions at the Peace Conference. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 12th. gives De Gasperi's statement on the agreement, in which he says that the request of Italy was that the whole of Venezia Giulia should be occupied provisionally by Allied forces, England and America from the beginning received this request with sympathy, but the agreement reached does not accord completely with Italian desires and leaves a certain amount of apprehension. It is appreciated, however, that the compromise arrived at is the outcome of long and tenacious effort on the part of the Governments of London and Washington.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 12th., after stating that it is to be hoped that the agreement will put an end to the alarmist tactics of certain people who sought to aggravate the already sufficient difficulties of the Country by prognostications [illegible] on the frontier, adds that the agreement itself, however,

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The problem of the new Italian Government continues to take precedence in the Press of this week, although considerable space is still given to the Trieste question. Other subjects of interest are: the situation in the Val d'Aosta, Italy's renewed request to be admitted to the San Francisco Conference, the campaign for the reduction in the cost of living, and the British elections.

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UNITA' (Communist) of June 12th., after stating that it is to be hoped that the agreement will put an end to the alarmist tactics of certain people who sought to aggravate the already sufficient difficulties of the Country by prognostications of another armed conflict on the frontier, adds that the agreement itself, however, leaves something to be desired. A negative element of some gravity is constituted by the absence of Italy from the discussions. The article affirms that an idiotic and narrow-minded nationalism, having created an impossible atmosphere for direct discussions with Tito, has once more played into the hands of those whose interest it is to see that Italy regains an autonomous state as tardily as possible.

The Press of June 13th. gives accounts of the enthusiasm with which the Italians of Trieste acclaimed the substitution of British and American flags for that of Yugoslavia in the city. LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) of June 13th. has an article "Reservations by Subasic on the Venezia Giulia Agreement" and reports from Washington the publication of a letter from Subasic to the American Ambassador in Belgrade in which he says that Yugoslavia has accepted the solution offered by the Anglo-Americans in order to avoid any possibility of conflict, but he reaffirms that the agreement does not in any way prejudice the Yugoslav revindications with regard to Trieste, Istria and the Slovene coast. The letter adds that the present agreement is contrary to the sentiments of the Yugoslav populations resident in these zones.

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In connection with the situation in the Val d'Aosta, the Press maintains that bribery of the Italian population in this zone is still going on, and anxiety is expressed. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 10th. says there is a widely diffused fear that the French intend to occupy Ventimiglia permanently. INDIPENDENTE (independent) of June 10th. states that notwithstanding the orders of General Alexander, the French troops refuse to leave the Val d'Aosta. GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (independent) of June 13th. gives in full an article by Joseph Israel of the INS entitled "The Val d'Aosta Industries - Paralysis at Cogne - cessation of work caused by the political and military situations". The article says that Italians and Allies are studying with interest the accord reached with Tito, in the hope that something similar may speedily be forthcoming in regard to the Val d'Aosta where the situation is becoming daily more tense as a result of the growing French pretensions.

The entire Press of June 15th. (and the afternoon papers of June 14th.) announces the withdrawal of French troops from the Val d'Aosta.

Italy's request for admission to the San Francisco Conference is arousing considerable interest in the Press. All papers of June 10th. publish the formal request and say that the question of Italy's admission is under consideration. GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Independent) says the request has little probability of being considered until the international status of Italy has been revised. It is explained that as long as there is no peace treaty between the Allies and Italy the latter cannot be admitted to the Conference.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) of June 13th. says that the admission of Italy to the Conference will be discussed next week, and quotes Antonini's memorial to President Truman concerning help to Italy and her admission to the Conference. UNITA' Communist) of June 13th. gives: "Admission of Italy among United Nations reported imminent."

In this connection, the announced intended participation of the Italian Navy in the war against Japan is underlined in the Press. GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (independent) of June 13th. states: "Part of the Italian Fleet will participate in the war against Japan - Truman shows comprehension of our Country - Antonini's memorial to the President while Italy's admission to the Conference is discussed." GIORNALE DEL MATTINO of June 14th., however, gives Ambassador Torchiani's categoric denial of having asked that Italy might take part in the Pacific War and of having reported President Truman's promise to use part of the Italian fleet in the Far East, as stated by this paper the previous day.

A certain amount of interest continues to be shown in the forthcoming elections in Britain, but this is diminishing somewhat, perhaps because there is a growing conviction, as several papers of June 10th. point out, that the foreign policy of all Parties in Britain is fundamentally the same. The differences with regard to internal politics are outlined.

On the subject of the new Government on June 9th., the deadlock still existing, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) says: "It is now time to say: Italy awaits the Government of which she is in urgent need. It is perhaps not too much to add: she is tired of waiting."

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of the same day, writes: "The Christian Democrat Party has shown its ability to deal with the political situation... all doors are wide open if there is the will and self-discipline to decide the fate of the Country through the deliberations of a Constituent Assembly."

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AVANTI (Socialist) of June 9th. says: "The Constituent is a means, not an end, and if there is accord as to means without accord as to end, the accord may be ups at any moment."

On June 10th. the entire Press hails the arrival of the delegates from the North for the solution of the crisis.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 10th: "The immediate formation of a CNL government- this is the will of the masses in the North". In an editorial, this paper affirms that many Countries in Europe have reached Fascism after having passed through the anti-chamber of Catholic governments.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) of June 10th. favours a Bonomi Presidency.

EPOCA (independent Socialist) of June 11th. says: "The Parties are still seeking for a solution of the crisis, the delegates from the North having energetically reaffirmed that the new Government must be designed by the CNL with the exclusion of Bonomi and other politicians of the past."

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of June 12th., in an editorial by Lussu, entitled "An Imminent Solution Foreseen" says that the difficulties (exclusively political and not personal) have retarded the solution of the crisis too long; the Country demands a Government and at once, and not merely explanations as to why one has not yet been formed. The article goes on to say that both the Socialist and Christian Democrat candidatures are now out of the question and, therefore, an alternative has to be found; it is obvious that the CNL, which interpreted rightly the will of the people, and conducted the revolt against the Germans and Fascists which led to liberation, must have within its ranks the men necessary to form a Government. "The future Government must re-establish the authority of the State which the Fascist regime and the war have shattered to fragments, but it must do so by democratic methods.....There must be a democratic Government, a Government of the people capable of leading the Country peacefully towards the Constituent Assembly; a Government in which not only those sections of the population which have suffered most from the Fascist adventure and from the war, but all the best elements of the new Italy - our partisans and the heroes of the resistance - shall feel themselves represented. A Government formed in any other way would not be a Government."

IL TEMPO (independent) says that Orlando's candidature would be a solution of the crisis and that the question of the Presidency must be decided to-day; that a solution of the kind they have continually championed would seem possible, namely, the presidency of Orlando with Nenni as vice-president, this latter to have ample powers for the preparation of the Constituent. "We maintain that the name of Orlando would ensure a happy synthesis of the aspirations of North and South, and Sicily in particular would see in her son a guarantee with regard to her just revindications." This paper also gives the "Presidential Derby" odds for that day: Orlando 2 - De Gasperi 4 - Bonomi 8 - Soleri 12 - Parri 12 - Nenni 12.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of June 12th.: "The Crisis moves towards new solutions."

AVANTI (Socialist) of June 12th.: "The Crisis enters the final stage to-day."

LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of June 12th.: "All Parties resolved to find a solution to-day".

On June 13th. the entire Press announces Bonomi's resignation and says that this marks the "official stage" of the crisis.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 13th. carries the headlines: "The Crisis at the Decisive Point - Bonomi has handed in his resignation - Yesterday also the usual opposition to representatives of the working classes holding key positions rendered fruitless the consultations between the Parties".

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 15th., reads: "Bonomi Resigns after the useless prorogation requested by the CNL - the Lieutenant General initiates consultations and in the meantime the six Parties continue discussions in order not to come to any agreement".

On June 16th. all papers report that Ferruccio Parri has been called from the North.

AVANTI (Socialist) in an article by Pietro Nenni says: "The CNL yesterday nominated its candidate for the Prdsidency in the person of Ferruccio Parri. It is a name which means little to most people but which makes the heart of all those

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AVANTI (Socialist) in an article by Pietro Nenni says: "The CNL yesterday nominated its candidate for the Presidency in the person of Ferruccio Parri. It is a name which means little to most people but which makes the heart of all those who have been part of the anti-Fascist conspiracy since 1922 leap". At the same time, this paper announces that Nenni, as Togliatti, will not participate in the proposed Government to be presided over by Parri.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 14th. announces the invitation of Parri to form but says: "But the solution of the crisis still remains very uncertain". It is added that Nenni and Togliatti do not intend to participate in the Government, and that the difficulties are now on account of the opposition of the Christian Democrats and Liberals to key positions being given to representatives of the people's Parties.

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

2. The Crisis and the composition of the future Government.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: The Government crisis in Italy was virtually opened when the delegates of the CNL arrived from Northern Italy, and it has not yet been settled. This long parenthesis has bored the public, and if they read the papers formerly in order to find out something about the crisis, now they do it only out of curiosity. Besides this, the various Parties outside of the CNL try to discourage everything by saying that even a new Government can do nothing if it is not elected by the people. The struggle for places in the Government has rather sickened the lower classes, who, in their ignorance, think that getting into the Government means becoming a millionaire and taking vengeance on one's enemies.

A youth aged 23 years, member of the Republican Labour Party, blamed Bonomi for the incapable way in which he has conducted affairs of the Italian State up to now. "Whatever Government gets into power, it will always be tied to the Monarchy and to the Allies. It will not be allowed to act freely, and so will be no better than the Bonomi Government. It is necessary to create the Constitution and let the people elect their own representatives. Perhaps the same people who are now in the Government would be re-elected, but at least we could be sure that they had the mass of the population behind them. Orlando, Sforza, Croce, Nenni, etc, are not fools, on the contrary they are the only people capable of taking the helm of our sinking ship into their hands, but if they have not the people behind them criticism and opposition will continue to hamper their efforts".

A civil servant, aged 30 years, member of the Republican Party said: "The only Government that will be popular with the people is one formed by the Constitution, but as long as the Allies remain in Italy this cannot happen. We Republicans are trying to establish the lesser evil: we choose the Socialist Government with Nenni as its leader. On the one hand that would mean a step forward towards solving the institutional problem because Nenni would at once begin the organization for the Constituent Assembly; on the other hand we know that the Socialists are very strongly linked with the Communists, and that is a bad thing, because the latter have too dictatorial methods and for this reason are inclined to be pro-Slav whereas we have need of everyone's help. A Government with De Gasperi at its head would be excellent from the point of view of foreign policy, but would not be popular with the majority. The Christian Democrats are too untrustworthy and would make Rome and Lazio especially into a Papal state. Those little annoyances would begin again which we, after twenty years of Fascism, are now no longer able to tollerate. I don't see any other possible candidate for the Government. Parri would be very acceptable to many: he is very popular in the North but we of central and southern Italy do not know his ideas or the objects he has in view. Parri would be an excellent Prime Minister if the Action Party would take a clear line of action and not keep its feet on both sides of the fence".

3. Speech by Ignazio Silone at the Cinema Cola di Rienzo.

A PWB officer brings us the following: On Sunday morning, 10th. of June, Ignazio Silone spoke in honour of Matteotti at the Cola di Rienzo Cinema to a large and attentive audience. After a brief introduction by Oscar Del Re, who

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The speaker stated that Matteotti was still "alive and present among us in our present difficulties"; that the difficulties to faced were similar to those of today; that in the crisis of 1919 Fascism was triumphant because of grave deficiencies in Socialist political action; that although there formal unity and organization of the proletariat existed, there was a lack of clear policy and real alliance between the workers, the farmers, the intellectuals and other groups.

Silone then spoke of the present situation in Italy and explained that the most grave danger of today was not constituted by the forces of reaction (although these are important) but by the political isolation of the working classes from the other forces in the Country; by false agitation directed towards fictitious or secondary objectives; by a lack of co-ordination aimed at essential modifications of the political structure and by differences on fundamental questions of political democracy.

The address was followed with great interest by the audience and was greatly applauded at the conclusion.

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P U B L I C O P I N I O N

*. Public Reactions concerning the withdrawl of French troops from the Val d'Aosta.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: The arrival of the Anglo-American troops and the consequent withdrawal of the French contingents who were stationed in the Val d'Aosta in order to create a "fait accompli" in the matter of annexation has been received with general satisfaction. But, as in all matters appertaining to politics, criticism is not lacking and the fact that the position is provisional only causes the satisfaction also to be somewhat transitory. In fact, many people make a parallel between this and the Trieste question, and they do not all believe that the Val d'Aosta question will be settled completely to our advantage either now or in the future, because they believe that the Anglo-American troops have arrived solely to restore law and order.

A University student speaking on this subject said: "The fact that the English and American Governments through their troops have played the role of "pacifier" is a proof that the question is not near to any kind of solution either for or against Italy. In this regard the news of the early meeting of the "Big Three" gives me to think, because the papers say that the question of territorial claims will be brought up and decided. I believe that the demands of France will encounter very feeble resistance on our side, on account of our position with regard to the victorious nations. I think that the strong nations will have to be careful not to make a definite enemy of France, who might ally herself with Russia who in the meantime is trying to make friends with Germany, because this would create a powerful European block rendering vain any attempts at British influence in Europe. So I think it is not improbable that France will be favoured in the settlement of the Val d'Aosta question, the more so because the Italians would not be so resentful as they would be at the loss of Venezia Giulia and Trieste.

A civil servant, aged 33 years - republican - said: "I am glad that the course of events have obliged the Anglo-American Governments to take a hand in the Val d'Aosta question, and to arrange things in such a way that neither side can make any protest or consider itself badly used. It is just what was wanted in this moment to my way of thinking. The people involved should not commit acts of violence but submit the issue to a plebiscite in the contested zone. This, I believe, would be the best solution, not only because it would be a proof that the present regime is really a democratic one, but because it is the wish of the inhabitants of the Val d'Aosta itself, whose independent spirit is well known. In this way there would not be any disappointment on one side or the other".

5. Public Reaction to the Trieste Agreement.

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports as follows: The agreement between the United Nations and Yugoslavia which temporarily closes the discussions concerning Trieste has revived interest in the eventual fate of this city. Although there is general satisfaction in the accord and although Italy was favoured, it is believed by many that the problem is still unsolved and that the agreement in itself is a prelude to future difficulties for Italy, particularly in

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A civil servant, aged 37, states: "The United Nations consider it opportune to favour Italy because the Trieste question could be a spark of discord between themselves, especially as Italian sentiment was more stirred concerning Trieste than it was for the war against Germany. But if, when the clauses of the Armistice are known, Italy is treated more as an enemy than as a friend, then Yugoslavia may seek to press her claims and she may be successful in obtaining satisfaction. Then, in addition to Yugoslavia, other countries may profit from the situation thus created and put forward other claims more or less legitimate."

A High-school Professor stated: "From my point of view, the agreement is a good precedent because the compromise with Yugoslavia was favourable to Italy and shows that our claims were legitimate. This is important because, although Yugoslavia collaborated with the United Nations from the beginning of the war, it demonstrates that United Nations in their policy relative to Italy are ready to give full consideration to our rights".

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6. Public Reaction to the Figures concerning Italian losses in the fight against the Germans.

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports: The news which appeared in the newspapers that 17,000 Italian soldiers died in the fight against the Germans has greatly impressed the public. During the war one never saw in the papers any exact account of the part our troops were playing in the war, and so every one thought that they were either put to work behind the lines or on reconstruction work. The casualty figures, therefore, caused surprise. It was thought that perhaps about 10,000 had died.

An artillery major, recently returned from the front, said:" Our troops, when armed like the Allies, have proved themselves to be capable of the tasks allotted to them. The soldiers felt more sure of themselves with the new arms and ready to fight. Many soldiers died in mine fields; of the others, the greater part died heroically, exposing themselves to enemy fire, and taking almost impregnable positions from the enemy, particularly in the central part of the front. The number of dead has not, therefore, surprised me very much. Our troops began to be effective after the liberation of Rome, and the figure of 17,000 dead between June 1944 and May 1945 is a very honourable one."

A boy of 22 years, soldier of the "Brigata Ebraica" (Jewish Brigade) thought that there would have been more dead. "On the 8th. Army front our soldiers fought savagely, throwing themselves upon the German forts and fighting at close quarters. Others died on the minefields which were very numerous, especially around Rimini. We of the "Brigata Ebraica" hurled ourselves at the enemy more energetically than the regular soldier because we felt it was necessary to show that Jews felt a duty to their Country just as much as the others, and perhaps even more so. The number of our dead is perhaps greater in relation to the actions fought, but there are many which have not been noticed, like those of the "F. Recce Squadron" of the Folgore Division. The Allied officers who were with us in the front line often congratulated us and showed appreciation. Let us hope that our dead did not serve only to liberate our Country, but to create that esteem which had disappeared with Fascism."

7. Public and Press interest in the possibilities of emigration to South America

An Italian PWB collaborator says that:

Emigration applications to Brazil (the target figure being 100,000 men) are coming in well firstly because it seems that the climate is adapted to the Italian physique and secondly because we Italians have developed a kind of "Americomania" (if one can so call this fixed idea of living in America) so that the mere idea of going to America lifts us to the skies. Although we know that Brazil is not a Paradise, still the stories that we hear from Italians already living there and who have made their fortunes, attract a great number of people, especially the young ones. This longing to leave Italy one finds especially among the young men who frequent the bars, billiard saloons and other public places, or, in other words, those young men with no fixed work. They consider that even if they do not succeed they will only have lost a few years of their youth, which will not matter as they are so young. Also, in many cases they think that they have already missed the happy thoughtless years of their youth owing to the constant danger of being called to arms and the "razzie" under

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tion work. The casualty figures, therefore, caused surprise. It was thought that perhaps about 10,000 had died.

An artillery major, recently returned from the front, said:" Our troops, when armed like the Allies, have proved themselves to be capable of the tasks allotted to them. The soldiers felt more sure of themselves with the new arms and ready to fight. Many soldiers died in mine fields; of the others, the greater part died heroically, exposing themselves to enemy fire, and taking almost impregnable positions from the enemy, particularly in the central part of the front. The number of dead has not, therefore, surprised me very much. Our troops began to be effective after the liberation of Rome, and the figure of 17,000 dead between June 1944 and May 1945 is a very honourable one."

A boy of 22 years, soldier of the "Brigata Ebraica" (Jewish Brigade) thought that there would have been more dead. "On the 8th. Army front our soldiers fought savagely, throwing themselves upon the German forts and fighting at close quarters. Others died on the minefields which were very numerous, especially around Rimini. We of the "Brigata Ebraica" hurled ourselves at the enemy more energetically than the regular soldier because we felt it was necessary to show that Jews felt a duty to their Country just as much as the others, and perhaps even more so. The number of our dead is perhaps greater in relation to the actions fought, but there are many which have not been noticed, like those of the "F. Recce Squadron" of the Folgore Division. The Allied officers who were with us in the front line often congratulated us and showed appreciation. Let us hope that our dead did not serve only to liberate our Country, but to create that esteem which had disappeared with Fascism."

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Y O U T H M O V E M E N T

8. Italian Girl Guide Rally in Honour of Lady Baden Powell

A PWB officer reports this rally as follows:

On Sunday, June 10th., there was a Rally at Villa Doria Pamphili, the summer residence of Prince Doria, sindaco of Rome, who lent his park to honour Lady Baden Powell who had come on purpose to visit the Roman Scouts and Guides.

Lady Baden Powell really came at the invitation of the Guides, but the Scouts also asked for the privilege of meeting her and so the Sunday morning was dedicated to them.

After lunch, which was prepared in the traditional manner at the Girl Guide fires, came the Guide display. This was a great surprise to Lady Baden Powell, as she said later in her speech to them. Amongst the items, which on the whole were games and picturesque representations of the Scout laws and camp work, there was a particularly interesting one showing the history, which is, of course, not a very long one, of the movement in Italy and describing the first meeting which took place in the catacombs of Saint Priscilla, outside Rome, during the German occupation. This savours of the early Christians, and certainly the courage displayed was worthy of the spirit in which the early martyrs risked their lives when going to their secret meeting place. In fact, one of the guests, a future guide, told me that she continually met this group of girls who were always together, and one day asked them what they were doing, and what that little badge of a clover leaf meant, but she was only answered by an enigmatic smile. All the meetings had to be held in the greatest secrecy and the number limited. But after the liberation of Rome there was a spontaneous increase in numbers, and now the Girl Guides are about five hundred.

At the end of the display, Lady Baden Powell spoke to the Girl Guides and congratulated them. She said she had never expected to find such a large number: her idea had been about 30 or 40, not in uniform or organized, and instead she had found this wonderful gathering in uniform, well organized and understanding the spirit of the Movement. She said they could hold up their heads with any other organization in the world, and that she was delighted that after this long interval, Italy could at last take its place again in the world movement; she was looking forward to seeing them at the international Jamboree in France next year. They must remember that the future of their Country was in their hands, and that even when they were women they must still continue their work; it is not the uniform which counts, but the soul beneath it. She said she was going on to Luxembourg and Belgium and then to England, and she would carry greetings from them to the Guides in these other Countries and would tell of all that she had seen here and how, in spite of great difficulties, they had reached a high degree of efficiency. "You have every reason to be proud of yourselves, and I am very proud of you" she said.

Lady Baden Powell obviously won the hearts of the Roman Girl Guides - perhaps because she showed that she had come, not to criticise or even to inspect, but to help and encourage.

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

2. The General Fall in Prices on the Market garden produce market

It has been noted that the prices in the fruit and vegetable market have fallen considerably during the last week. There were many reasons for this fall but the most important were 1) large and continuous increase of market garden production as the season advances 2) this market has been affected by the general fall in prices.

In fact, on an average a fall of about 100% has taken place. The price of fruit has fallen more than that of vegetables, etc. during the last five days of this week. The following is a list of present and former prices:

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Peaches	L. 160 Kg	L. 60-70 Kg
Cherries	"80-90 "	" 20-30 "
Apricots	" 200 "	" 40-50 "
Plums	" 180 "	" 60-70 "
Figs	" 140 "	" 70-80 "
Tomatoes	" 150 "	" 60 "
Small vegetable marrows	" 130 "	" 70 "

It is the opinion of many people that prices will continue to descend until they reach a level in proportion to the present value of the lire. What I was able to gather from a talk with a house-wife, mother of a large family, was; that everyone was used to high prices by now, and no one made unhappy comparisons with those of pre-war times as they did last year. Even in the working classes where the memories of times when they could live spending very much less is still a vivid one, [illegible] now made; people have become resigned to the present conditions. There is still criticism of prices but of another order; it is said they are still too high for the present moment but there is great faith that during the summer they will continue to fall all the time.

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C U L T U R A L

IO) EXHIBITION OF LEONOR'FINI'S PAINTINGS.

A private exhibition of Leonor Fini's paintings has opened in the gallery "La Finestra". The works of this Italo-Argentine artist who has passed most of her life in France are arranged with great care and artistic sense.

This artist's work seems sometimes to suggest that she is too conscious of her value, and to underline too sharply the distance between common humanity and herself, as illustrated by numerous paintings, some of which are privately owned. Besides the wellknown pallid evocations of sphinxes, the exhibition includes fantastic drawings of skeletons to whichalmost always something human is left clinging, such as hair, a limb still covered with flesh, or a human expression which increases the macabre effect. Leonor Fini's surrealism is to be seen in an inclination towards the "finite" and a rigor which permits her without losing herselfin a search for sensibility, to attain that atmosphere of allusion and allegory which is one of the principal characteristics of surrealism. This is particularly evident in those canvases which treat her favourite theme of the sphinx, in her portraits, which evoke not without a certain [illegible] streak of irony, now a fifteenth century opulence, now an eighteenth century pure romanticism, and in her still life pictures minute in detail with a seventeenth century precision and a strange macabre manner like that of Bosch. There is in fact good reason for the com-

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to high prices by now, and no one made unhappy comparisons with those of pre-war times as they did last year. Even in the working classes where the memories of times when they could live spending very much less is still a vivid one, [illegible] now made; people have become resigned to the present conditions. There is still criticism of prices but of another order; it is said they are still too high for the present moment but there is great faith that during the summer they will continue to fall all the time.

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Jaloux, speaking of Leonor Fini says that she unites the science of composition and drawing to a powerful imagination in which the sub-conscious plays the major part, she is a part of that movement of magic and enchantment which is the essence of the written and painted poetry of our century.

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CONFIDENTIAL NO.72.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
APO 512

Rome "D" Section. June 14th., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

Part 1 - SUMMARY.

Political Crisis.

The political crisis has now lasted for nearly six weeks, that is: since the liberation of the North. It had long been felt by members of all the six Parties that once the North had been liberated it would be desirable to form a new Government based on the six Parties of the CNL. The Action and Socialist Parties were prepared to return to the Government provided that Bonomi was not Prime Minister. It was also felt by the left wing that the discussions with the representatives in the North would probably take some time and that, therefore, the crisis should not be officially opened, as last November, by the resignation of Bonomi until an agreement had been reached in principle, but the discussions have lasted longer than was anticipated and have revealed the difficulties of democracy in a country which has been ruled by a dictator for twenty years. As the crisis dragged on and the position of the Government became more difficult, the apathy of the Romans was inclined to turn to scepticism. Many Italians wondered what all the crisis was about and some regretted the days when a dictator changed his government over night. From various reports it is clear that these prolonged discussions have not increased the prestige of either the Parties or their leaders.

During last week the differences between the Parties and the reasons for the prolonged discussions became more apparent. Within the Committee of Liberation there are, broadly speaking, three main points of view:
1. The point of view of those of the extreme left.
2. The point of view of those of the left centre.
3. The point of view of those of the right centre and right wing.

There are three stages in the crisis: in the first, the Parties are concerned with coming to an agreement on a joint programme; in the second stage, they are concerned with agreeing as to a Prime Minister, and in the third stage they are preoccupied with dividing the ministries equally between the six Parties.

Some time elapsed before the Parties could agree as to a common programme. The first discussions took place in Rome when the delegates from the CNL of Northern Italy (CLNAI) came South to discuss the programme. These discussions were then continued in the North when the secretaries of the different Parties went North. In the North agreement was reached between the six Parties as to a common programme, although the Liberals reserved their right to discuss

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should be/represented in the new Government, and, as a result, the Socialists proposed that the Prime Minister should be a member of their Party. The Socialists maintain that this proposal received the enthusiastic support of the Communists and the Party of Action, and the acquiescent support of the other Parties in the north of Italy, including the Christian Democrats. They further

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maintain that it was only when De Gasperi returned to Rome that he changed and the Christian Democrats advanced their own candidature for the post of Premier. The Socialists and Communists imply that this change came about as a result of pressure from the Vatican. Socialists and Communists argue that in democratic governments formed since the Armistice neither the Socialists nor Communists (that is, according to them, the working classes) have been properly represented. All Parties are agreed that there are certain key ministries, and these include the Presidency of the Council, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of War, the Treasury, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Of these it is generally considered that the Ministry of the Interior is the most important. In the eyes of the left at any rate it is considered as being even more important than that of the Presidency of the Council. It is reported that when the discussions first took place as to the structure of the Government, the Socialists, supported by the Communists, immediately asked for the Ministry of the Interior. When the Liberals and Christian Democrats declared that this was impossible then the Socialists said they would like the Presidency of the Council. The Christian Democrats, on the other hand, argue that they would prefer the Government to be presided over by a non-Party man who would be impartial. They also maintain, however, that if a Party leader is to be appointed as Prime Minister, then the Christian Democrat Party, as the potentially strongest Party and as the Party which stands roughly at the centre, should assume the leadership. They believe that if a Socialist were to be Prime Minister the balance of influence would shift appreciably to the left owing to the fact that the Socialists are in alliance with the Communists. There is also a feeling, which is shared not only by the Christian Democrats but also by progressive democrats of the centre and moderate left Parties, that Nenni is under the complete influence of the Communists. Undoubtedly, fear of the Communists has played an important part in the crisis. The right wing and centre Parties have not much confidence in Nenni, whom they consider to be an able though irresponsible journalist and likely to further the Communist influence in any government of which he might be the head. The Christian Democrats, furthermore, maintain that at the beginning of the crisis they made it clear that if a Party leader were to be Prime Minister they believed that this person should be selected from the Christian Democrat Party rather than from the Socialist Party.

The duel which ensued between Socialists and Christian Democrats left the other Parties (with the exception of the Communists) as spectators who did not appear to take sides. The Communists supported whole-heartedly the candidature of Nenni. The Party of Action also supported the candidature of Nenni, although if the Socialists and Communists had been prepared to accept De Gasperi the Action Party would have had no objection to entering a government under him. They claim that they assumed the rôle of mediators. It is reported that the Liberals were offered the Ministry of the Interior by Nenni in the event of his being Prime Minister, and this served to tranquillize their fears. It is also reported that members of the Action Party believed that if Nenni were Prime Minister the success of democracy in Italy would be facilitated, as the Socialists would be committed to supporting the Government and the Communists, who are allied to the Socialists, would not criticise a

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There was a deadlock of several days. In an attempt to obtain the support of the Socialists, De Gasperi offered Nenni the vice-Premiership. In this post he would have been in charge of the preparations for the Constituent Assembly and would have been responsible also for social problems. Nenni refused this offer, possibly because he felt none of the key ministries in the Government would go to the Socialist or Communist Parties. He also argued that the liberation of the North had been effected largely by the working classes, and that these classes demanded a more effective control of the Government.

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The deadlock continued until Croce arrived in Rome and, it is reported, approached Orlando and asked him if he would be prepared to accept the Premiership. It is said that Orlando replied that he would accept provided the six Parties unanimously agreed to serve under him. Discussions then continued in the CNL between the various delegates, and it is reported that the left wing Parties were not prepared to accept Orlando. After the discussions had been prolonged for some time the CNLAI decided that it was essential, in the interests of Italy, to form a Government rapidly. The CNLAI then sent delegates to Rome to continue discussions with the members of the Central Committee, and they . proposed that Ferruccio Parri, as the representative of the insurrectional movement in the North, should preside over the new Government. By proposing his candidature the northern delegates intended to emphasize the effort made by the North to redeem the faults of Fascism and to give due value to the participation of Italians in the victory of the United Nations under the banner of democracy. The delegates from the North also declared that, in order that the Government should have a character of national unity, all the principal exponents of the Parties, such as Nenni and Togliatti and De Gasperi, should participate in the Government, as only by such participation would the Government of Parri have the strength and importance which the northern delegates consider indispensable at the present moment, both in order to face up to the difficult problems of internal policy and to treat with the Allies in an effective and representative way. They further proposed that five ministers without portfolio to represent the North should be nominated. The leaders of the six Parties in Rome then met to discuss these proposals, and the Christian Democrats accepted them. It is, however, reported that Nenni and Togliatti declared they would not enter the Government. As a result of this, De Gasperi expressed his intention of remaining with the other Party leaders outside the Government. If this were to happen, no Government headed by Parri would have any real strength. It is not clear whether Nenni and Togliatti's refusal to enter the Government is definite, or whether it is intended to serve as a bargaining counter for one or two key ministries. It is reported that the Socialists will demand the Ministry of the Interior. Any such demand would probably be opposed by the Liberals, who consider that Parri, as a member of the Party of Action, represents the left wing and that, therefore, the Interior should go to a member of the right wing Parties.

On Tuesday Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lieutenant General, who consulted the President of the Senate and Orlando, President of the Chamber, as well as the leaders of the Parties. Lussu and Bacciardi refused to see the Lieutenant General.

Parri, who was in Milan, is on his way to Rome, and it is not known whether he will accept the post of Prime Minister as he is known to be a man singularly lacking in ambition.

The reasons for the prolongation of the crisis would appear to be a mutual suspicion between the Parties and an unwillingness to compromise on both sides. The more disinterested Italian democrats have been striving to achieve

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The reasons for the prolongation of the crisis would appear to be a mutual suspicion between the Parties and an unreadiness to compromise on both sides. The more disinterested Italian democrats have been striving to achieve a Government which would prepare for the elections and would ensure that they are held freely. They feel that it is important for any coalition government to agree on a minimum programme and for the Parties to work loyally together to ensure the success of this Government which is faced with such grave problems. They feel that unless such an agreement is reached beforehand, the Socialists and Communists may continue to undermine the Government as they did in the first coalition government. The difficulties of the Party leaders are heightened by the fact that no free election has taken place in Italy for twenty years or more, and by the fact that the Parties are uncertain as to their relative strength. There is also the conflict between those who, 2nd ~~4th~~ 5th ing from past mistakes, wish to build a democratic Italy on a sounder foundation than that which existed in the pre-Fascist period, and those who wish to preserve as much as possible of the structure of the State of pre-Fascist Italy. The left wing argue that the working classes have never been fully represented in the Government in Italy and in view of their strength and importance and in view of the part which they played in the resistance, they should be effectively

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represented in the new Government. On the other hand, the right wing are rather alarmed by the growth of Communism and the tendency of certain Communists to have recourse to violence and to ignore the methods of democracy.

The Trieste Agreement.

The agreement reached between the British and American governments on the one hand and the Yugo-Slav government on the other for the withdrawal of the Yugo-Slav troops from Trieste, and the division into zones of occupation has been welcomed in the Italian Press, although there are many Italians who would have preferred that Italy should have taken part in these negotiations and that the Yugo-Slavs should have withdrawn from the whole of the former Italian territory, at least until the Peace Conference discussions.

Price Reduction Campaign by the CGIL.

The CGIL has continued its campaign for the reduction in the cost of living and in various cities of the South agreements have been reached to reduce prices.

Youth Meeting in Rome

During the week a Youth Meeting was held in which representatives of the youth of northern Italy participated

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit NO.12 APO 512

NO.72.

Rome "D" Section.

14th. June, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA

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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ROME AREA
NO. 72.

A. CURRENT EVENTS.

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The Press has again this week, of course, been mainly occupied with the attempt to form a government. Other subjects were: Trieste, the forthcoming elections in England, the Syrian question, the appeal of Italy to the Allied Nations for the supply of the necessary materials to facilitate the economic rebirth of the Country, the campaign by the CGIL for a reduction in the cost of living, and the recent statements concerning the Italian Navy.

As far as Trieste is concerned, General Alexander's presence there was generally considered to be a sign that an agreement had been reached on the proposals made to Tito. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of June 5th. says that the dispute over Venezia Giulia (until it can be discussed at the Peace Conference) would seem to be at an end; there is great scarcity of news from Allied sources, but it is believed that the A.M.G. will begin to function fully in Trieste in a few weeks' time.

On the subject of the elections in England, all papers continue to be interested, and many give the election speeches in full - under titles appropriate to their political bias. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of June 6th. again insists that British foreign policy will remain fundamentally the same, whether the Conservatives or the Labour Party win and, therefore, great importance should not be attached by Italy to these elections.

With regard to Syria, the Press relates the incidents calmly on the whole, but in headlines. ITALIA LIBERA (Action) of June 2nd. criticises British foreign policy which intervenes in De Gaulle's aggression in Syria but does nothing about the same thing in the Val d'Aosta, and demands a universal law against aggression - even against those in whom the Great Powers are politically and economically interested. Most papers of June 7th. give prominence to the efforts of the United States to mediate in the Anglo-French dispute over Syria.

The appeal of the Italian Government to the Allies for aid to restart and develop the economic life of the Country is reported by the entire Press of June 2nd. The result of the recent government loan is cited as proof that the Italian people are trying to help themselves, but it is pointed out that the means at their disposal are absolutely inadequate to enable the Country to get upon its feet without assistance.

The CGIL has started a campaign for reduction in the cost of living, and they ask that the new Government comprise a Ministry of Supplies to discipline the [illegible] (Communist) of June 3rd., praises the

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elections in England, the Syrian question, the appeal of Italy to the United Nations for the supply of the necessary materials to facilitate the economic rebirth of the Country, the campaign by the CGIL for a reduction in the cost of living, and the recent statements concerning the Italian Navy.

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The CGIL has started a campaign for reduction in the cost of living, and they ask that the new Government comprise a Ministry of Supplies to discipline the distribution of first necessities. UNITA' (Communist) of June 3rd., praises the efforts of the CGIL and of the Camera del Lavoro, and says that it is the sense of responsibility shown by the masses which has made possible the first drop in prices in the South. This crusade by the CGIL, they say, is intended to stimulate production and healthy commerce, providing just profits, but striking inexorably at profiteers and speculators.

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The possibility of the rebirth of the Italian merchant navy is commented on with satisfaction in the Press of June 7th. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 6th. under the title "Great Britain prevented the dismemberment of the Italian fleet" refers to the fact that the Russian request for Italian ships was satisfied with Anglo-American units.

On the subject of the new government, on June 3rd. there was a general optimism in the Press after the accord reached between the Parties with regard to the functions of the CNL. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of June 3rd., in

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an article entitled "The Triumph of Common Sense", states that the solution of the crisis may now be considered within sight, and goes on to say that the Liberals cannot but feel a certain satisfaction in having raised the question of the CNL function and in having at once indicated the obvious solution; now that this matter is settled, they are determined that no other controversy shall arise to impede the formation of a government.

UNITA' (Communist) of June 3rd. hails the agreement as "an important step forward".

EPOCA (independent socialist) of June 3rd., in an article "Towards the Solution of the Crisis", adds a quotation from "New Statesman and Nation" which was also given some days ago by other papers: "In the fields of the administration of justice and of economic life, the influence of AMG cannot be other than a spoke in the wheels of a machine which functions well and an obstacle to the work of reconstruction which Italians of the North had initiated at the arrival of the Allies."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (Independent) of June 3rd., in an article "Considerations on the Crisis", says that when they can make themselves heard, most Italians will be found to disapprove of a policy of "fait accompli". The population feels that only a strong Government can supply what they need: bread, work and peace.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 3rd. says that a Christian Democrat presidency is the obvious solution to the crisis, for reasons of internal and foreign politics.

AVANTI (Socialist) of June 5th., replying, states that the Christian Democrat "perplexities" concerning the Socialist canditature have now resolved themselves into a pretension on their part to assume leadership. The article maintains that the Christian Democrat statement that the liberation of the North has revealed the necessity for a Government which will represent the popular will and that the Christian Democrat is the Party most able to satisfy this necessity, is a contradiction of terms. Indignation is also expressed that the Christian Democrats should try to use the lever of their canditature being more acceptable than that of the Socialists to the Allies. The writer further maintains that the Christian Democrats have pretensions to pre-eminence in the new government, whereas the Socialists would have maintained a balance of power among the Parties. This attitude, the article affirms, threatens to reopen the crisis and put everything back to starting point. The article concludes by saying that in the pre-Fascist period it was the same "Popular Party" (Christian Democrat) which impeded the formation of a Government which would have opposed the reactionaries - and in the meantime Fascism stepped in.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Democratic Labour Party) of June 5th. says that the head of the Government should be a man above Party politics rather than one of the leaders of the CNL.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of June 5th., under the title "Government or Committee" says that Italy, exhausted, awaits a Government, and not a Committee which would make use of "prefetture, questure, carabinieri, commissari politici" to prepare one-sided plebiscites and elections. The article affirms that the Socialist Party in Italy only exists today as a tool of the Communist Party, and concludes: "From the bottom of this pit of impotence there arises the voice of Nenni who from Naples invites the Allies to depart. We find no difficulty in identifying ourselves with this request, but we ask the Allies to restore the powers to an Italian Government capable of re-establishing civil order, of putting an end to massacres, of making laws which are effectively equal for all, of restoring to the people confidence concerning the preservation of their lives, their tranquillity and the fruit of their honest toil, without which confidence no free elections can take place in Italy".

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IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of June 5th., in an editorial by Guido Gonella, reaffirms the necessity for the Christian Democrat Party to assume a directive role in the new Government. Replying to critics, the article says: "Is it surprising that the Christian Democrats do not consider the Socialist candidature opportune, when Churchill himself, who until yesterday collaborated with the Socialists in coalition, attacks them violently and accuses them of being totalitarian and the enemies of liberty?"

The Press of June 6th. reflects anxiety, and most papers give the text of Bonomi's note to the heads of the various Parties, calling for a rapid solution to enable the business of the Country to be carried on.

On June 7th. a note of exasperation makes itself heard. After consultation between the Socialists and Christian Democrats, no conclusion was arrived at. AVANTI (Socialist), of June 7th., under the title "A Deadlock in the Crisis", says that the last word of the Christian Democrats will be given this morning. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) announces "Still No Solution - the laborious discussion continues". MISO CIENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party): "Vain attempts at an accord for the Composition of the New Government". IL MONDO (independent Liberal): "Crisis Stalemate - Socialists and Christian Democrats firm in their respective positions"

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

2. The Formation of the New Italian Government.

An Italian collaborator of FMB reports that there are many conjectures as to the future Italian Government, but without doubt public sympathy is drawn towards the two Parties which have the greatest popular appeal: Socialist and Christian Democrat. Many argue that Pietro Nenni is a probable candidate for the premiership on account of his great popularity. Added to this, there is the conviction that the Labour Party will win the elections in England. If this should happen, it is thought that the whole of Europe would follow a more moderate left line of conduct. As everyone knows that Italy constitutes a zone under English influence, our government copies English politics. In fact, it is affirmed that if a Conservative Party should go into power with Churchill at its head, Italy also will have a Christian Democrat leader. Alcide De Gasperi is named as the most popular man in this Party, as amongst all its members he is the one who holds an important position in the present Government.

A private chauffeur of 45 years, Socialist, said: I am convinced that Nenni and all his Party will go into power. Apart from the popularity he has acquired, which was increased on account of his recent arrest, he represents the real type of a new era. The present generation needs social innovations, new political ideas, new horizons, and new revolutionary methods. Communism at the beginning of the century showed the same symptoms, and I am convinced that the new idea will have success in Italy where Socialism is moderate and does not create necessarily conflict and bloodshed which Communism has done to a certain extent."

A doctor in economic science and commerce, 37 years, said: "The advent of the Christian Democratic Party to power is indicated by the following signs:
1. The Allies have shown that as long as Italy is under their control the extremist Parties will be excluded from the Government.
2. Without doubt the masses are drawn towards Christian Democracy."

3. Reactions to Events in Syria.

An Italian collaborator of FMB writes as follows: Recent events in Syria have been of great interest to Italians perhaps because of recent French action on the France-Italian frontier. Although there have been no anti-French demonstrations, there has been much criticism of the French Government. These events have caused some people to believe that the war was not a crusade against dictatorship, but merely a campaign for at least a moral hegemony in Europe and Asia. These beliefs, however, are not widespread and most of the feeling is against France.

A University professor (age 50 years) stated: "In considering the events in Syria one asks why France reinforced its garrison unless she expected some hostility. Perhaps France was fearful of losing her mandate over Syria, but the continuation of the mandate was not to be decided by France alone, but by the victorious nations of the last war. France has not followed the funda-

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under English influence, our government copied [illegible] affirmed that if a Conservative Party should go into power with Churchill at its head, Italy also will have a Christian Democrat leader. Alcide De Gasperi is named as the most popular man in this Party, as amongst all its members he is the one who holds an important position in the present Government.

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A clerk (age 45 years) stated: "The behaviour of France is deplorable. The stab in the back by Italy in 1940 does not give France the right to occupy part of Italian territory. France should be grateful to the United Nations for the opportunity she has had to re-instate herself, but she should not forget that, militarily, she lost the war, that she betrayed England, that her rulers were on the same level as those of Italy before 8th. September 1943, and that her army regained its honour only through English and American help. Although her people fought an active and passive war against the Germans, she also had her collaborationists. France should remember all this. There is not much to be

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done about Syria. The French mandate was for 25 years and after that time other nations were to decide if Syria was capable of self-government. This moment has arrived. The bombardment of Damascus has greatly diminished Italian sympathy for De Gaulle, and the intervention of the British was appreciated. Now, after the war, all peoples should avoid violence and profit by past mistakes"

4. Meeting of Roman Youth with Youth of Northern Italy.

A PWB officer writes as follows: During the past week representatives of the youth of North Italy, in a series of meetings and visits with youth groups in Rome, have told of their experiences in clandestine fights, their part in the insurrection and their achievements in democratic organization. All of the political Parties of the CNL were represented, as well as the Partito Repubblicano. The purpose of these meetings was to attempt to create a youth movement composed of members of all political Parties of all parts of Italy who will co-operate in a common effort to secure a democratic republic in the Country.

On Tuesday evening, 5th. of June, Carlo Sampietro of Milan, a member of the Action Party, spoke to an interested group of his Party at their headquarters in the Via Gregoriana, and gave a detailed account of the contribution made by the youth of his Party, of the Socialist and Communist Parties and others in the common struggle until liberation was achieved by the insurrection and arrival of the Allies. He told of many episodes and battles, and emphasized the necessity of continuing that same spirit of co-operation and concord among the youth of all political Parties in a combined effort for the formation of a democratic republic. He also spoke of the need of mutual understanding between the young people of all European Countries, with the ultimate objective of a Federated continent.

On Wednesday afternoon, 6th. June, a joint meeting of about 500 strong was held of the youth of all the seven Parties in the Aula Magna of the Liceo Visconti, with delegates of the various Parties seated at the speakers' table. After an introductory address by Sampietro, each delegate spoke in turn and explained the objectives and political background of his or her Party, but they all expressed the need of solidarity and mutual understanding in the struggle for definite objectives.

In the question period which followed, the discussion, although animated, was characterized by good humour and forbearance on the part of both speakers and audience. The only disorderly notes were caused by hypothetical questions posed by some Christian Democrats with the possible intention of confusing the delegates.

P U B L I C O P I N I O N

5. Reaction with regard to Trieste, Fiume, and the proposed French annexations.

An Italian PWB collaborator reports: These questions have lost much of the interest they first excited, because the agreement has been held up and the newspapers give first importance to the Government crisis which is now foremost in public opinion. Moreover, when a question is dealt with and made a butt in the satirical Press, it is a sign that it has taken a second place. But in spite of this, Trieste still is very much to the fore, and the opinion is that it should undoubtedly remain Italian.

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Country.

On Tuesday evening, 5th. of June, Carlo Sforzini of Milan, a member of the Action Party, spoke to an interested group of his Party at their headquarters in the Via Gregoriana, and gave a detailed account of the contribution made by the youth of his Party, of the Socialist and Communist Parties and others in the common struggle until liberation was achieved by the insurrection and arrival of the Allies. He told of many episodes and battles, and emphasized the necessity of continuing that same spirit of co-operation and concord among the youth of all political Parties in a combined effort for the formation of a democratic republic. He also spoke of the need of mutual understanding between the young people of all European Countries, with the ultimate objective of a federated continent.

On Wednesday afternoon, 6th. June, a joint meeting of about 800 strong was held of the youth of all the seven Parties in the Aula Magna of the Liceo Visconti, with delegates of the various Parties seated at the speakers' table. After an introductory address by Sforzini, each delegate spoke in turn and explained the objectives and political background of his or her Party, but they all expressed the need of solidarity and mutual understanding in the struggle for definite objectives.

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An Italian officer, now retired, pointed out the danger in regard to this question should the Socialists lead the Government. Not only is there the probability that the proclamation of Trieste as Italian would be almost indefinitely postponed, but, given the ideas of the Socialists on the subject, complications could be provoked in our relations with the Anglo-Americans who, especially the latter, have taken a definite line in the declarations of their principal political exponents.

A mechanic, aged 27 years, pointed out the danger of a move towards an extreme policy, i.e. towards Russia. It would be the beginning of internal disorder and perhaps civil war, as the strong anti-Communist sentiments aggravated lately by the question of Trieste are only too well known.

With regard to Fiume, very little interest is shown in this territory, it being almost completely outside the sphere of national interests. Many people maintain that instead of making all the fuss about Trieste becoming an international port, it would be much better to make Fiume this, as it could be done

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without touching the vital interests of either one or the other Country.

As far as France is concerned, the feeling against the annexation of the Val d'Aosta has taken the form of personal animosity against De Gaulle rather than against the French in general. The events concerning the French demands in Syria have aggravated this feeling. De Gaulle is considered by the majority as a valiant general, but a rather poor politician. It is considered that he behaves in politics and diplomacy more like a soldier than anything else. Many people hope that the unpopularity which has accumulated against him will cause the United Nations to be better disposed towards Italy and to decide the Val d'Aosta question in her favour.

6. Croce's Invitation to Italy to Collaborate with United Nations.

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports as follows: The announcement on 1st. June of America's invitation to Italy to collaborate was received with great satisfaction and approval. But what gave greater satisfaction still was that this initiative was taken by an important personage of the American Government, and not by the usual Italian promoter in America. All the same, there is much scepticism about Italy's position in relation to the other nations. The people see that there are many declarations made, but few facts which are favourable to us materialise and they are, therefore, inclined to discredit all this talk. It would, therefore, be better that the papers did not publish the declarations of other countries with regard to us, as they only give the impression that there is a lot of talking just to keep us quiet.

A university student, 23 years, republican, says: "All these pleasant declarations from over the seas fill me with satisfaction. At least they give one to understand that our problems are appreciated, and that we shall not finish up like Germany. This is at least something, and means that we shall rise again one day both materially and morally. The special merits we have acquired by the elimination of the German forces from Italy by the Partisans have not had the recognition that we expected. Croce's declaration is like all the rest: just a political trick to keep us quiet and to prevent us from going over to other political tendencies, i.e., the Soviet regime."

A clerk, 35 years, says: "Reading Croce's recent declaration, I realised that it has nothing to do with previous declarations made by other political men. Rather than attribute it to a spontaneous initiative dictated by a desire for a rapid solution of our problems, I think it is accounted by a specific political line of conduct decided in one of the meetings of the Big Three. It is not to be excluded that it was proposed by an Englishman. The fact is that although they have been talking about us in this way for a long time across the seas, nothing of any great importance has been done for us, except what was logical, that is, we are not treated as a defeated nation to the same extent as Germany. Their line of conduct is the following: not to say openly to the Italians that they have lost the war, but to make them understand it."

7. Public Opinion on the Possibility of Receiving Spare Parts, Tyres, etc. from the North.

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7. Public Opinion on the Possibility of Receiving Spare Parts, Tyres, etc. from the North.

A PWB Italian collaborator reports that the liberation of the North is not only hailed with delight because of the re-union of Italy, but perhaps even more for the hope of collaboration in the economic-industrial field. It is well known that there are only a few industrial establishments in the South of Italy, such as the I.L.V.A. at Bagnoli and the shipyards in Taranto. It was, therefore, hoped that with the liberation of the North, the factories could begin working again to produce all the things necessary for the reconstruction of Italy.

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An industrial expert, 45 years, said: "There has always been a greater industrial development in the North of Italy than in the other zones. Besides the production of complete machines, there was also the manufacture of spare parts and machine tools, which is perhaps more important. If it is impossible to imagine that the FIAT can begin work immediately, because of the damage done by aereal bombardment and the lack of raw material, but they can begin turning out spare parts, and they can undertake car repairs to ease the motor transport question. This would not only provide work for many people, but help to bring down prices which have soared up to the skies. The same thing can be said about Pirelli in Milan. This Company also cannot make tyres on account of the lack of rubber, but they could begin with spare parts and the reinforcing of tyres, which would lengthen their life whilst awaiting supplies of raw material from abroad.

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And so on with all the other industries.

It is not only in this field that help is expected from the North. Raw material is expected from the mines in Cogne for the construction of agricultural machinery, which is scarce all over Italy; weaving machines are expected from Como, and whatever is necessary for the shoe factories is awaited from Varese, not because there has been complete destruction in the centre and south of Italy, but because these industries did not exist here to a great extent, and they are now reduced to a minimum."

A mechanic who was once employed by Breda, in Rome, said: the machines for making every kind of spare part for motors were missing in his factory. Even the pliers and hammers had been stolen. It is impossible to work when these tools are lacking. In order to solve this problem, this worker suggested that not only should spare parts be manufactured in Northern Italy, but also machines for making these parts, so that they could be made also in central Italy. The first place which should be put in order for the reconstruction of Italy should be the steel foundries of Terni. Only with these foundries working at full efficiency can Italian industry hope to return to normalcy. As for spare parts for cars, and tyres, all that is in too bad a condition for use could be scrapped and used to mend what could still serve.

8. Composition of the English Government.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: "Italians had almost forgotten that in England also the Prime Minister is elected, and so the new electioneering battle is followed with great interest. The general opinion is that Churchill will be elected with a great majority."

A young man of 22 years, of the Republican Party, said: "If Pietro Nenni succeeds in being elected Prime Minister in Italy he will find his task much easier if the Labour Party is in power in England. The latter could be of great help to us as it would allow the Italian Government to act more freely and would not interfere with the formation of the Constituent, whereas the Conservatives are more attached to the Monarchy both English and Italian. Although the Labour Party in England have not a leader like Churchill, they could do very well with Attlee. The only danger, if one can call it such, is that the Labour Party would come too much under the influence of Russia which, even if it would be advantageous to Europe as a whole, for us it would not be so, as we are resisting Tito on the question of Trieste, knowing that we have England behind us. But we must not be too selfish, and if the question of Trieste could be settled without offending either side, the Labour Party might go into power with our blessing. As regards the Socialists and the Communists, although the latter seem to have been strengthened as troops have approached and made contact with occupied territories, they cannot take an active part in the fight between the Labour Party and the Conservatives.

An employee of 50 years prefers that the Conservative Party should remain in power, as their politics cannot be criticised. Besides this, the Conservatives have leaders who have not only saved Italy but all Europe from Nazism and Fascism. "Although we have had several punches from Churchill and Eden, we must remember that these men have not hesitated to help us at the right moment. Their politics are strange, but they suit us very well, as it is much better for us to be with the Anglo-Saxon than with the Slav world. Russia will try very hard to obtain control of the Eastern Mediterranean, but we should not be able to develop either our industries or mercantile marine if we did not share the

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9. The Action of the CGIL for forcing down prices, and the statements made by Di Vittorio.

An Italian collaborator of PWB reports as follows: In an article in ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist), the campaign for forcing down prices was described as follows: "In the last few days there have been small riots deliberately organized by the Socialist and Communist Parties, under the banner of the CGIL, to try to force down prices. Shops have been sacked and illegal prefects' decrees made,

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and these tactics are clearly provocative". It is specified that these methods were indicated by the secretary of the CGIL, DI Vittorio, who said that the Confederation intended to take action "so as to let the people have every possibility of control from the very beginning of production, in order that they may be able to find out the actual cost." These methods, the article continues, are more hypocrisy and demonstrate that the aim is the same as that of the CNL who wish to impose socialisation by force. The giornalist states that he knows there is the intention of extending these riots which have already taken place in Taranto, Naples and Palermo to Rome and Florence, where they may have even more serious results. An open letter written by the High Commissioner Bergamini to the CGIL says:"A campaign on the part of the Chamber of Labour to force down prices analogous to that which took place after the last war has begun. I wish to make my opinion known, and I will limit my remarks to my special sphere, that is, food. In all Italy from the middle of April there has been first a stabilization and then a tendency to reduction in the prices of rationed goods. It is not necessary to examine the reasons for this; let it be sufficient to say that the phenomenon existed. At the very moment when prices were definitely coming down, the General Confederation of Labour intervened, took public action and sollicited strong measures. The action of the CGIL, if it is co-ordinated with the "Commissariato per l'Alimentazione" will be very useful for a rapid reduction in prices, but in this particular moment they must be very careful that the prices of the supplies in hand are not too reduced or production will be discouraged. It is evident that only a co-ordinated, well-thought-out programme with regard to supplies, taking into consideration the special technical and political needs, can hope to give us a lasting result, and I hope that such a collaboration will be forthcoming immediately."

It is obvious from all this that the provocative action of the CGIL is being criticised by men at present in the Government whose policy is a quiet conservatism in all fields, political and social. As a matter of fact, there has been no reaction so far in Rome, as the alleged "provocative steps" have not been verified..

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

IO) WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN LAZIO.

The Rome Regional Labour Office published a few particulars in its bulletin on the cost of living in Lazio, in which the present level of pay does not allow for the consumption of more than IOOO calories per day, instead of the 2200, the minimum necessary for the average man.

According to the said bulletin the cost of living in Lazio has increased 600%

Taking IOO as the index figure for the cost of living in Sept. I943 we have:

	Sept. I944	March I945
Average	48I	664
Prov. Latinia	367	703
Prov. Frosinone	430	632
Rome (food only)	384	558

The Labour Office calculated that for an average family of two adults and three children, one under six and the others between 6 and IO years of age, the cost of living in May was:

Province of Viterbo	L. I8,000
" " Latinia	" 20,000
" " Frosinone	" 22,300

This figure includes food, clothing, housing, fuel, and light, but it must be borne in mind that the Regional Labour Office bases their considerations on an imaginary family budget which does not correspond to individual physiological or normal family needs. In any case for food only a family of this kind in Rome would have had to spend for the month of March, L. I2,893.

Taking into consideration that the normal consumption of calories is 3300 and the minimum is 2200, the calories existing in the food distributed in rations in March I945 were:

Province	normal consumption	minimum consumption
Viterbo	42.46%	53.69%
Latinia	3I.04%	46.55%
Frosinone	30.34%	45.5I%

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Taking 100 as the index figure for the cost of living in Sept. 1943 we have:

	Sept. 1944	March 1945
Average	481	664
Prov. Latinia	367	703
Prov. Frosinone	430	632
Rome (food only)	384	558

The Labour Office calculated that for an average family of two adults and three children, one under six and the others between 6 and 10 years of age, the cost of living in May was:

Province of Viterbo	L. 18,000
" " Latinia	" 20,000
" " Frosinone	" 22,300

This figure includes food, clothing, housing, fuel, and light, but it must be borne in mind that the Regional Labour Office bases their considerations on an imaginary family budget which does not correspond to individual physiological or normal family needs. In any case for food only a family of this kind in Rome would have had to spend for the month of March, L. 12,893.

Taking into consideration that the normal consumption of calories is 3300 and the minimum is 2200, the calories existing in the food distributed in rations in March 1945 were:

Province	normal consumption	minimum consumption
Viterbo	42.46%	53.69%
Latinia	31.04%	46.55%
Frosinone	30.34%	45.51%

The cost of rationed goods per family of this type was:

Province			
Viterbo	L.	1129,25	13.50% of total sum spent per month
Latinia	"	912,25	7.37% " " " " " "
Frosinone	"	816,00	6.95% " " " " " "
Rome (city)	"	985,80	7.65% " " " " " "

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II) MOVEMENT OF PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

The following has been reported by an Italian P.W.B. collaborator:

The director of the Pier Bussetti travel agency, one of the best in Rome said:

With the abolition of the "cordon sanitaire" the transport of passengers to the North has assumed quite considerable proportions. Not many passengers travel through the travel agencies, as many go on their own with the help of friends, or on Italian or Allied Military transport. The latter go generally on business, while those who go through the travel bureaus are people returning to their homes.

One of the reasons why the travel bureaus have so few passengers is the price of transport which may seem exorbitant at first glance, i.e. L. 7,000 for Milan. In reality it is in proportion to the expenses, when one considers that a chauffeur and porter get L. 2,000 per day, petrol/L. 60 a litre, and tyres L.70,000 to L. 100,000 each, so that the price is not after all excessive. To Florence the fare is only L3,700 as it is less than half the distance to Milan.

Nearly every one goes to Milan, not only because it is an industrial centre of primary importance, but because it is the railway junction for the whole of Northern Italy, and one can take through trains to Turin, Genoa, Venice and other towns there.

Transport to other towns has no fixed timetable, as there is for Milan, i.e. every three days, but conveyances leave according to the demand. For Turin and Venice the price is L. 8,000 but for the other towns which are the same distance as Milan the price is as for Milan.

Goods transport has not been yet organised, but during the present month should start to function regularly. The director of the Pier Bussetti agency does not know the number of passengers a week carried by two other agencies but believes it to be about 60, and two journeys a week are made on an average.

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C U L T U R A L

12. "Arsenic and Old Lace".

This play by Joseph Kesselring was presented at the Quirino Theatre by Dina Galli, one of the pillars of the Italian theatre, and her company. A large and elegant audience evidently enjoyed the somewhat bitter humour of the contrasts between late Victorian atmosphere and the conscious or unconscious madness which drives the various personages involved to crime. Too much emphasis given to a role, however, in some cases led to farce, thereby changing the spirit of the piece.

Although the atmosphere and mentality represented were very largely beyond the comprehension of the audience, the repeated applause in the more easily understood passages showed appreciation. The Roman public awaits with interest the appearance of American, English and French theatrical productions.

13. "The Sacred Flame".

The Cimara Cortese Company presented the "Sacred Flame" of Somerset Maugham at the Arts Theatre. This play had been already produced in Italy and raised here, as in England, discussion on the right to take the life of someone suffering from an incurable disease and tormented by constant racking pain. The work was well received by the public, who were carried away with sympathy for the mother who kills her son suffering from an incurable illness, rather than by any rational consideration. In fact, although there were constant curtain calls at the end of each act, the public on its way out discussed the personality of the mother in an uncomprehending manner.

The criticism, although lauding Maugham's technique and capacity of making unpleasant themes acceptable, condemns the mental attitude of the author, which exhausts itself in able dialectics.

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NO.71.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQU. TERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit NO.12 APO 512

June 7th., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY, NO.71.

Part 1 - SUMMARY.

The political crisis continues, and has now been prolonged for more than a month. At first it was difficult for the Parties composing the CNL, both in the North and in Rome, to come to an agreement on a common programme. After much delay and hesitation, at the end of last week they formulated a joint programme on which they could agree. A statement was issued in which the representatives of the six Parties belonging to the CNL reaffirmed their "determination to maintain the union of the anti-Fascist Parties in order to solve the problems inherent in the democratic construction of the State". They pledged themselves to exercise a moderating influence in Party strife so that violence would be avoided and freedom of speech guaranteed to all. It was further decided that the provincial and municipal CNL's would continue to exercise advisory functions beside the prefects until the formation of organs of administration could be assured by democratic elections, and that the Committees in factories should be transformed as rapidly as possible into technical and syndical organs to adapt themselves to the exigencies of production and social justice.

Having overcome the obstacles to an agreement on the functions of the CNL, and having already agreed on a joint programme, the six Parties next dedicated themselves to the structure of the Government. It is reported that the Socialist Party proposed - during discussions in Milan - that Nenni should be Prime Minister as it was felt that the new situation created by the liberation of the North demanded that the working classes should be represented in the key position of the Government. It is also reported from left wing sources that all six Parties, during the discussions in Milan, agreed to the desirability of a Socialist being Prime Minister.

Immediately after agreement had been reached as to the programme, Guido Gonella, in a leading article in IL POPOLO put forward the canditature of the Christian Democrat for the Premiership. He argued that Italy's needs could best be served at this particular moment by a Christian Democrat Prime Minister. As regards internal affairs, he maintained that the Christian Democrats were a centre Party and that at this moment it was essential to preserve the balance between left and right, and only the Christian Democrats were in this central position. If, he continued, Nenni were to be Prime Minister, the balance would be shifted definitely to the left, more particularly in view of the pact of unity existing between the Socialists and Communists, and there would be a danger that the Government would become predominantly Socialist-Communist in character. As far as relations with the Allies are concerned, Gonella argued that De Gasperi as leader of the Christian Democrat Party would

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Immediately after agreement had been reached as to the programme, Guido Gonella, in a leading article in IL POPOLO put forward the candidature of the Christian Democrat for the Premiership. He argued that Italy's needs could best be served at this particular moment by a Christian Democrat Prime Minister. As regards internal affairs, he maintained that the Christian Democrats were a centre Party and that at this moment it was essential to preserve the balance between left and right, and only the Christian Democrats were in this central position. If, he continued, Nenni were to be Prime Minister, the balance would be shifted definitely to the left, more particularly in view of the pact of unity existing between the Socialists and Communists, and there would be a danger that the Government would become predominantly Socialist-Communist in character. As far as relations with the Allies are concerned, Gonella argued that De Gasperi as leader of the Christian Democrat Party would be much more likely to receive the support and understanding of the Allies than Nenni. The Christian Democrats maintain that in discussions with the other Parties which took place in Rome at the beginning of May they had already suggested that in the event of a change in the Premiership and in the event of this office falling upon the shoulders of a Party man, the Christian Democrat Party would be most likely to preserve a balance between left and right. Therefore, the charge made by the left wing Press that by proposing their candidature last Sunday the Christian Democrats were sabotaging the formation of a Government and going back on their word given in Milan is strongly repudiated by the Christian Democrats.

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Meanwhile, in a letter not devoid of irony, Bonomi wrote to the leaders of the six Parties reminding them that after the liberation of the North he promised Nenni and Togliatti not to open the ministerial crisis until an agreement had been reached between the different Parties. "Since then" he writes, "almost a month has passed, in which the Government, given the precarious nature of its position, has had to postpone the solution of the principal problems. You will agree with me that this situation cannot be further prolonged without

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harm to the Country. Now that you have reached agreement as to programme, I believe it is time to proceed to an understanding. I would, therefore, be most grateful to see you". During the discussions which have taken placein the last month Bonomi has taken little or no part, but the manner in which he has allowed the Parties to continue their discussions and the way in which he reminded them that it was essential to come to an agreement soon has met with considerable approval. In sections of the population these prolonged discussions have served to discredit the Parties, the more so as the disagreement hinges on the question of who is to be Prime Minister. Many Italians who belong to no Party feel that the Party leaders are not sufficiently aware of the gravity of the economic and political situation in which Italy finds herself to-day. Many believe, in view of the refusal of the Socialists and Communists to support the De Gasperi candidature, and the refusal of the Christian Democrats to agree to the candidature of Nenni, that Bonomi may remain as the only alternative. It is also reported that some other representative Italian may be suggested as Prime Minister so as to heal the deadlock. It has, in fact, been suggested by some Italians that a member of the Party of Action, such as Parri, who would represent the resistance movement in the North and at the same time the right wing of his Party, might be Prime Minister. It is believed, however, that he himself is not very willing to accept such a post and it is further known that the Action Party would not suggest his candidature unless they were first certain of the whole-hearted Communist-Socialist support. They would only consider that the Communist support was whole-hearted if Togliatti himself entered the Government. So far, Togliatti has declared that he desires to leave the Government so as to dedicate himself to the organization of the Communist Party, though, he has added, he would be prepared to serve in a government presided over by Nenni. The Action Party leaders have discussed this question with the Communists and have asked them to review this decision. There have been further suggestions that the crisis might be solved by offering the principal post in the Government to a man like Orlando, Nitti, Sforza or Bonomi, who are outside the Parties. Left wing and progressive Parties, however, discount this, as they point out that it would be unacceptable to the people of the North. At the moment there is no indication of an immediate solution to the problem.

Prominence has been given in the Press to the general election in England. It is reported that the left wing and in particular the Socialist-Actionist Parties, hope and believe that the Labour Party will emerge victorious. The statements of the Labour leaders on foreign policy have been favourably received by Italians of progressive tendencies. The right wing, on the other hand, hope and believe that the Conservatives will win the election. There is, however, considerable ignorance as to the method of election obtaining in England, and much surprise was at first caused by the resignation of Churchill and by the formation of a new Government. From various sources it is clear that Churchill enjoys considerable popularity with many right wing, centre and non-political Italians, not only for the part he played in 1940, but also for his vigorous defence of liberty and private enterprise. His explanation of how Great Britain wanted Italy to retain her fleet and, therefore, handed over British instead of Italian ships to the Russians has been particularly well received by Italians.

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The Press continues to display great interest in the Trieste problem.

A Congress of the Republican Party was held in Rome and policy was discussed. Among other things it was decided not to take part in the Consulta Nazionale - "the last of the Lieutenant General's Government's tricks".

Lussu and [illegible] addressed the [illegible] Party during the week concerning conditions of the Party in the North. Lussu declared there were 70,000 members in Milan alone, and [illegible] said that the Party was stronger in Milan than in Rome and, therefore, the organisation here must be improved.

As a result of an enquiry made as to the possibility of the existence or growth of a "Mussolini myth", it has been ascertained that amongst non-political Italians there is a certain nostalgia for Fascism in so far as order was preserved. There are some Italians, it is reported, who say that Mussolini was badly advised and they defend his conduct up to the signing of the alliance with Germany. They declare that he was misinformed by his advisers and that this was the cause of the disaster.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section 7th. June, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.71.

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DIRECTOR	[illegible]	10/6
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NO.71.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12. APO 512

Rome "D" Section.

7th. June, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.71.

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The main topic in the Press is, of course, the Italian Government crisis. The other principal themes are Trieste, the release of Pietro Nenni, the abolition of the "cordon sanitaire", and the forthcoming elections in England.

With regard to Trieste, Press reaction remains the same, and anxiety is still felt regarding the outcome. Reports of preparations by the Yugoslavs to defend the city strike a note of alarm.

On the question of the arrest and release of Nenni, most papers merely say he was set at liberty after he had written a letter of apology for infringement of regulations, and conclude that this closes a disagreeable incident. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of May 27th. and other papers, give the order of the day issued by the Central Committee of Liberation at a meeting convened to discuss this matter: "....(the Committee) invites the Italian Government to present a formal request to the Allied Government for the abolition of the restrictions which still impede the full exercise of political liberties". They go on to quote Reuter, however, which points out that the withdrawal of Allied Military Government from the North of Italy, although it will make political life in those parts more easy, will, on the other hand, render Italy's position in the Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta questions more difficult.

The abolition of the "cordon sanitaire" between North and South is hailed with extreme gratification by the entire Press.

UNITA' (Communist) of May 27th., in an editorial entitled "Europe is Moving towards the Left" says: "It is practically certain that the Labour Party, with the collaboration of Socialist and Communist forces which are already very important even in England, will obtain a crushing majority in the elections in Britain in July. British policy, especially with regard to European nations, will then change considerable."

On the same subject, ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of the same date, in an article on the forthcoming elections in England, maintains that victory will be with the conservatives, but at the same time the article points out that even if the Labour Party should win, it would not mean any radical change in British foreign policy.

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The main discussion with regard to the formation of the new government in Italy centres round the function of the Committee of Liberation in that Government.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of May 29th. says: ".....an expedient must not be considered as a method of government....It must be remembered that when the coalition of the six Parties was formed (within the CNL) in Bari and later transferred to Rome, its programme was very precise: to throw the Germans out of Italy, to destroy Mussolini's republic, to eliminate the residues of Fascism, and to undertake to convocate the Constituent Assembly. This programme very decidedly limited the powers of government so far as the structure of the State was concerned. It was an undertaking of the Parties to respect the will of the people when it would be possible for that will to make itself known. The CNL never had any pretensions to being or becoming a constitutional organ of the State.....If the CNL were now admitted within the Constitution, it would set up a 6-fold totalitarianism, and democracy would be liquidated in oligarchy even before it came to life.....The CNL was formed from people of entirely differing doctrines to defeat a common enemy; it could

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lay the foundation of a new national structure. All governments by the Committee have existed in conditions of internal strife, which has degenerated into anarchy and tyranny. Is it at this we are aiming?"

INDIPENDENTE (Unofficial Government organ) openly sides with the opinions expressed in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, and LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (Independent) and IL TEMPO (Independent) take the same line.

On May 30th. the entire Press reacts on the question of the position of the CNL. Several papers give the letter sent by the Liberal Party to the secretaries of the other five Parties of the CNL reaffirming what was said the day before in their editorial, and stating that the Liberal Party accepts in principle the points elaborated in Milan, but reserves itself on the question of the function of the CNL.

EPOCA (independent Socialist) of May 30th. says that a member of Action Party in an interview gave it as his opinion that the question of the composition of the CNL should not present difficulty, and after this it would be possible to proceed with the construction of the Government. The article, however, also says that the solution since Togliatti and Nenni returned from the North seems to be further away, and the accord between the six Parties, which seemed perfect some days ago, is now not so clear and the solution of the crisis seems more remote.

UNITA' (Communist) of May 30th. quotes an editorial from AVANTI (Socialist) of Milan, under the title "The CNL, mass organism of Order and Self-Government", which expresses astonishment at finding that delegates from the South stipulated as a basis of accord in the formation of the new Government, that the CNL should revert to its simple function of liaison between the Parties. The article goes on to say that the CNL as a mass organization can bring order and discipline into Italian political and social life, especially in this moment of disorientation; that it can collaborate with the Government and bring to it the point of view of the masses, and at the same time make those masses understand the necessity for steps taken by the central government. To oppose the functioning of the CNL in this way is to oppose an effective and organic union between the government and the people who have contributed so much in the battle of liberation.

AVANTI(Socialist) of May 30th. gives Nenni's speech on his return from the North, and quotes him as saying that he has the impression that a step forward was made in Milan, and two steps backward have been since made in Rome.

On May 31st. the entire left-wing Press reacts strongly to the declarations of the Liberal Party. AVANTI and UNITA' (Socialist and Communist), affirming their complete solidarity, state that the position taken by the Liberals is an obvious manoeuvre to prevent the formation of a Government which shall be the expression of the will of the people. They insist that the crisis shall be solved at the earliest possible moment, and that the new Government shall be in accordance with the fundamental decisions of the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy (CLNAI).

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B. GENERAL REPORTS - POLITICAL

2. Discourse by Professor Ugo della Seta.

On Sunday morning, 27th. May, Prof. Ugo della Seta spoke of "La Repubblica" at the cinema Teatro in Piazza Semmine, to a large and attentive audience composed for the most part of members of the Action and Republican Parties.

In his discourse the speaker calmly and serenely examined the institutional problem, the forces that favour the Monarchy and the forces that desire a republic, and he then set forth his belief that a sane republic is an unquestionable necessity for Italy from both a historical and moral point of view. He stated that a republic is the logical form of political system; that a republic is against privilege and opposed to the omnipotence of the State, and that it is the pivot of equality, justice and liberty.

The speaker then reviewed the English, American and French revolutions of the nineteenth century and their relation to a Europe then stabilized in constitutional monarchical and liberal forms of government, and dwelt on the rapid spread of republican principles and spirit in that period.

The speaker then delineated the juridical, political and economic aspects of the republican order and its role in the present struggle in Italy. He maintained that the abolition of the Monarchy is an ethical necessity for the moral welfare of the Nation. He continued by exalting the value of the Constituent Assembly and closed his discourse with an eloquent appeal for concord and joint effort of all democratic and republican forces in the Country.

The audience listened attentively and warmly and frequently applauded the speaker during and at the conclusion of his address.

3. Celebration of the "Rerum Novarum" in Piazza San Giovanni in Laterano and Speech made by Minister Gronchi.

This meeting took place at 5 pm. on May 27th. and was in honour of Christian workers. It was organized by the A.C.L.I. A vast crowd was hedged into Piazza S. Giovanni in Laterano, for the most part workers of both sexes united under their white catholic banners and standards and singing the hymns of their associations. It was impossible to calculate the number of persons present as the crowd not only filled the courtyards, but overflowed into a large portion of the Piazza. On the platform reserved for the speaker and authorities the presence of many political personalities was noted, in particular those belonging to the Christian Democrat Party, i.e. Minister De Gasperi, Tupini, Scelba, Montini and Gonella. There were also important representatives of the "Camera del Lavoro" and the CGIL.

In the first place there were several introductions full of compliments and cordial words of greeting. These were followed by the president of the ACIL, Dr. Ferdinando Storchi, who read a message from the Pope which was received with great enthusiasm by the audience. He then read a letter from the Secretary of the CGIL, Achille Grandi, who exorted the Christian workers to maintain syndical unity under the auspices of the Church.

Minister Gronchi then spoke. He first drew attention to the fact that among the workers there is a great will to work for the reconstruction, and that this will to work must not be denied if we are not to return to the past, to its spirit of violence and imperialism or to the dictatorship [illegible]

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The speech was interrupted by frequent and enthusastic applause. There followed a procession of the workers. Outside there were enthusiastic scenes and De Gasperi was carried on the shoulders of some young men and cheered by the crowd. In the meantime other political personalities carried on improvised open-air committee meetings.

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P O L I T I C A L (contd.)

4. Report of Emilio Lussu and Ugo La Malfa on the Condition of the Action Party in the North.

On Thursday morning, 31st. May, in the auditorium of the Dopolavoro delle Finanze, Emilio Lussu and Ugo La Malfa gave brief reports of their recent visits to the North and of the activities of the Action Party there.

Emilio Lussu, the first speaker, gave an account of the life of the Party in Milan, of its 70,000 members there, of its contribution in clandestine and partisan activities, and of its great losses. Although the Socialists and Communists are very strong numerically, he said, the Action Party had played an outstanding and important part in the liberation of the city. Lussu then spoke of the many young men and women who had been partisans, of their intelligence, bravery and sacrifice. He spoke of many episodes in the partisan struggle, of the battles in Cuneo and in the Provinces, of the valour and effectiveness of the "Giustizia e Liberta!" brigades, of their disdain and rejection of German overtures, and of their subsequent victories.

The speaker was eloquent on the subject of youth, of the boys and girls in whose qualities of simplicity, self-sacrifice and patriotism rested the hope of the Italy of tomorrow. After speaking of Turin, of its proletarian traditions and Socialist and Communist organizations, and of the noteworthy group of Action Party members, Lussu then compared the people of the North with those of Rome and referred to the different way in which punishment had been meted out to the Fascists in the two places.

The speaker then outlined the political position of the Party, the labour and syndical conditions of the North and the necessity for more homogeneous and definite action in solving these problems.

Ugo La Malfa stated that he had little to add to the words of Lussu except to say that in Milan the Action Party was far more potent and active than in Rome where, although it played an important and vital role in clandestine times, it no longer enjoys the same importance. Therefore, he said, it is necessary to increase our organizing activity, improve our newspaper, and follow our brothers of the North with a similar energy and will.

5. Speech by Avvocato Commandini at a Meeting of the Action Party.

Avvocato Commandini spoke on "The Action Party at the Present Moment". His discourse was an explanation of how Fascism came into power and the mistakes made in the enforcing of its doctrines. The situation is exactly the same today, he said. The population sees Parties multiplied and does not know which to choose. This bewilderment is everywhere, and the moment will arrive when one party will try to restore by force another dictatorship. The Action Party rises against such a threat. Founded in 1853 by Mazzini, this Party was inactive for about 50 years and was reformed by Carlo Rosselli as the "Giustizia e Liberta!" movement, and as the liberal-Socialist movement of Guido Calogero. The "Partito d'Azione" does not ask a place in the Government. It wants a Republic, but not the Republic sought by the Partito Repubblicano Italiano. It aims at a social republic which will give prosperity above all to the lower classes.

The speaker was not at all precise in his speech. He was, however, applauded

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The speaker was not at all precise in his speech. He was, however, applauded by the audience which numbered about twenty, mostly women.

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6. Reactio concerning the new Italian Gov ment.

An Italian PWB collaborat r reports as follows: The opinions gathered are very diverse.

A civil servant, aged 55, considers that a good solution might be provided by a ministry formed by Bonomi, Orlando and Sforza. Such a ministry, according to this man, is the only one which could give the people the sensation of being governed. Bonomi would represent an important factor for Italians: that he is well received by the Allies and, therefore, could be very useful. Orlando is, without doubt, the man most capable of holding the balance between the Parties; he would be able to silence the discordant voices of the various Parties and bring unity. Sforza, although not a persona grata to the Allies and not the man to take control, could, however, be extremely useful in a diplomatic capacity and he would certainly obtain support in the USA. Furthermore, a ministry composed in this way would put on one side the political aims of the other Parties and be able to initiate rapidly the work of reconstruction in Italy.

A tailor, 45 years, thinks that a suitable solution to the crisis would be a Togliatti-Nenni government. He did not explain very well his reason for thinking thus, but it would seem that he chose these two men because he considers they represent together the great mass of the people and, united, they would be able to work to the advantage of Italy. He also referred to the importance of Togliatti in the government, seeing that he has been in close connection with the Comintern in Russia. He could count upon the assistance of Russia and, therefore, of all the Allies.

A Carabinieri sergeant, 45 years, considers that a solution must be found either in the reconfirmation of the Bonomi government, or in a government formed by Francesco Saverio Nitti. This, not because Nitti is a monarchist but because, according to this sergeant, he is the only man capable of holding the reins of government. No-one can doubt his honesty - neither the anti-Fascists nor the Allies - and, in fact, the latter would be favourable to Nitti, he thinks, because they also are anxious to see Italy governed in a stable manner. Naturally, as Nitti is not a great diplomat, he would find men to assist him in this function, but - the sergeant continues - I am certain that his government would be of great value at the present time. Much discord would be eliminated and under his guidance people would find again that tranquillity so much desired.

7. Public Opinion on the "Republican Congress"

An Italian collaborator of the PWB reports as follows: The full session of the Italian Republican Party has not left any strong impression on public opinion, such as usually happens when sensational events take place. In fact, it has not been an event of national interest. It was not a national congress, but rather a reunion of all the regional representatives, including those from the North. The meeting ratified the general principles of the Party and decided upon a more precise line of action and the preparation of the programme for the national congress due to take place shortly.

The meetingwent as follows: On May 26th. all the reports of the various representatives on the work done between 1943 and May 1945 were approved, while on Sunday, May 27th. the future programme was discussed, and in particular two points deliberated were:

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1. The nomination of a provisional directive council composed of Pacciardi, (General Secretary), Conti, Franchini, Zuccarini, Bardanzollo, Grisolia and Perri (representative from the North).
2. The unanimous decision not to take part in the "Consulta Nazionale" called "the last of the luogotenente's Government's tricks".

With regard to the first point, it should be specified that the directive Council is a provisional one only, as the heads will be elected at the National Congress. As for the second point, it can be said that the following sums up public reaction:

A University student, aged 24 (republican): "I warmly applaud this decision of my Party, inasmuch as it confirms the spirit of the Party itself, and has convinced me definitely of the purity of the Party's methods and programme. In fact, what Party in this moment of extreme egotism and opportunism has refused the possibility of getting a seat in the Government rather than waver from its line of conduct? This decision has also strengthened the will to be unmovable as far as the question of the monarchy is concerned.

I more than ever abhor the manoeuvres of some Parties, such as the Communist, who do not mind wavering from their political programme if it procures them seats in the Government."

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Another republican, a building expert, aged 45, says: "While on the one hand I approve of the line of conduct which made us refuse to take part in the "Consulta Nazionale", on the other I think it is bad for ourselves and harmful to the Nation. By doing this we appear to want the others to make the Republic for us without our help. If we limit ourselves to leaving the Government whenever the Luogotenente's Government or the monarchy enters into public life, we contribute nothing. I believe that it is necessary to fight with any means whatsoever, even making an alliance with the Communists, Socialists and others who at the moment want a republic for their own ends. Then, having obtained this, if we find that the Government still is rotten, we can leave it. But at least our main object will have been achieved. I am sure that if we interpret and put into practice Mazzini's doctrines in the idealistic manner in which he conceived them, Italy will never become a Republic."

8. Opinion as to the most Essential Materials for Italy.

An Italian collaborator of PWB collected the following statements:

An electrician, about 23 years of age, finds that the raw material in Italy is not enough to cover Italy's needs. Copper and rubber for covering electric wires is lacking. Rubber sheeting for tyres is also necessary. There are workshops well fitted up for transforming raw rubber into motor tyres, but we have no raw material.

A tailor, 30 years old, said that materials sold as being English were nothing but stuffs made up of English or Dominion wool, worked up in Italy and then sent to England. Italy has not an urgent need for wool or cotton, although both needs exist. It is reported that in the North of Italy the factories are almost intact and could easily begin work at once and if they have not done so it means that something is lacking. The absence of machines for weaving is more important than the high cost of raw material. For instance, although the"Cotoniere Meridionale" of Naples has a sufficient supply of thread, they cannot begin production on account of lack of frames. We should certainly be grateful to the Allies if they would send us wool and cotton without making us wait too long, but there are also other very necessary raw materials such as coal, paraffin, motor tyres, and locomotives.

An electromechanical expert, 57 years old, finds that raw material is very necessary but that the machines would be of more use for economic rebirth. We have enough iron and steel but not the machines for making the necessary tools for work. The steel foundries in Terni are completely destroyed, and it will be some time before the FIAT in Turin, Milan and Monza will be ready to begin work again. We have a great need to work in order to recover from our grave calamity. Passing from the industrial to the agricultural field, we need corn, because we never had enough of this even in normal times. We must improve the physical condition of our people, and give to the peasant the agricultural machines which have been destroyed, and the fertilisers which have become almost unobtainable. We need everything: from needles to locomotives, from paper to machinery for our heavy industries.

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P U B L I C O P I N I O N (contd.)

9. Public Opinion on the Formation of the British Government and Predictions as to its Aims.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes as follows: I must say first of all that in general the people are ignorant about the elections in England and, therefore, they can only form an opinion from what they read in the newspapers. To tell the truth, everyone was rather shaken by the news of Churchill's resignation, particularly because this also coincided with a critical period in European politics, being at the height of the tension between conservative England and revolutionary Yugoslavia. From this one may suppose that, although ignorant of the manner in which the elections are conducted in a democratic regime, the population have a great faith in Churchill, and hope that he and he alone will be looking after Italian interests, particularly with regard to Trieste - this perhaps because his aims and our interests coincide here. At the beginning there was a fear that the Labour Party would attack the Government on the grounds that Churchill was incapable of making a lasting peace with the heads of other States. Many are partial to Churchill's re-election, as conservative, but also because they are afraid that if the Labour Party goes into power it will automatically favour the regime of the Russian revolution which through Tito and certain Italian representatives might overcome the other political currents in Italy.

A professor of the Liceo, 45 years, says: "The question of the elections in Great Britain is very important, not only because they are the first for ten years, but also because the result, on account of the actual conditions of the whole of Europe, will affect the whole world. In my opinion, the Labour Party have a great chance, because their plans for political and social renewal are more modern, and conform more to the general aspirations."

A high-school professoress, 37 years, says: I think that a re-awakening of the Liberal Party is not to be at all excluded, whether for the not inconsiderable popularity gained by this Party on account of the famous social insurance plan of its member Beveridge, or on account of the authority it would derive from the fact that Field Marshal Montgomery would probably be a member."

An Italian Army officer, 35 years, also a lawyer, says: "According to what I have heard about the political situation in England, it seems to me that the Conservative Party is losing ground to the others and especially to the Labour Party. But I think that if it is a question of "revolution or bureaucracy" the well-known British attachment to tradition and above all the immense popularity and prestige of its great representative Churchill, will enable the Conservative Party still to have a say. And we are watching the effect in Italy, as England is doing everything to back up the Monarchy, although popular feeling here is contrary to this."

10. Interview with a Partisan from the North.

During a conversation between an officer of the PWB and a professor from the North who has taken part in the Partisan movement in Piedmont, in discussing the political situation in Northern Italy the latter said that the working masses are prevalently inclined towards the left, with a distinct Com-

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They consider in the North that the present Government is unauthoritative and inefficient and the demand is made for capable men who can meet the situation, a lessening of the tension between political Parties, peace and work.

He certifies that the Allied troops had a very good reception, although without much public demonstration, and that the feeling in the North is that they came really as liberators.

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According to him, the appearance of the degaullist troops in the Aosta, Susa and Stura valleys : created great discontent amongst the people of the valleys and the intervention of the English and American authorities was very much appreciated, after which it seems that the French disbanded and withdrew their troops to the villages and small towns on the Roja river between Ventimiglia and the Colle di Tenda.

As regards the industrial and economic situation, he says that as the electric power stations and industrial machinery are safe, experts calculate that it will need at most about three years to return to normalcy.

The cost of living according to him is much less than in Rome, especially in certain fields. A bottle of medicine which costs 19 lire in Turin, is sold in Rome for 350 lire. The difference in price is particularly noticeable in wearing apparel.

He says that after the sad sight of all the ruins and of the destroyed towns, he was most unpleasantly struck in Rome by the tone of life: the black market, the immorality, the lack of dignity, the lack of common sense, and the excessive inclination to quarrel and make useless speeches. He complains that it is useless to go to the Ministries for advice, as they are quite incapable of giving it. For instance, Palermo, undersecretary for war, when asked about the eventual instructions for the admittance of the partisans into the regular Army replied that he didn't know anything precise, and at the Ministry of Public Works they do not know what kind of work would have priority. To sum up, an indispensable central direction is missing. He says also that the avalanche of daily papers and weekly reviews makes a disagreeable impression, especially as their usefulness is doubtful, and the race for important posts, the existence of associations (usually Partisan) which have no raison d'etre whatever, and the number of useless people (especially superior officers of the War Ministry) in the corridors of the Ministries, are all things to be deplored.

11. Opinion Regarding the Possibility of the Creation of a "Mussolini Myth".
(The following reactions were collected at the request of PID, London)

A PID officer has gathered the following information on this subject: Although only a few weeks distant, public interest in the execution of Mussolini and his Fascist high priests seems exhausted. After the many and varied particulars of the death of the Duce, of Clara Petacci and of the hierarchs which appeared in all newspapers, the Press (with the exception of "scandal sheets" which appeal to the morbid curiosity of the uneducated) has ceased to interest itself further in this subject, which it now considers to belong for ever to the past.

Inasmuch as the doctrines of all political Parties of the centre and of the left and the declared doctrines of the Parties of the right are definitely democratic and anti-Fascist, Party members have expressed satisfaction with these executions. Here and there objections have been raised to the elements of ferocity or brutality which showed themselves. People are pleased that these incidents are closed and that future prolonged and troublesome trials and legalities are now unnecessary. In Parties of the extreme right such as the Democratic Party, however, there are undoubtedly many who fear the implications of these executions and who refrain from any public expression of their real opinions relative to them.

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Among the inert and inarticulate mass of people who are non-political and who are interested solely in their own private lives and affairs: workmen and clerks engaged in the constant struggle for existence, and others who are implicated with Fascism, there are many who unquestionably look back with regret to the relative order and security of Fascist days, but it is difficult to evaluate the opinions and thoughts of these people. During recent incidents between Communists and nationalists at commemorative services at the Altar of the Patria, many of these people became articulate, however, and openly spoke of the days of Fascism when such disorders were impossible.

Actually, in spite of the fact that differing versions of his end might give the opportunity to certain elements of spreading versions of a noble and dignified death, the madness and decadence that characterized the last hours of the Duce constitute an insurmountable obstacle in the way of any interesting confection in the way of a "Mussolini myth", and any elements that might awaken (in an Italian) reasons for admiration are completely lacking.

A Roman Merchant - aged 42 years - in commenting on these events stated:

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"In fifteen days no one will ever speak of Mussolini again."

A professor, aged 60 years, stated:
"Mussolini lacked both the bravery and ability to save himself intelligently, and the dignity to enable him to end his life in a noble manner."

A bank employee, aged 50 years, stated:
"In general, after having felt the weight of oppression for so many years which prohibited the expression of an opinion divergent from those officially imposed (a grave imposition for an individualistic people like the Italians) the present ruin of the Country, for which he was responsible, is far more vividly associated with Fascism than any recollection of well-being or happiness. Therefore, it is difficult to find anyone with nostalgia or regret for the epoch of which Mussolini is the symbol, except those who have something to fear, such as financial loss or punishment from the new state of things."

Commercial employee, aged 45 years, stated:
"There exists, of course, that amorphous mass of people who without convictions or ideals love a quiet life, who are alien to any and all national problems, and who, because of this mentality, disapprove of the ferment of new life which accompanies every revival, and they look back with regret to the past of "order". They suspect that this so-called "order" was oppression. The opinions of this type of Italian are rather the expression of a mental pattern, and are of no value as a national evaluation."

A housewife, aged 35 years, stated:
"It is symptomatic that among all the versions of the end of Mussolini the only one told by a woman from the North sought to spread the idea of the suicide of Mussolini at the time of his arrest. I should say that the creation of a "Claretta myth" is more likely than a "Mussolini myth."

A tailor and former fascist, aged 47 years, stated:
"Today we weep for Fascism and its dead and realize the disastrous conditions into which we have fallen as well as the other nations of Europe. We cannot deny that Fascism had its faults but they were faults of application rather of principle. We cannot deny that Fascism gave the country order."

A mother of a family, aged 35 years, stated:
"It is not out of pity that I lament the fate of these fascist chiefs in the Piazza in Milan by the hands of the patriots, but because I believe they were victims of personal hatred as exemplified by Clara Petacci's death. People now all call themselves communists, and commit the most unjust crimes in its name."

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A Fascist General Staff (recently released from prison) aged 55 years, stated:
"Fascism had the task of restoring order to Italy, and we who lived under it cannot deny it this contribution. Strikes were stopped and the economic and industrial life of the country grew considerably.
In Milan, Mussolini created the Fascist programme which was socialist in nature and intended for all parts of Italy, but with the passing of time, the "sua Cristi" brought Italy to ruin. We cannotdeny the accomplishments of Fascism, its tidy instruction. its deve-

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lopment of the railroad system and the highways, and its intensification of agriculture to a point never reached before in Italy. He became a nation respected by the world, the conquest of Ethiopia was the high point of the Mussolini epoch, but the initiation of autocracy in the industrial and labour fields, the waste of millions of lires, turned the people from him. However, this dislike was less for Mussolini than the hierarchy. These were not his only mistakes because, although he did well in foreign affairs in the beginning, he deceived himself in his good-neighbour policy and was wrong in retaining the monarchy as part of the government of the country. If he had followed the points of his programme from the beginning and had eliminated the House of Savoy, Italy could have been saved. His entry into war was enormous treason as he had no army, no navy or airforce, or clothes, and the generals insisted of explaining the actual position to him, while everyone sees plainly so as not to lose their posts. They listened to enemy propaganda and betrayed their country and it was not a matter of either Fascism or anti-Fascism when the country was invaded. Those who threw away their arms and proclaimed themselves anti-Fascists to ingratiate themselves with the victors deserve an ignoble end.

"Mussolini's death saddened me not because he was killed but because of the ignoming of his end. The Italian will know their loss and will regret the man who gave his life for the well-being of his country."

Note: This last opinion has been given to show latent opinion still held by certain members of the General Staff and high officers in the army as well as by many former office-holders in the government.

ATTITUDE OF FASCISTS TOWARDS EX-FASCISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY

Ex-Fascists are found to some small extent in the Communist Party. These possibly believe that if they join an extreme leftist party, their antecedent activities will either be overlooked or forgotten.

THE SOCIALIST ACTION PARTIES

These contain few known ex-Fascists because they are intransigent in their hostile attitude towards Fascism, and their rules for membership are definitely opposed to the enrolment of ex-Fascists. Sporadic suggestions about modifying these rules are violently discarded in party meetings.

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THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

This being a Catholic Party includes members of varying opinions from left to right, and therefore, includes ex-fascists.

THE LIBERAL PARTY;

This is quite small and contains few ex-Fascists, and is somewhat less intransigent in its attitude towards them.

THE MINOR PARTY

This contains some ex-Fascists and is less intransigent in its attitude towards them than other parties because many of its members

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are large property owners, bankers and industrialists - people who like "order - many of whom are somewhat sympathetic to Fascism.

The Democratic Party is the haven for Monarchists and ex-Fascists and its "raison d'etre" seems to be the fact that it provides an "ambiente" for those who have something to fear or something to lose if the Parties of the left succeed in overthrowing the Monarchy and establishing themselves in control of the Government.

The Republican Party contains few known ex-Fascists because of its rigid and intransigent rules for membership.

C U L T U R A L

12. The Savelli Exhibition at the "Ritrovo"

In the Italian-Allied club "Ritrovo" Savelli presents a series of drawings and colour sketches, the inspiration for which is to be found in contemporary European art, more or less of the modern school, principally impressionist. One cannot say, however, that he lacks personality on that score, because his works have a lively autonomous spirit, demonstrated in the particular dramatic sense which characterizes his very concise works. His scrawny horses are full of life, his nudes are solid, and his compositions are dominated by a vigilant synthetic spirit. In his use of colour, Savelli likes bright tints placed daringly together. The disharmony is, however, never unpleasant. In these pictorial experiments he is, perhaps purposely, rather more designer than painter. Although some of his paintings may be described as decorativism, this does not diminish the value of his work and Savelli may be placed among the number of artists in which modern Italian painting can put its faith and hope.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section 7th. June, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.71.

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CONFIDENTIAL NO.71.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 2. APO 512

Rome "D" Section. 7th.June, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
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A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The main topic in the Press is, of course, the Italian Government crisis. The other principal themes are Trieste, the release of Pietro Nenni, the abolition of the "cordon sanitaire", and the forthcoming elections in England.

With regard to Trieste, Press reaction remains the same, and anxiety is still felt regarding the outcome. Reports of preparations by the Yugoslavs to defend the city strike a note of alarm.

On the question of the arrest and release of Nenni, most papers merely say he was set at liberty after he had written a letter of apology for infringement of regulations, and conclude that this closes a disagreeable incident. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of May 27th. and other papers, give the order of the day issued by the Central Committee of Liberation at a meeting convened to discuss this matter: "....(the Committee) invites the Italian Government to present a formal request to the Allied Government for the abolition of the restrictions which still impede the full exercise of political liberties". They go on to quote Reuter, however, which points out that the withdrawal of Allied Military Government from the North of Italy, although it will make political life in those parts more easy, will, on the other hand, render Italy's position in the Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta questions more difficult.

The abolition of the "cordon sanitaire" between North and South is hailed with extreme gratification by the entire Press.

UNITA' (Communist) of May 27th., in an editorial entitled "Europe is Moving towards the Left" says: "It is practically certain that the Labour Party, with the collaboration of Socialist and Communist forces which are already very important even in England, will obtain a crushing majority in the elections in Britain in July. British policy, especially with regard to European nations, will then change considerable."

On the same subject, ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of the same date, in an article on the forthcoming elections in England, maintains that victory will be with the conservatives, but at the same time the article points out that even if the Labour Party should win, it would not mean any radical change in

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The main discussion with regard to the formation of the new government in Italy centres round the function of the Committee of Liberation in that Government.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of May 29th. says: ".....an expedient must not be considered as a method of government....It must be remembered that when the coalition of the six Parties was formed (within the CNL) in Bari and later transferred to Rome, its programme was very precise: to throw the Germans out of Italy, to destroy Mussolini's republic, to eliminate the residues of Fascism, and to undertake to convocate the Constituent Assembly. This programme very decidedly limited the powers of government so far as the structure of the State was concerned. It was an undertaking of the Parties to respect the will of the people when it would be possible for that will to make itself known. The CNL never had any pretensions to being or becoming a constitutional organ of the State.....If the CNL were now admitted within the Constitution, it would set up a 6-fold totalitarianism, and democracy would be liquidated in oligarchy even before it came to life.....The CNL was formed from people of entirely differing doctrines to defeat a common enemy; it could

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lay the foundation of a new national structure. All governments by the Committee have existed in conditions of internal strife, which has degenerated into anarchy and tyranny. Is that at this we are aiming?"

INDIPENDANTE (Unofficial government organ) openly sides with the opinions expressed in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, and LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (Independent) and IL TEMPO (Independent) take the same line.

On May 30th. the entire Press reacts on the question of the position of the CNL. Several papers give the letter sent by the Liberal Party to the secretaries of the other five Parties of the CNL reaffirming what was said the day before in their editorial, and stating that the Liberal Party accepts in principle the points elaborated in Milan, but reserves itself on the question of the function of the CNL.

EPOCA (independent Socialist) of May 30th. says that a member of Action Party in an interview gave it as his opinion that the question of the composition of the CNL should not present difficulty, and after this it would be possible to proceed with the construction of the Government. The article, however, also says that the solution since Togliatti and Nenni returned from the North seems to be further away, and the accord between the six Parties, which seemed perfect some days ago, is now not so clear and the solution of the crisis seems more remote.

UNITA' (Communist) of May 30th. quotes an editorial from AVANTI (Socialist) of Milan, under the title "The CNL, mass organism of Order and Self-Government", which expresses astonishment at finding that delegates from the South stipulated as a basis of accord in the formation of the new Government, that the CNL should revert to its simple function of liaison between the Parties. The article goes on to say that the CNL as a mass organization can bring order and discipline into Italian political and social life, especially in this moment of disorientation; that it can collaborate with the Government and bring to it the point of view of the masses, and at the same time make those masses understand the necessity for steps taken by the central government. To oppose the functioning of the CNL in this way is to oppose an effective and organic union between the government and the people who have contributed so much in the battle of liberation.

AVANTI(Socialist) of May 30th. gives Nenni's speech on his return from the North, and quotes him as saying that he has the impression that a step forward was made in Milan, and two steps backward have been since made in Rome.

On May 31st. the entire left-wing Press reacts strongly to the declarations of the Liberal Party. AVANTI and UNITA' (Socialist and Communist), affirming their complete solidarity, state that the position taken by the Liberals is an obvious manoeuvre to prevent the formation of a Government which shall be the expression of the will of the people. They insist that the crisis shall be solved at the earliest possible moment, and that the new Government shall be in accordance with the unanimous decisions of the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy (CNLAI).

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B. GENERAL REPORTS - POLITICAL

2. Discourse by Professor Ugo della Seta.

On Sunday morning, 27th. May, Prof. Ugo della Seta spoke of "La Repubblica" at the cinema Teatro in Piazza Sannino, to a large and attentive audience composed for the most part of members of the Action and Republican Parties.

In his discourse the speaker calmly and serenely examined the institutional problem, the forces that favour the Monarchy and the forces that desire a republic, and he then set forth his belief that a sane republic is an unquestionable necessity for Italy from both a historical and moral point of view. He stated that a republic is the logical form of political system; that a republic is against privilege and opposed to the omnipotence of the State, and that it is the pivot of equality, justice and liberty.

The speaker then reviewed the English, American and French revolutions of the nineteenth century and their relation to a Europe then stablized in constitutional monarchical and liberal forms of government, and dwelt on the rapid spread of republican principles and spirit in that period.

The speaker then delineated the juridical, political and economic aspects of the republican order and it s rôle in the present struggle in Italy. He maintained that the abolition of the Monarchy is an ethical necessity for the moral welfare of the Nation. He continued by exalting the value of the Constituent Assembly and closed his discourse with an eloquent appeal for concord and joint effort of all democratic and republican forces in the Country.

The audience listened attentively and warmly and frequently applauded the speaker during and at the conclusion of his address.

3. Celebration of the "Rerum Novarum" in Piazza San Giovanni in Laterano and Speech made by Minister Cronchi.

This meeting took place at 5 pm. on May 27th. and was in honour of Christian workers. It was organized by the A.C.L.I. A vast crowd was hedged into Piazza S. Giovanni in Laterano, for the most part workers of both sexes united under their white catholic banners and standards and singing the hymns of their associations. It was impossible to calculate the number of persons present as the crowd not only filled the courtyards, but overflowed into a large portion of the Piazza. On the platform reserved for the speaker and authorities the presence of many political personalities was noted, in particular those belonging to the Christian Democrat Party, i.e. Minister De Gasperi, Tupini, Scelba, Montini and Gonella. There were also important representatives of the "Camera del Lavoro" and the CGIL.

In the first place there were several introductions full of complaints and cordial words of greeting. These were followed by the president of the ACIL, Dr. Ferdinando Storchi, who read a message from the Pope which was received with great enthusiasm by the audience. He then read a letter from the Secretary of the CGIL, Achille Grandi, who exerted the Christian workers to maintain syndical unity under the auspices of the Church.

Minister Cronchi then spoke. He first drew attention to the fact that among the workers there is a great will to work for the reconstruction, and that this will to work must not be denied if we are not to return to the past, to its spirit of violence and imperialism or to the dictatorships that even

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The speech was interrupted by frequent and enthusastic applause. There followed a procession of the workers. Outside there were enthusiastic scenes and De Gasperi was carried on the shoulders of some young men and cheered by the crowd. In the meantime other political personalities carried on improvised open-air committee meetings.

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P O L I T I C A L (contd.)

4. Report of Emilio Lussu and Ugo La Malfa on the Condition of the Action Party in the North.

On Thursday morning, 31st. May, in the auditorium of the Dopolavoro dello Finanze, Emilio Lussu and Ugo La Malfa gave brief reports of their recent visits to the North and of the activities of the Action Party there.

Emilio Lussu, the first speaker, gave an account of the life of the Party in Milan, of its 70,000 members there, of its contribution in clandestine and partisan activities, and of its great losses. Although the Socialists and Communists are very strong numerically, he said, the Action Party had played an outstanding and important part in the liberation of the city. Lussu then spoke of the many young men and women who had been partisans, of their intelligence, bravery and sacrifice. He spoke of many episodes in the partisan struggle, of the battles in Cuneo and in the Provinces, of the valour and effectiveness of the "Giustizia e Liberta'" brigades, of their disdain and rejection of German overtures, and of their subsequent victories.

The speaker was eloquent on the subject of youth, of the boys and girls in whose qualities of simplicity, self-sacrifice and patriotism rested the hope of the Italy of tomorrow. After speaking of Turin, of its proletarian traditions and Socialist and Communist organizations, and of the noteworthy group of Action Party members, Lussu then compared the people of the North with those of Rome and referred to the different way in which punishment had been meted out to the Fascists in the two places.

The speaker then outlined the political position of the Party, the labour and syndical conditions of the North and the necessity for more homogeneous and definite action in solving those problems.

Ugo La Malfa stated that he had little to add to the words of Lussu except to say that in Milan the Action Party was far more potent and active than in Rome where, although it played an important and vital role in clandestine times, it no longer enjoys the same importance. Therefore, he said, it is necessary to increase our organizing activity, improve our newspaper, and follow our brothers of the North with a similar energy and will.

5. Speech by Avvocato Commandini at a Meeting of the Action Party.

Avvocato Commandini spoke on "The Action Party at the Present Moment". His discourse was an explanation of how Fascism came into power and the mistakes made in the enforcing of its doctrines. The situation is exactly the same today, he said. The population sees Parties multiplied and does not know which to choose. This bewilderment is everywhere, and the moment will arrive when one party will try to restore by force another dictatorship. The Action Party rises against such a threat. Founded in 1850 by Mazzini, this Party was inactive for about 50 years and was reformed by Carlo Rosselli as the "Giustizia e Liberta'" movement, and as the liberal-Socialist movement of Guido Calogero. The "Partito d'Azione" does not ask a place in the Government. It wants a Republic, but not the Republic sought by the Partito Repubblicano Italiano. It aims at a social republic which will give prosperity above all to the lower classes.

The speaker was not at all pr[illegible] in his speech. He was, however, applauded by the audience which numbered about twenty, mostly women.

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6. Reactions concerning the new Italian Government.

An Italian PWB collaborator reports as follows: The opinions gathered are very diverse.

A civil servant, aged 55, considers that a good solution might be provided by a ministry formed by Bonomi, Orlando and Sforza. Such a ministry, according to this man, is the only one which could give the people the sensation of being governed. Bonomi would represent an important factor for Italians: that he is well received by the Allies and, therefore, could be very useful. Orlando is, without doubt, the man most capable of holding the balance between the Parties; he would be able to silence the discordant voices of the various Parties and bring unity. Sforza, although not a persona grata to the Allies and not the man to take control, could, however, be extremely useful in a diplomatic capacity and he would certainly obtain support in the USA. Furthermore, a ministry composed in this way would put on one side the political aims of the other Parties and be able to initiate rapidly the work of reconstruction in Italy.

A tailor, 45 years, thinks that a suitable solution to the crisis would be a Togliatti-Nenni government. He did not explain very well his reason for thinking thus, but it would seem that he chose these two men because he considers they represent together the great mass of the people and, united, they would be able to work to the advantage of Italy. He also referred to the importance of Togliatti in the government, seeing that he has been in close connection with the Comintern in Russia. He could count upon the assistance of Russia and, therefore, of all the Allies.

A Carabinieri sergeant, 45 years, considers that a solution must be found either in the reconfirmation of the Bonomi government, or in a government formed by Francesco Saverio Nitti. This, not because Nitti is a monarchist but because, according to this sergeant, he is the only man capable of holding the reins of government. No-one can doubt his honesty - neither the anti-Fascists nor the Allies - and, in fact, the latter would be favourable to Nitti, he thinks, because they also are anxious to see Italy governed in a stable manner. Naturally, as Nitti is not a great diplomat, he would find men to assist him in this function, but - the sergeant continues - I am certain that his government would be of great value at the present time. Much discord would be eliminated and under his guidance people would find again that tranquillity so much desired.

7. Public Opinion on the "Republican Congress"

An Italian collaborator of the PWB reports as follows: The full session of the Italian Republican Party has not left any strong impression on public opinion, such as usually happens when sensational events take place. In fact, it has not been an event of national interest. It was not a national congress, but rather a reunion of all the regional representatives, including those from the North. The meeting ratified the general principles of the Party and decided upon a more precise line of action and the preparation of the programme for the national congress due to take place shortly.

The meetings went as follows: On May 26th. all the reports of the various representatives on the work done between 1943 and May 1945 were approved, while on Sunday, May 27th. the future programme was discussed, and in particular two points deliberated were:

1. The nomination of a provisional directive council composed of Facciardi, (General Secretary), Conti, Franchini, Zuccarini, Bardanzellu, Grisolia and

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1. The nomination of a provisional directive council composed of Pacciardi, (General Secretary), Conti, Franchini, Zuccarini, Bardanzellu, Grisolia and Perri (representative from the North).
2. The unanimous decision not to take part in the "Consulta Nazionale" called "the last of the luogotenente's Government's tricks".

With regard to the first point, it should be specified that the directive Council is a provisional one only, as the heads will be elected at the National Congress. As for the second point, it can be said that the following sums up public reaction:

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A University student, aged 24 (republican): "I warmly applaud this decision of my Party, inasmuch as it confirms the spirit of the Party itself, and has convinced me definitely of the purity of the Party's methods and programme. In fact, what Party in this moment of extreme egotism and opportunism has refused the possibility of getting a seat in the Government rather than waver from its line of conduct? This decision has also strengthened the will to be unmovable as far as the question of the monarchy is concerned.

I more than ever abhor the manoeuvres of some Parties, such as the Communist, who do not mind wavering from their political programme if it procures them seats in the Government."

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Another republican, a building expert, aged 45, says: "While on the one hand I approve of the line of conduct which made us refuse to take part in the "Consulta Nazionale", on the other I think it is bad for ourselves and harmful to the Nation. By doing this we appear to want the others to make the Republic for us without our help. If we limit ourselves to leaving the Government whenever the Luogotenente's Government or the monarchy enters into public life, we contribute nothing. I believe that it is necessary to fight with any means whatsoever, even making an alliance with the Communists, Socialists and others who at the moment want a republic for their own ends. Then, having obtained this, if we find that the Government still is rotten, we can leave it. But at least our main object will have been achieved. I am sure that if we interpret and put into practice Mazzini's doctrines in the idealistic manner in which he conceived them, Italy will never become a Republic."

8. Opinions as to the most Essential Materials for Italy.

An Italian collaborator of FWB collected the following statements:

An electrician, about 28 years of age, finds that the raw material in Italy is not enough to cover Italy's needs. Copper and rubber for covering electric wires is lacking. Rubber sheeting for tyres is also necessary. There are workshops well fitted up for transforming raw rubber into motor tyres, but we have no raw material.

A tailor, 50 years old, said that materials sold as being English were nothing but stuffs made up of English or Dominion wool, worked up in Italy and then sent to England. Italy has not an urgent need for wool or cotton, although both needs exist. It is reported that in the North of Italy the factories are almost intact and could easily begin work at once and if they have not done so it means that something is lacking. The absence of machines for weaving is more important than the high cost of raw material. For instance, although the "Cotoniere Meridionale" of Naples has a sufficient supply of thread, they cannot begin production on account of lack of frames. We should certainly be grateful to the Allies if they would send us wool and cotton without making us wait too long, but there are also other very necessary raw materials such as coal, paraffin, motor tyres, and locomotives.

An electromechanical expert, 57 years old, finds that raw material is very necessary but that the machines would be of more use for economic rebirth. We have enough iron and steel but not the machines for making the necessary tools for work. The steel foundries in Terni are completely destroyed, and it will be some time before the FIAT in Turin, Milan and Monza will be ready to begin work again. We have a great need to work in order to recover from our grave calamity. Passing from the industrial to the agricultural field, we need corn, because we never had enough of this even in normal times. We must improve the physical condition of our people, and give to the peasant the agricultural machines which have been destroyed, and the fertilisers which have become almost unobtainable. We need everything: from needles to locomotives, from paper to machinery for our heavy industries.

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PUBLIC OPINION (contd.)

9. Public Opinion on the Formation of the British Government and Predictions as to its Aims.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes as follows: I must say first of all that in general the people are ignorant about the elections in England and, therefore, they can only form an opinion from what they read in the newspapers. To tell the truth, everyone was rather shaken by the news of Churchill's resignation, particularly because this also coincided with a critical period in European politics, being at the height of the tension between conservative England and revolutionary Yugoslavia. From this one may suppose that, although ignorant of the manner in which the elections are conducted in a democratic regime, the population have a great faith in Churchill, and hope that he and he alone will be looking after Italian interests, particularly with regard to Trieste - this perhaps because his aims and our interests coincide here. At the beginning there was a fear that the Labour Party would attack the Government on the grounds that Churchill was incapable of making a lasting peace with the heads of other States. Many are partial to Churchill's re-election, as conservative, but also because they are afraid that if the Labour Party goes into power it will automatically favour the regime of the Russian revolution which through Tito and certain Italian representatives might overcome the other political currents in Italy.

A professor of the Liceo, 45 years, says: "The question of the elections in Great Britain is very important, not only because they are the first for ten years, but also because the result, on account of the actual conditions of the whole of Europe, will affect the whole world. In my opinion, the Labour Party have a great chance, because their plans for political and social renewal are more modern, and conform more to the general aspirations."

A high-school professoress, 37 years, says: I think that a re-awakening of the Liberal Party is not to be at all excluded, whether for the not inconsiderable popularity gained by this Party on account of the famous social insurance plan of its member Beveridge, or on account of the authority it would derive from the fact that Field Marshal Montgomery would probably be a member."

An Italian Army officer, 35 years, also a lawyer, says: "According to what I have heard about the political situation in England, it seems to me that the Conservative Party is losing ground to the others and especially to the Labour Party. But I think that if it is a question of "revolution or bureaucracy" the well-known British attachment to tradition and above all the immense popularity and prestige of its great representative Churchill, will enable the Conservative Party still to have a say. And we are watching the effect in Italy, as England is doing everything to back up the Monarchy, although popular feeling here is contrary to this."

10. Interview with a Partisan from the North.

During a conversation between an officer of the PWB and a professor from the North who has taken part in the Partisan movement in Piedmont, in discussing the political situation in Northern Italy the latter said that the [illegible] are prevalently inclined towards the left, with a distinct Com-

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They consider in the North that the present Government is unauthoritative and inefficient and the demand is made for capable men who can meet the situation, a lessening of the tension between political Parties, peace and work.

He certifies that the Allied troops had a very good reception, although without much public demonstration, and that the feeling in the North is that they come really as liberators.

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According to him, the appearance of the degaullist troops in the Aosta, Susa and Sturo valleys created great discontent amongst the people of the valleys and the intervention of the English and American authorities was very much appreciated, after which it seems that the French disbanded and withdrew their troops to the villages and small towns on the Roja river between Ventimiglia and the Colle di Tenda.

As regards the industrial and economic situation, he says that as the electric power stations and industrial machinery are safe, experts calculate that it will need at most about three years to return to normalcy.

The cost of living according to him is much less than in Rome, especially in certain fields. A bottle of medicine which costs 19 lire in Turin, is sold in Rome for 350 lire. The difference in price is particularly noticeable in wearing apparel.

He says that after the sad sight of all the ruins and of the destroyed towns, he was most unpleasantly struck in Rome by the tenor of life: the black market, the immorality, the lack of dignity, the lack of common sense, and the excessive inclination to quarrel and make useless speeches. He complains that it is useless to go to the Ministries for advice, as they are quite incapable of giving it. For instance, Palermo, undersecretary for war, when asked about the eventual instructions for the admittance of the Partisans into the regular Army replied that he didn't know anything precise, and at the Ministry of Public Works they do not know what kind of work would have priority. To sum up, an indispensable central direction is missing. He says also that the avalanche of daily papers and weekly reviews makes a disagreeable impression, especially as their usefulness is doubtful, and the race for important posts, the existence of associations (usually Partisan) which have no raison d'etre whatever, and the number of useless people (especially superior officers of the War Ministry) in the corridors of the Ministries, are all things to be deplored.

II. Opinion Regarding the Possibility of the Creation of a "Mussolini Myth". (The following reactions were collected at the request of PID, London)

A PWB officer has gathered the following information on this subject: Although only a few weeks distant, public interest in the execution of Mussolini and his Fascist high priests seems exhausted. After the many and varied particulars of the death of the Duce, of Clara Petacci and of the hierarchs which appeared in all newspapers, the Press (with the exception of "scandal sheets" which appeal to the morbid curiosity of the uneducated) has ceased to interest itself further in this subject, which it now considers to belong for ever to the past.

Inasmuch as the doctrines of all political Parties of the centre and of the left and the declared doctrines of the Parties of the right are definitely democratic and anti-Fascist, Party members have expressed satisfaction with these executions. Here and there objections have been raised to the elements of ferocity or brutality which showed themselves. People are pleased that these incidents are closed and that future prolonged and troublesome trials and legalities are now unnecessary. In Parties of the extreme right such as the Democratic Party, however, there are undoubtedly many who fear the implications of these executions and who refrain from any public expression of their real opinions relative to them.

Among the inert and inarticulate mass of people who are non-political and

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it is useless to go to the [illegible] for war, when asked about the giving it. For instance, Palermo, undersecretary for war, when asked about the eventual instructions for the admittance of the Partisans into the regular Army replied that he didn't know anything precise, and at the Ministry of Public Works they do not know what kind of work would have priority. To sum up, an indispensable central direction is missing. He says also that the evolution of daily papers and weekly reviews makes a disagreeable impression, especially as their usefulness is doubtful, and the race for important posts, the existence of associations (usually Partisan) which have no raison d'etre whatever, and the number of useless people (especially superior officers of the War Ministry) in the corridors of the Ministries, are all things to be deplored.

11. Opinion Regarding the Possibility of the Creation of a "Mussolini Myth". (The following reactions were collected at the request of PID, London)

A PID officer has gathered the following information on this subject: Although only a few weeks distant, public interest in the execution of Mussolini and his Fascist high priests seems exhausted. After the many and varied particulars of the death of the Duce, of Clara Petacci and of the hierarchs which appeared in all newspapers, the Press (with the exception of "scandal sheets" which appeal to the morbid curiosity of the uneducated) has ceased to interest itself further in this subject, which it now considers to belong far over to the past.

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Among the inert and inarticulate mass of people who are non-political and who are interested solely in their own private lives and affairs: workmen and clerks engaged in the constant struggle for existence and others who are implicated with Fascism, there are many who unquestionably look back with regret to the relative order and security of Fascist days, but it is difficult to evaluate the opinions and thoughts of these people. During recent incidents between Communists and nationalists at commemorative services at the Altar of the Patria, many of those people became articulate, however, and openly spoke of the days of Fascism when such disorders were impossible.

Actually, in spite of the fact that differing versions of his end might give the opportunity to certain elements of spreading versions of a noble and dignified [illegible] the weakness and decadence that characterized the last hours of the Duce constitute an insurmountable obstacle in the way of any interesting confection in the way of a "Mussolini myth", and any elements that might awaken (in an Italian) reasons for admiration are completely lacking.

A Roman Merchant - aged 42 years - in commenting on these events stated:

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

"In fifteen days no one will ever speak of Mussolini again."

A professor, aged 60 years, stated:
"Mussolini lacked both the bravery and ability to save himself intelligently, and the dignity to enable him to end his life in a noble manner."

A bank employee, aged 60 years, stated:
"In general, after having felt the weight of oppression for so many years which prohibited the expression of an opinion divergent from those officially imposed (a grave imposition for an individualistic people like the Italians) the present ruin of the Country, for which he was responsible, is far more vividly associated with Fascism than any recollection of well-being or happiness. Therefore, it is difficult to find anyone with nostalgia or regret for the epoch of which Mussolini is the symbol, except those who have something to fear, such as financial loss or punishment [illegible] from the new state of things."

Commercial employee, aged 45 years, stated:
"There exists, of course, that amorphous mass of people who without convictions or ideals love a quiet life, who are alien to any and all national problems, and who, because of this mentality, disapprove of the ferment of new life which accompanies every revival, and they look back with regret to the past of "order". They forget that this so-called "order" was oppression. The opinions of this type of Italian are rather the expression of a mental pattern, and are of no value as a national evaluation."

A housewife, aged 35 years, stated:
"It is symptomatic that among all the versions of the end of Mussolini the only one told by a woman from the North sought to spread the idea of the suicide of Mussolini at the time of his arrest. I should say that the creation of a "Claretta myth" is more likely than a "Mussolini myth."

A tailor and former Fascist, aged 47 years, stated:
"Today we accept Fascism and its end and realise the disastrous conditions into which we have fallen as well as the other nations of Europe. We cannot deny that Fascism had its faults but they were faults of application/than of principle. We cannot deny that Fascism gave the country order."

A mother of a family, aged 35 years, stated:
"It is not out of pity that I lament the fate of these Fascist chiefs in the Piazza in Milan by the hands of the patriots, but because I believe they were victims of personal hatred as exemplified by Clara Petacci's death. People now all call themselves communists, and commit

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A veteran General Staff (recently released from prison) aged 55 years, stated:
"Fascism had the task of restoring order to Italy, and we who lived under it cannot deny it this contribution. Strikes were stopped and the economic and industrial life of the country grew considerably.
In Milan, Mussolini created the fascist programme which was socialist in nature and intended for all parts of Italy, but with the passing of time, the "sga dristi" brought Italy to ruin. We cannot deny the accomplishments of fascism, its [illegible] its [illegible] its [illegible]

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

lopment of the railroad system and the highways, and its intensification of agriculture to a point never reached before in Italy. He became a nation respected by the world, the conquest of Ethiopia was the high point of the Mussolini epoch, but the institution of autocracy in the industrial and labour fields, the waste of millions of lires, turned the people from him. However, this dislike was less for Mussolini than the hierarchy. These were not his only mistakes because, although he did well in foreign affairs in the beginning, he deceived himself in his good-neighbour policy and was wrong in retaining the monarchy as part of the government of the country. If he had followed the points of his programme from the beginning and had eliminated the House of Savoy, Italy could have been saved. His entry into war was enormous treason as he had no army, no navy or airforce, or clothes, and the generals instead of explaining the actual position to him, made everything seem alright so as not to lose their posts. They listened to enemy propaganda and betrayed their country and it was not a matter of either Fascism or anti-Fascism when the country was invaded. Those who threw away their arms and proclaimed themselves anti-Fascists to ingratiate themselves with the victors deserve an ignoble end.

"Mussolini's death saddened me not because he was killed but because of the ignominy of his end. The Italian will know their loss and will regret the man who gave his life for the well-being of his country."

Note: This last opinion has been given to show latent opinion still held by certain members of the general staff and high officers in the army as well as by many former office-holders in the government.

ATTITUDE OF FORMER FASCISTS TO EX-FASCIST

COMMUNIST PARTY

Ex-fascists are found to some small extent in the Communist Party. These possibly believe that if they join an extreme leftist party, their antecedent activities will either be overlooked or forgotten.

THE ANTI-FASCIST REACTION PARTIES

These continue to know ex-fascists because they are intransigent in their hostile attitude towards Fascism, and their rules for membership are definitely opposed to the enrolment of ex-fascists. Sporadic suggestions about modifying these rules are violently discussed in party meetings.

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ATTITUDE OF [illegible] PARTIES TO EX-FASCIST

COMMUNIST PARTY

Ex-fascists are found to some small extent in the Communist Party. These possibly believe that in the junction an extreme leftist party, their antecedent activities will either be overlooked or forgotten.

THE SOCIALIST DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

These contain few known ex-fascists because they are intransigeant in their hostile attitude towards Fascism, and their rules for membership are definitely opposed to the enrolment of ex-fascists. Sporadic suggestions about modifying these rules are violently discarded in party meetings.

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

This being a Catholic Party includes members of varying opinions from left to right, and therefore, includes ex-fascists.

THE LABOUR DEMOCRATIC PARTY:

This is quite small and contains few ex-Fascists, and is somewhat less intransigeant in its attitude towards them.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

This contains some ex-fascists and is less intolerant in its attitude towards them than other parties because many of its members

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are large property owners, bankers and industrialists - people who like "order - many of whom are somewhat sympathetic to Fascism.

The Democratic Party is the haven for Monarchists and ex-Fascists and its "raison d'etre" seems to be the fact that it provides an "ambiente" for those who have something to fear or something to lose if the Parties of the left succeed in overthrowing the Monarchy and establishing themselves in control of the Government.

The Republican Party contains few known ex-Fascists because of its rigid and intransigent rules for membership.

C U L T U R A L

12. The Savelli Exhibition at the "Ritrovo"

In the Italian-Allied club "Ritrovo" Savelli presents a series of drawings and colour sketches, the inspiration for which is to be found in contemporary European art, more or less of the modern school, principally impressionist. One cannot say, however, that he lacks personality on that score, because his works have a lively autonomous spirit, demonstrated in the particular dramatic sense which characterizes his very concise works. His scrawny horses are full of life, his nudes are solid, and his compositions are dominated by a vigilant synthetic spirit. In his use of colour, Savelli likes bright tints placed daringly together. The disharmony is, however, never unpleasant. In these pictorial experiments he is, perhaps purposely, rather more designer than painter. Although some of his paintings may be described as decorativism, this does not diminish the value of his work and Savelli may be placed among the number of artists in which modern Italian painting can put its faith and hope.

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NO.71.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit NO.72 APO 512

Rome "D" Section

June 7th., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY, NO 71.

Part I - SUMMARY.

The political crisis continues, and has now been prolonged for more than a month. At first it was difficult for the Parties composing the CNL, both in the North and in Rome, to come to an agreement on a common programme. After much delay and hesitation, at the end of last week they formulated a joint programme on which they could agree. A statement was issued in which the representatives of the six Parties belonging to the CNL reaffirmed their "determination to maintain the union of the anti-Fascist Parties in order to solve the problems inherent in the democratic construction of the State". They pledged themselves to exercise a moderating influence in Party strife so that violence would be avoided and freedom of speech guaranteed to all. It was further decided that the provincial and municipal CNL's would continue to exercise advisory functions beside the prefects until the formation of organs of administration could be assured by democratic elections, and that the Committees in factories should be transformed as rapidly as possible into technical and syndical organs to adapt themselves to the exigencies of production and social justice.

Having overcome the obstacles to an agreement on the functions of the CNL, and having already agreed on a joint programme, the six Parties next dedicated themselves to the structure of the Government. It is reported that the Socialist Party proposed - during discussions in Milan - that Nenni should be Prime Minister as it was felt that the new situation created by the liberation of the North demanded that the working classes should be represented in the key position of the Government. It is also reported from left wing sources that all six Parties, during the discussions in Milan, agreed to the desirability of a Socialist being Prime Minister.

Immediately after agreement had been reached as to the programme, Guido Gonella, in a leading article in IL POPOLO put forward the candidature of the Christian Democrat for the Premiership. He argued that Italy's needs could best be served at this particular moment by a Christian Democrat Prime Minister. As regards internal affairs, he maintained that the Christian Democrats were a centre Party and that at this moment it was essential to preserve the balance between left and right, and only the Christian Democrats were in this central position. If, he continued, Nenni were to be Prime Minister, the balance would be shifted definitely to the left, more particularly in view of the pact of unity existing between the Socialists and Communists, and there would be a danger that the Government would become predominantly Socialist-Communist in character. As far as relations with the Allies are concerned, Gonella argued that De Gasperi, as leader of the Christian Democrat Party would

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solve the problems inherent in the democratic consortium [illegible] pledged themselves to exercise a moderating influence in Party strife so that violence would be avoided and freedom of speech guaranteed to all. It was further decided that the provincial and municipal CNL's would continue to exercise advisory functions beside the prefects until the formation of organs of administration could be assured by democratic elections, and that the Committees in factories should be transformed as rapidly as possible into technical and syndical organs to adapt themselves to the exigencies of production and social justice.

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Meanwhile, in a letter not devoid of irony, Bonomi wrote to the leaders of the six Parties reminding them that after the liberation of the North he promised Nenni and Togliatti not to open the ministerial crisis until an agreement had been reached between the different Parties. "Since then" he writes, "almost a month has passed, in which the Government, given the precarious nature of its position, has had to postpone the solution of the principal problems. You will agree with me that this situation cannot be further prolonged without

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harm to the Country. Now that you have reached agreement as to programme, I believe it is time to proceed to an understanding. I would, therefore, be most grateful to see you". During the discussions which have taken placein the last month Bonomi has taken little or no part, but the manner in which he has allowed the Parties to continue their discussions and the way in which he reminded them that it was essential to come to an agreement soon has met with considerable approval. In sections of the population these prolonged discussions have served to discredit the Parties, the more so as the disagreement hinges on the question of who is to be Prime Minister. Many Italians who belong to no Party feel that the Party leaders are not sufficiently aware of the gravity of the economic and political situation in which Italy finds herself to-day. Many believe, in view of the refusal of the Socialists and Communists to support the De Gasperi candidature, and the refusal of the Christian Democrats to agree to the candidature of Nenni, that Bonomi may remain as the only alternative. It is also reported that some other representative Italian may be suggested as Prime Minister so as to heal the deadlock. It has, in fact, been suggested by some Italians that a member of the Party of Action, such as Parri, who would represent the resistance movement in the North and at the same time the right wing of his Party, might be Prime Minister. It is believed, however, that he himself is not very willing to accept such a post and it is further known that the Action Party would not suggest his candidature unless they were first certain of the whole-hearted Communist Socialist support. They would only consider that the Communist support was wholehearted if Togliatti himself entered the Government. So far, Togliatti has declared that he desires to leave the Government so as to dedicate himself to the organization of the Communist Party, though, he has added, he would be prepared to serve in a government presided over by Nenni. The Action Party leaders have discussed this question with the Communists and have asked them to review this decision. There have been further suggestions that the crisis might be resolved by offering the principal post in the Government to a man like Orlando, Nitti, Sforza or Bonomi, who are outside the Parties. Left wing and progressive Parties, however, discount this, as they point out that it would be unacceptable to the people of the North. At the moment there is no indication of an immediate solution to the problem.

Prominence has been given in the Press to the general election in England. It is reported that the left wing and in particular the Socialist-Actionist Parties, hope and believe that the Labour Party will emerge victorious. The statements of the Labour leaders on foreign policy have been favourably received by Italians of progressive tendencies. The right wing, on the other hand, hope and believe that the Conservatives will win the election. There is, however, considerable ignorance as to the method of election obtaining in England, and much surprise was at first caused by the resignation of Churchill and by the formation of a new Government. From various sources it is clear that Churchill enjoys considerable popularity with many right wing, centre and non-political Italians, not only for the part he played in 1940, but also for his vigorous defence of liberty and private enterprise. His explanation of how Great Britain wanted Italy to retain her fleet and, therefore, handed over British instead of Italian ships to the Russians has been particularly well received by Italians.

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The Press continues to display great interest in the Trieste problem.

A Congress of the Republican Party was held in Rome and policy was discussed. Among other things it was decided not to take part in the Consulta Nazionale - "the last of the Lieutenant General's Governmental tricks".

Lussu and [illegible] visited the [illegible] Party during the week discussing conditions of the Party in the North. Lussu declared there were 7[illegible]00 members in Milan alone, and Emilio said that the Party was stronger in Milan than in Rome and, therefore, the organization here must be improved.

As a result of an enquiry made as to the possibility of the existence or growth of a "Mussolini Myth", it has been ascertained that amongst non-political Italians there is a certain nostalgia for Fascism in so far as order was preserved. There are some Italians, it is reported, who say that Mussolini was badly advised and they defend his conduct up to the signing of the alliance with Germany. They declare that he was misinformed by his advisors and that this was the cause of the disaster.

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CONFIDENTIAL NO.70.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 APO 512.

Rome "D" Section, Liberated Italy May 31st., 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.70.

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CONFIDENTIAL

NO.70.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12. APO 512.

Rome "D" Section, Liberated Italy

31st. May, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.70.

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The main issues in the Press have continued to be the frontier questions in Venezia Giulia and Piedmont, and the new Government which is about to be formed. Great interest is also shown in the Government crisis in England.

On the subject of the new Government, UNITA' (Communist) of May 22nd. quoting Togliatti in Milan, says: "Only a renewed and more democratic and efficient Government will be able to meet the problems which the liberation of the North has brought about". ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of May 22nd., in an editorial maintains that the Committee of National Liberation is the only organ which really represents the Italian people to-day and, therefore, it must be the CNL who must name the new Government. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of May 22nd. calls for a plebiscite.

After the meetings in the North with the CNLAI, EPOCA (independent) of May 24th. says: "The solution of the Ministerial crisis is considered imminent and the conclusions come to in Milan will serve as a basis in Rome... It would seem, however, that the desire to maintain a coalition of the six Parties is unanimous."

AVANTI (Socialist) of the same date, after stating that the Bonomi period of inertia is ended, concludes: "The solution will be found in Rome during the coming week. But it is certain that the solution must take into account the clear will of the Italian people, which demands a new Government: a Government of reconstruction and of the Constituent Assembly."

On the subject of Trieste, LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of May 22nd. gives a front page picture of Marshal Tito mounted on his famous white horse. The picture has obviously been chosen for its similarity to so many of Mussolini. The caption reads: "Marshal Tito protested bitterly at the comparison drawn by General Alexander between his action in Trieste and the behaviour of Hitler and Mussolini." Immense satisfaction was expressed by the entire Press at the advance of Allied troops east of the Isonzo. "IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO" (independent) of May 25th. states: "There are still important points in the Trieste question upon which agreement must be reached, but it would appear now that a solution will be found by means of reciprocal con-

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1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

The main issues in the Press have continued to be the frontier questions in Venezia Giulia and Piedmont, and the new Government which is about to be formed. Great interest is also shown in the Government crisis in England.

On the subject of the new Government, UNITA' (Communist) of May 22nd. quoting Togliatti in Milan, says: "Only a renewed and more democratic and efficient Government will be able to meet the problems which the liberation of the North has brought about". ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) of May 22nd., in an editorial maintains that the Committee of National Liberation is the only organ which really represents the Italian people to-day and, therefore, it must be the CNL who must name the new Government. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) of May 22nd. calls for a plebiscite.

After the meetings in the North with the C.L.N.A.I., EPOCA (independent) of May 24th. says: "The solution of the Ministerial crisis is considered imminent and the conclusions come to in Milan will serve as a basis in Rome... It would seem, however, that the desire to maintain a coalition of the six Parties is unanimous."

AVANTI (Socialist) of the same date, after stating that the Bonomi period of inertia is ended, concludes: "The solution will be found in Rome during the coming week. But it is certain that the solution must take into account the clear will of the Italian people, which demands a new Government: a Government of reconstruction and of the Constituent Assembly."

On the subject of Trieste, LIBERA STAMPA (independent) of May 22nd. gives a front page picture of Marshal Tito mounted on his famous white horse. The picture has obviously been chosen for its similarity to so many of Mussolini. The caption reads: "Marshal Tito protested bitterly at the comparison drawn by General Alexander between his action in Trieste and the behaviour of Hitler and Mussolini." Immense satisfaction was expressed by the entire Press at the advance of Allied troops east of the Isonzo. "IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO" (independent) of May 25th. states: "There are still important points in the Trieste question upon which agreement must be reached, but it would appear now that a solution will be found by means of reciprocal concessions."

Later papers of May 26th., however, affirm that the optimistic attitude adopted has been rather the result of wishful thinking, and that the position is by no means clear yet.

With regard to the frontier question in the Valle d'Aosta, several newspapers protested at the blackmailing methods they maintained were being adopted by the French in this zone. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of May 22nd. calls it "The Policy of Sugar" and refers to the gifts of salt and sugar being sent by the French and to the warning given to the Italians regarding the heavy taxes they will have to pay if they remain subjects of a defeated Italy. The report says that it would appear the French propagandists have the support of the industrialists of their Country.

In connection with the governmental crisis in England, IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) of May 24th., in an article entitled "The North Wind

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Will Blow Across England", says that a big battle is about to be staged between labour and conservatives.....within three months we shall know if the North Wind has struck Great Britain too, and if there is hope that the conditions of the miners may be improved. But if, coming to power, the Atlee politics should suffer the same fate as those of Macdonald, it would be better that the Labour Party should not win.

IL RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal Party) of May 24th., in an editorial entitled "The English Crisis" says that the resignation of Churchill cannot be understood unless it is considered within the framework of democratic practice - a thing unknown or misunderstood, unfortunately, among Italians - which forms the basis of political life in England and in the greater part of the civilized world. The article goes on to say that the main differences in the programmes of Labour and Conservation are on questions of internal economy; with regard to foreign policy, the programmes are intrinsically the same - and this is evident to anyone who has read a group of addresses by Morrison (the obvious Foreign Minister in a future Labour Government). That policy is that no great European or world power be allowed to gain a crushing hegemony over the smaller powers. The conservatives are inclined to insist on "interests" and the liberals and labour party on "principles", but the policy remains the same..... As far as Italy is concerned, it is true that a Labour Government might take more interest in the fate of ex-enemy Countries, but even among conservatives there are now very few "Vansittartists" left, and it would be well that we do not expect miracles (either one way or the other) as a result of the elections in England, because British policy towards us depends upon British interests and on our capacity to be an ordered and free Country which will keep faith with the principles for which all the Allies have fought.

The arrest of Pietro Nenni is the chief topic in the Press of May 26th. AVANTI (Socialist), publishes the message of solidarity sent to Nenni from the Party, and states: "We are astonished that in Italy the most strenuous supporters of liberty can be arrested with the greatest ease, while it is extremely difficult to have a Fascist traitor arrested." UNITA' (Communist) takes this same line. ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) reports the arrest of Nenni as a "regrettable incident" and gives Admiral Stone's statement that all the political leaders, before leaving for the North, had signed an undertaking to respect the ban on public meetings imposed by the Allied authorities for reasons of security.

B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

2. Information on the representatives of the C.L.N.A.I.

The members of the CLNAI who were sent to Rome with the object of contacting the Central Committee of Liberation for the formation of a new Government, were the representatives of the five Parties which in the North formed the Committee. The Democratic Labour Party was not a part of it. The representatives are:

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RODOLFO MORANDI, President of the CLNAI. Born in Milan 1902. Took a degree in Law, specializing in social problems. He has written a "History of the Large Italian Industries". Militant anti-Fascist, he was head of the clandestine socialist movement in Milan from 1931. He was arrested in 1937 and condemned to 10 years' imprisonment, liberated on July 25th. 1943, was obliged to go to Switzerland to cure his ill-health caused by bad-treatment in prison. He returned to Italy in 1944, and became a member of the executive of the Socialist Party and then in January 1945 delegate of the Turin executive centre, whence he directed the uprising of the population.

SANDRO PERTINI, Socialist, born in Liguria 1890, law degree. Anti-Fascist from the beginning, took active part in the fight against Fascism in 1927 and together with Rosselli and Parri organised Filippo Turati's escape. Fled

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to France, first to Paris and then to Nice, where, so as to be able to live, he did the most menial work. He set up a clandestine radio transmitter but was discovered and obliged to leave France. On his return to Italy he was arrested and condemned to 10 years' imprisonment in 1929. Later he was sent to Ventotteno, in internment, where he remained until August 1943. After his release, he became a member of the Socialist executive. In October he was arrested for being one of the supporters of the Rome resistance against the Nazis, and put into Regina Coeli, from where he managed to escape and continue the fight. Before the Allies arrived in Rome on June 2nd., Pertini went to the North where he continued to sustain and organize the revolution, first in Florence, and then in the North, passing several times through the lines on missions.

LEO VALIANI, Action Party, born in Fiume 1908. Arrested while still a student and sent into internment. On his return took up his antifascist work again, and was again arrested and condemned to 15 years' imprisonment. Released after 5 years, he went into exile in France, where he became chief editor of the "Voice of the Italians". He became a member of the "Justice and Liberty" movement. He returned to Italy where he became a leader of the Action Party.

EMILIO SERENI. Communist, born in Rome 1907, degree in agriculture, assistant at the Naples University, did research work in the field of social economy with regard to the peasants in Campania and the South. He became a member of the Communist Party in 1927, and together with Eugenio Reale and Giorgio Amendola was given charge of the organization of the Communist Party in Campania in 1929-1930. He was arrested and condemned to 15 years' imprisonment. Released after 5 years, through the amnesties of 1933-1934, he went into exile in France, where he resumed his communistic activities until June 1943, when he was again arrested in Nice and condemned to 18 years' imprisonment. He escaped, but was recaptured and handed over to the Germans, from whose hands the Turin patriots then rescued him.

ACHILLE MARAZZA - Christian Democrat, born in 1896, was a Milanese lawyer and already a member of the Popular Party where he was a director and also President of the Italian Catholic University Federation.

GIUSEPPE ARTESANI, Liberal, born in Milan 1898, he is one of the most prominent members of the forum. Soldier and decorated in the war of 1915-1918. He was from the very beginning a member of the CLNAI. He undertook many risky missions, passing the lines over into France and Switzerland several times.

3. 24TH.May Celebrations at the Adriano Theatre.

The following is an account of this meeting as given by a P.T. reporter: At 10 am. yesterday, the date of the entry of the Italian troops into war

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3. 24TH.May Celebrations at the Adriano Theatre.

The following is an account of this meeting as given by a PWB reporter: At 10 am. yesterday, the date of the entry of the Italian troops into war in 1915 was celebrated at the Adriano Theatre, in a speech by S.E. Gasparotto which lasted till almost midday. The Theatre, which was full to overflowing, had the stalls occupied by soldiers in uniform, most of whom belonged to the Garibaldi Division, but there were also wounded, disabled and blind. The majority of the audience stacked into the other seats were students, representatives of the civil services and various branches of the army. On the stage behind the speaker was nearly the entire Bonomi Government, with Bonomi himself. Exponents of other Parties not in the Government were also present, such as Romita, Nenni and others especially of the Left Parties. Some noted the complete absence of Communists. The speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause, dealt with the following points:
1. The specification of the reasons that brought Italy into war with the Central European powers in 1915.
2. A short resumé of the principal battles which led to the final victory.
3. Praise of the Partisans and all others who, during the present war, fought against the Nazis and Fascists.
4. At the conclusion, speaking on the Trieste question and other territorial

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revindications, particularly those by France, the speaker said that we must fight our nationalist tendancies, and make up our minds that the "Sun does not rise in Trieste or set at the Vare". As for Trieste, he would not start an argument on the subject, as General Alexander had already given an answer to Tito, and as for France, he reminded them of all Italy did for them during the "Risorgimento". Therefore she has no right to ask for territorial concessions.

5. Turning to the Allies, he said that the Italians have every intention of working alongside with them in the aim of securing lasting peace to the world, and destroying the germs of nationalism in order to create a new outlook in Europe.

He ended with an appeal to the fighting men to love their homeland and defend its borders, looking afterwards further afield.

At the end of the speech several patriotic songs were sung by the audience.

Outside the theatre various groups of students gathered, among whom there was a group with the flag carrying the royal arms who walked away crying "Trieste is Italian".

4. The Institutional Problem.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: With the end of the war, the institutional question has become of primary importance both to political Parties and to the people. This feeling is reflected in Nenni's speech at the Teatro Brancaccio and in the violent and frequent articles and propaganda of "La Voce Repubblicana", organ of the Republican Party. Although during the war most people wanted a solution of this problem, it was then considered impossible because of obstacles created by Allied Military policy and it was also felt that it could not be solved until all Italy was liberated and until the populations of the North could openly express their opinions. At present, there seems little doubt that the great majority of people in the North desire a Republic because of the generally hostile reception given to the Luogotenente and to the carabinieri.

The news of the crisis in the Churchill government has encouraged many to hope that British policy may change its attitude to the monarchical system as the future government of Italy because of the possible shift to a Labour government in England.

The Communists, through their daily 'UNITA' also demand a solution to the institutional problem and state the necessity of collaboration with the Socialists who resigned from the Bonomi Government because of this question. Togliatti and other Communist leaders have clearly outlined their political intentions on this matter, which are to obtain a republic.

A University student, (age 22 years), Republican, stated: "The liberation of the North should give the institutional problem precedence over all others, but the "North Wind" has not as yet produced the effect we wished, and decisive and resolute moves on the part of the representatives of the North have been frustrated by the notorious slowness of the political system in use in central-southern Italy under the leadership of Bonomi. This makes

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An Italian collaborator of FWB writes: With the end of the war, the institutional question has become of primary importance both to political Parties and to the people. This feeling is reflected in Nenni's speech at the Teatro Brancaccio and in the violent and frequent articles and propaganda of "La Voce Repubblicana", organ of the Republican Party. Although during the war most people wanted a solution of this problem, it was then considered impossible because of obstacles created by Allied Military policy and it was also felt that it could not be solved until all Italy was liberated and until the populations of the North could openly express their opinions. At present, there seems little doubt that the great majority of people in the North desire a Republic because of the generally hostile reception given to the Luogotenente and to the carabinieri.

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A State employee (age 34 years), said: "It is useless for the monarchy to await an issue; it is useless that she spends thousands and thousands of lire for propaganda, because the people are for the republic in the Constituent Assembly."

5. Public Reactions to the possible loss of Trieste, Piedmont and the Dodecanese Islands.

Roman public opinion apparently has diverse aspects and reactions to the territorial demands of Yugo-Slavia, France and Greece, relative to Trieste, Piedmont and the Dodecanese Islands. The latter and Pantelleria are not an intimate part of the Mother country and are, therefore, considered as part of

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the Italian colonies which many Italians belidve will never be returned to Italy.

The Trieste question, however, is closer and strengthens the spirit of nationalism to such an extent that it obscures the questions of Piedmont and recent Swiss claims. The strong wave of national solidarity that has shown itself in the desire that Trieste remain Italian is based almost entirely on sentiment.

French propaganda to influence the papulations of the Val d'Aosta corresponds more to the Italian manner of thought and is regarded more passively. The question of Swiss demands has awakened greater feeling and has caused bitterly ironic comments which say that Switzerland, because of her neutrality in the war can now advance demands (without objections) towards nations like Italy which is in an unfortunate and equivocal position. Some Italians believe that a certain recognition is due to Swiss claims and that a certain gratitude is owed for Swiss aid to Italian soldiers and to the refugees. They believe that some small concession of territory might be made, especially when one considers the pretensions of others - and here the reference is to Tito in particular - who act with violence and cunning to try and gain something to which even the laws of war give them no right.

Therefore, while the Trieste question has produced anxiety and revolt on the part of the entire population, fewer people seem to interest themselves in the other territorial questions. The few who do so are mostly the Patriots and the intellectuals, and they wish these zones to remain Italian.

6. Meeting of the Communist Youth Movement, Section Banco di S. Spirito.

About one hundred people took part in this reunion, among whom about 20% were young women and older men. Ilio Bosi, the CLNAI representative, addressed the meeting. There was an obvious enthusiasm in the air and great applause greeted the entrance of the speaker, Ilio Bosi. Before he began to speak some words of high praise were addressed to him by one of the directors of the Movement. The whole discourse may be summed up as follows:
1. Exaltation of the young Partisans of the North, with whom the speaker claimed to have been in close touch, and a conviction that their merits would bring international recognition of the part which Italian valour has played in the cause of the United Nations.
2. Expression of the hope that complete understanding will be brought about between North and South at an early date, particularly with regard to the Communist Youth Movement.
3. Insistence that youth must create for itself a political position in the present uncertain period, and prepare to take its full share in the political life of the nation so as to prevent any return to the old regime.

Bosi concluded by saying that he was convinced that the youth organizations of the centre and south of Italy had done a great deal for the rebirth of the Country and were not inferior to their companions in the north. He stressed, however, that now more important and grave problems awaited them and the life of the Country depended upon them.

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According to one of the audience who was close to our reporter, the speaker was a little too emphatic and wordy.

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P U B L I C O P I N I O N

7. Conversation with Randolfo Pacciardi and General Arnaldo Azzi.

A P.W.B. officer spent several hours in friendly conversation with Randolfo Pacciardi and General Arnaldo Azzi in which both men spoke freely, without apparent reserve and in a spirit of mutual friendliness and respect. Although General Azzi is not a member of the Republican Party, both seemed in complete agreement on all points covered.

In the discussion of the present political situation, the necessity of canalising the present wave of enthusiasm in the North into definite forms of action to secure a republican form of government in Italy, was emphasized and both men felt this possibility to be greatly restricted by existing Allied Military control, and by possible Allied policies. They discussed the dangers of delayed action resulting from a political "cordon sanitaire". They believe delay may degenerate into apathy among certain sections of the population and they also spoke of weaknesses and uncertainties in the Italian character which render unified action difficult. Both men were however definitely optimistic about the eventual abolition of the monarchy and about the establishment of a republic.

They felt that present bureaucratic conditions in the government and the Fascist attitude of thought therein resulted from the various phases through which the country had passed after the armistice and which had led to the retention of existing bureaus and their Fascist personnel. The absolute need of a new governmental structure based on democratic principles was discussed at length.

The conversation then turned to possible new leaders from the North such as Parri, Lunghi and others but they were considered as still relatively unknown in Central and Southern Italy. Nenni and Sforza were then discussed but were not considered as possible candidates for the Presidency of the Consiglio, the first because of Christian Democrat opposition and the second because of his extreme vanity, his "io,io,io," which made him interesting perhaps in a salon but not as a leader of state. The possibility of a new more Leftist government in England and its possible effect on British policy towards Italy was then discussed and this was followed by a general analysis of the Italo-

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The conversation then turned to recent articles written by General Azzi in "Italia Libera" and in "La Voce Republicana" other articles by Saccardi, and to the necessity of joint and common effort of all republican forces.

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PUBLIC OPINION (contd.)

8. Italian Colonies.

An Italian collaborator for P.W.B. writes : The complex question of Trieste has reawakened thought with regard to the future fate of Italy's colonies. Most Italians have lost all hope of any consideration being given to their need of space for colonial expension by the Peace Conference and recent incidents at Trieste confirm this general conviction. Most Italians, feeling very bitterly on the subject have not discussed the colonies since the 25th of July when Italy lost the war, since when the colonies have been occupied by the British and American troops. They believe that Italy will never again be permitted to return to Africa and although the terms of the armistice are unknown and no other decisions apparently have been reached, many Italians believe that eastern Africa will be under the British flag either as protectorate or dominions and that Libia will be divided between Turkey and France.

There is also great anxiety for the fate of their fellow-countrymen who in other years sought adventure and fortune in lands outside of Italy and who are now under the control of aliens who are also victors. Many fear reprisals from the natives of Ethiopia who were despoiled by the Italians in the past but they maintain that sometimes humane and not coercive measures were used with these people in spite of the prevailing belief that good colonial systems generally adopt coercive methods.

A tailor (aged 43 years) stated," I feel convinced that Italy has nothing to expect or to hope for as far as her colonies are concerned . In listening to comments broadcast from America, I have been saddened by the realization that my fears were real. I then involuntarily thought of what might have been if Italy had not entered the war; of how Mussolini could have made colonial and other demands at the peace table and that Italy would be sound, politically and economically, Now Turkey, without wounds or any sacrifice on her part in the war, will regain everything she lost thirty years ago."

Masonry worker (age 45 years) stated: Although exaggerated, Mussolini explained to the world as well as to ourselves that the possibilities of work in the Mother Country and the number of workers available do not balance and that migration to

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Masonry worker (age 45 years) stated: Although exaggerated, Mussolini explained to the world as well as to ourselves that the possibilities of work in the Mother Country and the number of workers available do not balance and that migration to other lands (especially for farm labor) is a vital condition for Italian life. I believe that we are suffocated within our own boundaries and especially if territory is to be taken away from us new Fascist propaganda may prepare us for another colonial war".

High School Professor (age 35 years)stated: "Until the Trieste question, followed by other territorial demands, are still hoped that a small part of our colonies might be returned to us. To-day I realize how Italy is considered by other nations which because of their war records, are putting forward new demands, and I am greatly discouraged."

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PUBLIC OPINION (contd.)

9. Reactions to the employment of German workers in Italy and Abroad.

The report in the newspapers concerning the employment of about 200 thousand German prisoners in Italy for reconstruction work has created a certain amount of astonishment among all sections of the population. In the more well-to-do classes it has been taken as a sign of good faith on the part of the Allies towards the people; in the poorer classes a certain amount of fear has shown itself: that fear which still exists in the minds of those who have been hardest hit by the war. These are of the opinion that the humblest, most dangerous tasks should be performed by the prisoners, without salary but with sufficient food to keep them from dying of hunger. The middle classes, usually vacillating, on this subject have shown themselves more stable, and have understood more exactly the problem of the employment of German prisoners.

A civil servant with a degree, aged about 30 has summed up the opinion of the middle classes:

"The Germans must be punished, all of them, from the highest to the lowest. These latter, however, cannot be proceeded against juridically, and a good method, therefore, to uproot their conviction that they are superior to other peoples is to send them to work amongst those people whom they have fought and oppressed. These workers, after a period, which may be a number of years, of contact with people of a different nature may return to their own Country with a certain nostalgia and sympathy for the Countries where they have worked. These are the pros. For Italians the cons are more numerous and more grave. It is sufficient to call to mind the present state of unemployment in Italy. It is estimated that in Rome alone the unemployed number about 100,000, and there will be a great number in North Italy. What we lack is not workers (emigration lists right up to date have always been full) but basic materials. On the other hand, we must not fail to make our contribution to the re-education of the German people. I think it would be an excellent thing to request a certain number of specialized workers and people to carry out dangerous tasks such as mine clearing and recuperation of material in ports, etc.

Another problem will be the question of keeping these workers surrounded by people who are proven anti-Germans, otherwise the germ of German superiority may begin to activate again.

It seems that in France about a thousand German families (agricultural workers) have been deported for work. It seems to me that to force families of prisoners also to do this work is an exaggeration. The German people must not be treated too brutally, otherwise it will only be placing a few ashes over the fire, and the flame of their sense of superiority will remain alive."

10. Public Opinion relative to the Princess of Piedmont and the Prince of Naples

The announcements and comments in Italian newspapers a week ago of the arrival of Princess Maria Jose in Italy from Switzerland, although expressive

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10. Public Opinion relative to the Princess of Piedmont and the Prince of Naples

The announcements and comments in Italian newspapers a week ago of the arrival of Princess Maria Jose in Italy from Switzerland, although expressive of the ideas and political backgrounds of the writers, were not unfriendly to the Princess, who enjoys a certain popularity and a reputation quite different from that of the Prince of Piedmont. Popular belief that her marriage has been unhappy has contributed to the sympathy and understanding of the people, who admire her quiet way of life, her social work and other activities.

Some monarchical elements, faced with their desire to retain the monarchy and of disposing of the King and the Prince of Piedmont, who are involved in responsibility for the war and the defeat, hope to be able to instal a regency of the Prince of Naples under the Princess Maria Jose.

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

II) BLACK MARKET INCIDENT.

An Italian collaborator of P.W.B. writes:
Black market speculation continues to extend itself to fields that in normal times were unheard of and that were not susceptible to commercial operations. A medical student lamenting the difficulties and expense encountered by himself and fellow students, mentioned that the practice of anatomical dissection has become extremely difficult because of the high cost of corpses. In Rome hospitals, he said, the usual custom (with exception of the Policlinico) is for the custodian of the mortuary to rent anatomical parts for research purposes to the students at black-market prices instead of giving them without cost to meritorious students as in the past. Under these conditions, he continued, only a small number of students can afford the luxury of practical experiments outside of the laboratories.

I2) PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN ROME.

During this last week there has been a decided drop in prices in the Rome area. With the liberation of the North it is expected that material will begin to flow South, with the result that no one is buying for the moment, in the hope that prices will come down.

There has been, for example, a big drop in the price of automobiles, of gold and of sterling. The first, which cost about a million lire for a modern car with new tyres, have dropped to 600,000 while a "Topolino" which cost 400,000 has fallen to 250,000 or less. The price of gold which, since the Armistice has been continually increasing, has fallen from about 750 lire to 450 for old gold; 530 for objects. The black-market sterling has also been hit by the liberation of the North. Although everything is frozen, it is reported that the official price of the pound sterling is 6,500 - 7,000 Lire.

Prices of materials for clothing have shown a sensible reduction during the week, but food prices have not changed to the same extent. The following is a comparison of prices of essential food-stuffs on May I7th and May 24th:

LIST OF PRICES ON THE BLACK MARKET AT TOR DI NONA.

	May 24th	May I7th
Bread	Lire I20 Kg	Lire I50 Kg
Bread roll made with oil	" 250 "	" 270 "
Sugar	" 840 "	" I000 "

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Bread roll made with oil	" 250 "	" 270 "
Sugar	" 840 "	" I000 "
Oil	" 400 "	" 430 "
White pasta	" 220 "	" 240 "
Yellow Pasta	" 200 "	" 220 "
White flour	" I00 "	" I40 "
Semolino	" 200 "	" 250 "
Rice	" 400 "	" 550 "
Butter	" 800 "	" 800 "
Salt	" 40 "	" 50 "
American pepper	" 3000 "	" 3500 "
Beef including bone	" 550 "	" 650 "
Beef without bone	" 700 "	" 800 "
Tomato puree	" 35 "	" 45 "
Eggs	" 2I "	" 24 "
Milk	" 80 "	" 80 "
Fresh goat cheese	" 600 "	" 750 "
Brown sugar	" 700 "	" 900 "
Dried white beans	" I00 "	" I20 "
Dried peas	" I00 "	" I20 "

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	May 24th		May I7th	
Lentils	Lire I20	Kg	Lire I50	Kg.
Ham	" 900	"	" I000	"
Coffee	" I700	"	" I800	"
Maize flour	" 80	"	" 90	"
Barley	" I30	"	" I80	"
Cigarettes american	" 200	"	" 220	"
" italian	" I00	"	" I20	"
" english	" I60	"	" 200	"
Matches (wax)	" 25	"	" 35	"
American chocolate bars	" I60	(bar)	" I20	(bar)
Parmesan cheese	" I600	Kg.	" I600	Kg

C U L T U R A L .

I3) ART EXHIBITION AT THE PALAZZO VENEZIA.

The National Association for the Restauration of War Damaged Monuments opened an exhibition on May I2th at Palazzo Venezia of great works of art mainly from Northern Italy, some from private collections and some nationally owned. During the war those pictures were first placed in safe keeping in the Marche, in Umbria and in Lazio and were later sent to the Museums and Galleries in the Vatican. Examples of the Venetian school predominate but in spite of the number of the works displayed many of the most noted painters of the school are only slightly represented or entirely absent. On the other hand, others, such as Giovanni Bellini are very well represented by works of their best period.

The many saints of Alvise and Bartolomeo Vivarini, the works of Mantegna,(including his celebrated Card. Francesco Gonzaga), Carpaccio,(including his "Annunciation"), numerous works of Tintoretto,of many types (including his "Adam and Eve") some landscapes of Antonio Canal (called Canaletto) and delicate works of Rosalba Carriera are in chronological order.

The second part of the exhibition is of special interest because it comes from private collections rarely seen by the public and includes 59 pictures of great interest and importance.

Many difficulties of lighting were more or less overcome in the

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Matches (wax)	"	25	"	"	35 "
American chocolate bars	"	I60	(bar)	"	I20 (bar)
Parmesan cheese	"	I600	Kg.	"	I600 Kg

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Many difficulties of lighting were more or less overcome in the vast and some what dark rooms of the Palazzo Venezia, 3769 people attended during the first ten days of the exhibition.

F I L M S .

I4) TWO IN A STORM.

It is an English film showing the German raids on London, and the difficult life of the people. It begins with the Battle of Britain and shows how all the men are called to arms. The women take their places in the factories. In fact, this occupies the greater part of the film. Although the photography and plot are good, everyone agrees that there is something lacking. The actors have strange faces, not

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at all in keeping with the people they are supposed to represent, and the love affairs in the factories are childish in their imagination and conduct. On the whole the film was not liked by the public.

The Documentary film "News of the liberated world" had, instead, a great success. The newsreel "This is Nazism" shows the Nazi concentration camps for Russian, Polish, Jewish, Allied and Italian prisoners. The picture provoked groans of horror, and finally a woman cried out "Basta" (enough). Although it was horrible, it was really interesting. The general opinion was that these films should be shown every year in Germany, and gratis. The same thing should be done in Italy, in prisons and concentration camps for Germans.

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CONFIDENTIAL NO.70.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit NO.12 APO 512

Rome "D" Section, Liberated Italy 31st. May, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.70.

Part 1 - SUMMARY.

The political discussions are continuing between the six Parties of the CNL with the object of finding a common programme from which to form a new coalition government. The crisis has been prolonged and at present there does not seem to be any prospect of an immediate solution. At the conclusion of the discussions between the representatives of the Parties composing the CNL in Milan, a comuniqué was issued announcing the results of these discussions. In this statement the Parties declared that conscious of the necessity of collaborating with the Allies, the new government, which would be formed with the collaboration of all the Parties of the CNL, should ask the Allied Nations, in the interests of the Country and of international co-operation, to transform the armistice into a pact of friendship and collaboration, to agree within the shortest possible time to transfer the whole of Italy to the jurisdiction of the national government, and to safe-guard by a provisional and impartial administration the contested frontier zones, whose fate should be determined by free discussions between the peoples concerned. The Parties belonging to the CNL renew their pledge to hold elections for the Constituent Assembly in the shortest possible time, declare that and/ are determined to guarantee free popular consultation on the basis of universal suffrage. In the meantime the government should convoke the National Consultative Assembly which may help the government in the legislative activities and in the preparation of the laws for the Constituent Assembly. The government should stimulate and organize industrial and agricultural production. The principal fascists should be punished as soon as possible and the public services, armed forces and police should be epurated and reinforced by elements from the resistence movement. All citizens should be disarmed, the statement concluded.

All six Parties, with the exception of the Liberals, agreed to this statement. The Liberals reserved their approval until they had discussed the structure and powers of the CNL with the central Liberal Party in Rome. As a result of these discussions, the secretary of the Liberal Party addressed a letter to each of the other five Parties, declaring that the State must be given sufficient authority to ensure effectively freedom and order. The Liberals object to the Committee of Liberation having any other function than that of facilitating discussions between the Parties and of being anything but a purely advisory body. The Liberals maintain that an attempt is being made to extend the authority of the CNL everywhere and that such Committees are at present being formed even in factories, and that in certain places

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To judge from articles written by Guido Gonella, editor of "IL Popolo" (Christian Democrat), on his return from the north, the Christian Democrats are also aware of the dangers of the extension of the authority of the CNL. From these articles it would appear that the Christian Democrats t.. are apprehensive of an attempt by the left wing Parties, and in particular the Communists, to extend their influence through the Committees and to effect radical changes in the social structure of the Country before there has been time to hold a general election. Like the Liberals, they are afraid that the

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Communists of the extreme left may, through the Partisans and through the CNL, usurp the authority of the State and prevent freedom of speech and interfere with the normal democratic liberties. On the other hand, it would appear that the Christian Democrats, in the conversations held in Milan, agreed to the joint statement of the CNL. The executives of the Socialist and Communist Parties met after receiving the letter from the secretary of the Liberal Party and issued a statement in which they declared that there was a perfect identity of views between their two Parties who have proceeded in perfect accord and will continue to do so until the end of the crisis. The Socialist and Communist Parties made it clear that they consider that the letter of the secretary of the Liberal Party was an attempt to undermine the front of National Liberation by attacking these Committees of Liberation who had organized the resistence and the revolt. The statement continued demanding that the government crisis be solved as soon as possible and that the new government, in agreement with the unanimous decisions taken by the CNLAI, shall be the expression of the movement of the CNL and have a definite democratic and anti-Fascist character so as to inspire in the working classes that confidence which no other government could give. The statement concluded by saying that neither the Socialists nor Communists will accept any solution which does not take into consideration the democratic aspirations clearly expressed by the mass of the people. The differences between the Liberals on the one hand and the Socialists and Communists on the other have been accentuated during the course of the week, and even the unity of the Parties composing the CNL would appear to be threatened. The independent newspapers in Rome, whether "L'Indipendente" (the organ of Bonomi) or "Il Giornale del Mattino" or "Il Tempo", support the Liberals. "L'Italia Nuova" (Monarchist democratic Party) also supports the Liberals. The Christian Democrats are reported to stand somewhere between the Liberals and the Socialists and Communists. De Gasperi and Nenni are to meet tomorrow in an attempt to find a solution.

The question as to who should assume the premiership has, consequently, become a secondary consideration. A week ago it was suggested by the left wing Parties that Nenni might be Prime Minister, but it was reported that the Christian Democrats were opposed to his candidature. More recently it has been reported that De Gasperi might be accepted by all Parties if he himself were willing to assume the office. When Togliatti returned from the North he gave an interview to "Unita'" in which he stated that he did not intend to remain in the government himself when it was reformed, as he hoped to be able to dedicate his activities to the organization of the Party. He did, however, add that if Nenni were Prime Minister and asked him to remain in the government, he would do so. The discussions are continuing meanwhile and it is expected that the Central Committee of Liberation will meet soon. The Communists have made their attitude clear in "Unita'", where Togliatti is quoted as saying that "only a renewed and more democratic and efficient government will be able to meet the problems which the liberation of the North has brought about".

It is reported that the effect of this prolonged crisis and the inability of the various politicians to agree has been to discredit the Parties and the democratic system with the ordinary non-political minded Italians. Such Italians feel that there are enormous administrative problems to be handled, that reconstruction must be undertaken, employment found for those returning from Germany and relations with the Allies improved. None of these problems

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The frontier problems in Venezia Giulia and in Piedmont continue to absorb the attention of the Press. Great satisfaction was expressed by the newspapers at the advance of Allied troops east of the Isonzo, and the hope is expressed that a solution may soon be reached and that the Yugoslavs will agree to an Allied Military administration in Trieste, and that the frontier problems themselves may be settled later at the Peace Conference. It is reported that one of the effects of the discussion about Trieste has been to convince many Italians that there is no hope for them to regain their colonies. Many Italians believed until recently, in spite of the statements of Mr. Eden, that the colonies conquered by Italy before the Fascist period would be returned to Italy at the Peace Conference. It is reported that this belief is less and less widely held. It is also reported that many Italians have for the first time realized the extent to which Italy made herself unpopular, particularly by her declaration of war in 1940 and by her subsequent behaviour. Although an increasing number of Italians are becoming resigned to the loss of the colonies, there is unanimity, with the exception of the Communists, that Trieste should remain Italian.

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Pietro Nonni was arrested during the week in Northern Italy for addressing a meeting at Vercelli in spite of the fact that he had promised both in Rome and in Northern Italy that he would not speak in public. All the Italian politicians who went north had pledged themselves not to speak in public. As Nonni broke this pledge, he was arrested and taken to Turin where, after apologizing for what he had done and renewing his pledge not to speak, he was released. The left wing Press defended Nonni and protested vigorously against the arrest of such an ardent anti-Fascist. "Avanti" , "Unita'" and "Il Lavoro" asserted that the workers were most indignant at Nonni's arrest. With his release, the question was closed.

The principal leaders of each Party have interviews on their return, describing conditions in the North and the organization of their Parties. For some time "Unita'", "Avanti", "Italia Libera" and "La Voce Repubblicana" have been collecting subscriptions for their respective Parties, and they have published figures of the amounts received. It is interesting to note that with the liberation of the north, the subscriptions received by"Unita'" have jumped from over two million to over five million lire. Subscriptions received by "Avanti", on the other hand, from just over one million have risen to just over two million.

Interest is being shown in the elections to be held in England. "Avanti" makes it quite clear that it hopes and believes that the Labour Party will win. "Il Popolo" (Christian Democrat organ) in a leading article, writes "Within three months we shall know if the North Wind has struck Great Britain too and if there is hope that the condition of the miners may be improved. It is to be hoped that in the event of victory the fate which overtook the policy of Macdonald does not befall Attlee, in which case, it would be better for the Labour Party not to go into power."

The Liberal paper on the other hand thinks that Labour and Conservative foreign policy will be the same. "British policy , it writes, is dictated by British interests, and towards Italy British policy will be shaped by Italy's capacity to be an ordered and free country which will keep faith with the principles for which all the Allies have fought.

The news of the removal of travel restrictions between South and North and the fact that Italians can now travel freely has been welcomed. Many Italians had wanted to see their relatives in the North or to return home, and this will now be possible.

The news that German prisoners will work in Italy has been greeted with mixed feelings. Pleasure is felt that by this gesture the Allies have shown confidence in Italy. On the other hand, fear is expressed that if many prisoners are to work in Italy, there will be less work for Italians.

A meeting of Catholic Workers was held in Rome on Sunday last. It is reported that more than 20,000 workers were present, and the manifestation was sponsored by the Christian Workers' Association to commmorate the rerum novarum. The principal Christian Democrat ministers were present and Giovanni Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour addressed the workers. Achille Grandi, one of the secretaries of the Confederation of Labour sent a message as he himself was ill. In this message he said that

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The news that German prisoners will work in Italy has been greeted with mixed feelings. Pleasure is felt that by this gesture the Allies have shown confidence in Italy. On the other hand, fear is expressed that if many prisoners are to work in Italy, there will be less work for Italians.

A meeting of Catholic Workers was held in Rome on Sunday last. It is reported that more than 20,000 workers were present, and the manifestation was sponsored by the Christian Workers' Association to commemorate the rerum novarum. The principal Christian Democrat ministers were present and Giovanni Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour addressed the workers. Achille Grandi, one of the secretaries of the Confederation of Labour sent a message as he himself was ill. In this message he said that the workers should defend syndical unity of all Italian workers, transcending Party divisions. In his speech Gronchi laid emphasis on the importance of reconstruction which would only be possible if a return to the past was avoided and in particular a return to the spirit of violence, imperialism and dictatorship. Materialism must be rejected and the Christian ideal must be accepted. He declared that the rerum novarum was a living programme and that it constituted a basis of social action for Catholics. It also testified to the work that the Church and the Popes had done to help the working classes, and in this connection he cited the names of Pius 11 and Pius 12. Reconstruction, he said, was a spiritual as well as a material problem. There must be collaboration between the different classes as the old governing classes could no longer be solely responsible for directing the destinies of the world, and neither could the working classes themselves shoulder an exclusive responsibility; they must collaborate with other classes who form part of the natural elements of progress and civilization.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY NO.69

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

Rome "D" Section, Liberated Italy. 24 May 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.69.

PART I - SUMMARY

Political activity during the week has shifted to the North, where discussions have been taking place between members of the central Committee of Liberation and those of the Committee of Liberation for Northern Italy. The principal political personalities of the different Parties have been in Milan, and as a result there has been a lull in the political situation in Rome. Bonomi also visited the North, although it is reported he did not go to Milan. Instead, he went to Mantua (his native city) and other places in Venetia. A rumour was current that Bonomi was about to retire on account of illness, but this was denied by Government spokesman.

From reports published in the Press, it would appear that the political discussions taking place in Milan have resulted in the Parties drawing nearer to an agreement and it would, therefore, seem possible that a coalition Government embracing the six Parties of the CNL would shortly be formed. At present the Government continues to function, but the crisis could be opened at any moment by the resignation of the Communists, who have made it clear that they would like a fundamental change in the Government rather than a reshuffle. Leaders of the principal Parties are expected to return to Rome quite shortly and then, it is reported, a crisis may be precipitated.

Government activity has also been at a standstill during the week, as many important ministers have been in Northern Italy. Considerable interest is still felt by Italians in the question of Trieste, and the Press has given great prominence to the developments in that area. Most of the newspapers and many Italians were pleased with the message of Field Marshal Alexander to the forces under his command. Apart from the fact that the majority of Italians regard Trieste as an essentially Italian city, there is also a general feeling that such problems as these must not be pre/judged or decided by "fait accompli" of the kind which disturbed the peace of Europe before the war. Most Italians would prefer Italian territory in Venezia Giulia to be under Allied Military Government until the Peace Conference, when it is hoped that in the calmer atmosphere of that period it may be possible to come to a lasting agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia.

The alarm felt by many Italians at the reports that Trieste and Venezia Giulia were being administered by the Yugoslav army and that their fellow countrymen were being maltreated decreased as the week advanced and the tension in that area seemed to be relieved. Great pleasure was felt that the Anglo-American forces were taking over areas in Venezia Giulia. British and American prestige rose considerably in Italian public opinion. The Communist Party,

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Nervousness continues to be expressed by Italians at the presence of French troops on Italian territory in Piedmont. Rumours were circulating to the effect that the French intended to retain such territory after the war. The French denial that this was so had, however, a calming effect.

Unity between the Socialist and Communist Parties, at least on the surface, is still being emphasized. Nenni, in an article which was published in "Avanti" Milan on May 22 and reproduced in "Avanti" Rome on May 24 made it clear that he considered it essential for the welfare of the working classes and for the development of democracy that the pact of unity between the Socialists and Communists should be the basis of the policy of the Socialist Party. He argued that the Socialists represent the interests of the working classes, and that as the Communists also represent the workers, unity must be achieved between all of them. He added that the Party of Action had understood the need for such unity and that he hoped that the Liberals and Christian Democrats would also understand this necessity. He pointed out that if unity between Socialists and Communists were broken, it would not be the democratic-liberal elements who would gain, but the conservatives and reactionaries. He asserted that the Socialist Party is not a centre Party around which anti-Communists can form themselves, but rather it is the centre of the democratic forces which are resolved to solve not only the Government crisis, but, through the Constituent Assembly, to arrive at a solution of the crisis of the State and of society, dealing a death blow to the past and giving the nation political, social and economic order related to the interests of national collectivity.

It is also reported that at a joint meeting of the Socialist-Communist Youth Movements in Rome Lee Solari made it clear in a speech that in his opinion the Socialist policy towards the Trieste question was not very different from that of the Communists. On the other hand, those Socialists who believe in democracy and abhor dictatorship and totalitarian methods take the view that international Socialism may save democracy and ensure its success. At the same time, they believe that by the example of its success they may induce many who are at present sympathizers of the Communist Party to return to the fold of the Socialists. They also believe that the example of successful democratic socialism may have a decisive influence on Russia and lead to a real understanding between the Anglo-Saxon world and Russia. These ideas are developed in a leading article in "Avanti" written by the novelist Ignazio Silone. He points out that the Socialists are in power in the Scandinavian countries, in Holland and in Belgium and they form part of the Government in France. Now that the Labour Party in England have decided to leave the coalition Government, he says that many people believe they will win at the forthcoming election, in which case, the larger part of Europe would be governed by Socialists. He declares that the existence of the Socialist Party in Italy is dependent on two political conditions: a) that the political liberty of the individual citizen is at this moment reconcilable with the boldest economic and social reforms, b) that the understanding between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon world should be lasting because democratic Socialism can only thrive in an atmosphere of peace.

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and the Anglo-Saxon world should be lasting because democratic Socialism can only
thrive in an atmosphere of peace.

Great interest is being displayed in the forthcoming elections in England, as
it is felt that their result may have considerable influence on Italy's future.

During the week 23 tons of gold were deposited in the vaults of the Bank of
Italy. This gold was discovered in Northern Italy, where the Germans had held it.
The Italian Press hopes that this gold may be part of that which was taken by the
Germans from the Bank of Italy, but so far the ownership has not been announced.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12 APO 512.

Rome "D" Section, Liberated Italy 24 May, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.69.

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5. Young people's Meeting organized by the Socialist and Communist Parties at the Botanical Gardens 7.

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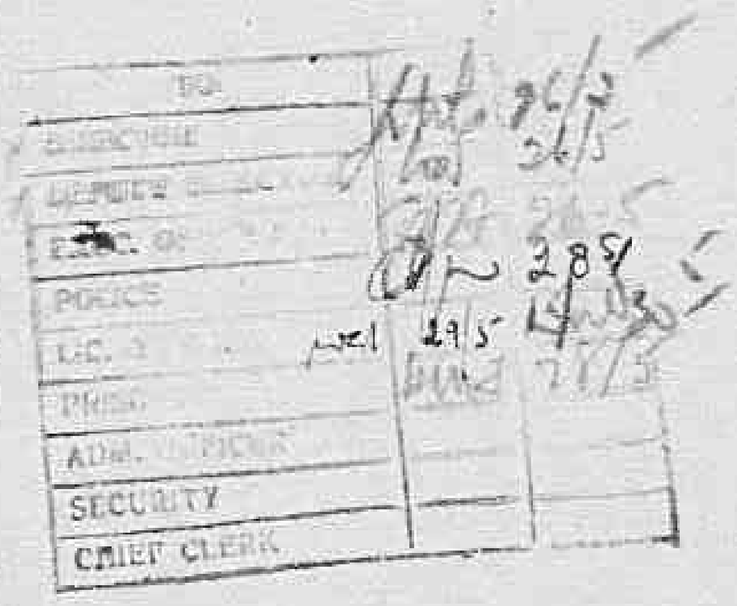
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CONFIDENTIAL NO.69.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12. APO 512.

Roma "D" Section, Liberated Italy 24 May, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY, NO.69.

A. CURRENT EVENTS.

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

With the Trieste question still much to the fore, Italians are very concerned by what they consider to be the predatory dismemberment of their territory, and view with alarm the French announcement that they wish to make frontier adjustments so as to have a strong defensive frontier.

Sylvia Sprigge (Manchester Guardian correspondent), was granted an interview by UNITA' (Communist) on May 17, and this was published under the title "The Truth on the Trieste Question". It has been the subject of wide comment. "No mass deportations, no hunting down of Italians", declared Mrs. Sprigge to one of our editors on her return from Trieste. (UNITA').

Under a headline, "Our Poor Frontiers are Contested by All" ([illegible] indo- [illegible] right wing) of 18.5.45, says: "Today Paris recounts that the peoples of the Italian territories occupied by them have welcomed the French troops with enthusiasm, happy to be able to speak their own tongue and to listen to religious services in the churches in French.....Those "strategic" frontier adjustments desired by the French cannot possibly be made without entailing territorial modifications, because one cannot move a frontier without affecting a territory". IL MOMENTO, of the same date, reminds France of her noble message at the time of Mussolini's aggression, in which she affirmed before the world that she would never have claimed from Italy an inch of her territory. "France today, fired by the wind of victory which De Gaulle has felt from the Alps, wishes to deny her promise, eluding it with tortuous distinctions between frontier adjustments and territorial revindications". LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican): "The Italian people ask De Gaullist France if she wishes to be part of the Society of Nations or whether she prefers to act by herself, independent of international treaties. It would be neither intelligent nor in good taste to pay back the Fascist and Monarchist stab in the back to anti-Fascist Italy.".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) publishes an article called "Italy a Sphere of Influence?" which attacks those who, taking advantage of the Trieste question, say to the Allies: "Anglo-Saxon friends, take us under your protection, make Italy your sphere of influence". In this way, comments the paper, [illegible] The belief is expressed that it is necessary to reach

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) publishes an article called "Italy a Sphere of Influence?" which outlaws those who, taking advantage of the Trieste question, say to the Allies: "Anglo-Saxon friends, take us under your protection, make Italy your sphere of influence". In this way, comments the paper, another war is risked. The belief is expressed that it is necessary to reach agreement with the Soviet Union. The writer comments that the Trieste question has revealed three very different tendencies in Italy: 1) Communist and Slavophile 2) Ultra-nationalistic, 3) A desire for the revindication of Trieste's "italianita'" in conjunction with a firm desire not to break good relations with the Slav world (backed by the Socialists and the Action Party).

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) seeks to prove that Sylvia Spriggo's statements in her interview with UNITA' will have the opposite results to those desired. "No Roman paper published accounts of such atrocities in Trieste as are referred to in UNITA'..," comments Baboef in an editorial entitled "The Eloquent Mrs. Spriggo".

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All the Sunday papers (20.5.45) gave the full text of Marshal Alexander's message to the Allied armed forces, and Marshal Tito's reply. Editorials on the subject, however, appeared only in the Monarchist paper "Italia Nuova" and the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo", and were on the usual lines.

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

B. GENERAL REPORTS

PUBLIC OPINION

Z. Trieste.

The Trieste question in the past few days has become more acute because of succeeding events and because of apparent efforts of some newspapers and right wing groups to use these events as major propaganda to divert Italian public opinion from basic political problems which should be confronted by Italy at present. They are appealing to the patriotic instincts of the great mass of people relative to the "unquestionable Italianity" of Trieste, and thereby attempting to create a national issue great enough to confuse Italian thinking and to weld the political parties of the center and left. An extremely interesting problem has been created for the Communists and Socialists: that of being consistent with their party doctrines and at the same time coping with the natural attitude of Italians towards Trieste.

Many of the opinions heard, especially those of youth, seem to indicate that the nationalistic spirit has become more definite and consolidated and reacts against the Socialists and Communists with resulting resignations of members of these Parties. The question of Trieste has decreased the sympathy of many people for the Russians and has increased sympathy for the Americans and especially for the British, because of their naval squadron which is said to be at the port of Trieste "to put an end to the arbitrary actions of Marshal Tito and the Yugoslavs". Many of those interviewed believe that the question of Trieste is "the spark that will ignite a great Anglo-American and Russian conflict" and they are, therefore, worried and apprehensive.

A state employee (age 47) stated: "Previously I was interested in extremist Parties and believed in their ideals but, because of their present attitude towards Trieste, I have now resigned from my Party, because I do not believe that a Party should sacrifice its own Country in order to uphold its doctrines. Probably the best solution to avoid [illegible] conflict would be to make Trieste a free port open to all nations".

A mechanic (Republican, age 35) stated: "While my Party rightly preaches fraternalism, I desire and hope, because of patriotic sentiments, that Trieste may remain Italian, but I believe that the Yugoslavs and the Italians should be on a basis of parity from an international point of view. I was on the Balkan front when Italy still fought the Allies, and I know from experience our conduct towards the Yugoslavs. I also believe, however, that they are indebted to us for the truly heroic work of our soldiers who after the 18th. September became Partisans under Tito".

A Partisan Brigade commander from Piedmont (Communist, age 35) stated: "Pro-Fascist Communism no longer exists in the Italian Communist Party, and the entire pragmatic line has been turned upside down. Partisans believe that the

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A Partisan Brigade commander from Piedmont (Communist, age 35) stated: "Pro-Fascist Communism no longer exists in the Italian Communist Party, and the entire pragmatic line has been turned upside down. Partisans believe that the present policy of UNITA' is not acceptable to the people or to the masses when it blames Fascism for proclaiming the Italianity of Trieste. This is not the moment to provoke another conflict, but our own position should be immediately clarified so that Trieste does not become another Danzig. In Northern Italy the masses are inclined to Communism, but many are now dissident because of the recent policies of Togliatti and other Party leaders, and this might suffocate Communism. In Northern Italy also there are many soldiers who have fought in Yugoslavia who were affected by anti-communist propaganda and who, rightly or wrongly, believe the reports of atrocities by the Partisans. This has produced in the North, especially among the workers and country people, a feeling against Tito's Partisans. It is difficult for the Communists to convince people that the Yugoslav Partisans are part of the armies of the United Nations without losing many Party members as a result. Many Partisan Communist Party members believe that it would be opportune, now that all Italy is freed, to have a general Communist Congress to establish the pragmatic programme of the Party, correct errors and reform the direction."

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A R M E D F O R C E S

3. Speech by General Azzi.

The hall of the Unione Spartaco in Via Giustiniani was literally full half an hour before the conference began. About 400 people were present, representing the Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro, the Unione Comunista Libertaria, the Movimento Partigiano, and also the Partito d'Azione. The father and brother of Carlo Andreoni were also present.

At precisely 5 pm. General Azzi, introduced by a member of the Unione Spartaco, commenced his discourse on the "Military Problem". General Azzi did not review the actual military situation, but suggested what should be the position of the armies of all nations, and especially of Italy, after the present conflict. In Italy, he said, it is not necessary to have a large army as in past years - an army which was, indeed, completely disarmed, demoralized and entirely without material comfort. Italy should have a small but well ordered army; officers should be of a type showing physical and intellectual superiority over the men, in order to be able to win their respect and inspire confidence in time of war. Above all, the Stato Maggiore should be less bureaucratic, less numerous, and the directive organs should be less inflated.

But in order to arrive at this, the whole of the old construction must be destroyed before rebuilding could commence.

Soldiers must no longer be asked to bear the burden of long marches, sleepless nights and privation with regard to food. Soldiers should be prepared by physical training and then a brief military course of about two months. Recruits should receive instruction from military elements which would then form the nucleus of the permanent army.

But the point most emphasized by General Azzi was the necessity for epuration in a categoric sense among officers and administrators. The Italian soldier, he maintained, is second to none. The struggles for our independence, the war of 1914-1918 have proved this. The condition in which we find ourselves in the present war is due not only to Fascism, but also to that military caste with which the War Ministry had surrounded itself. If the Italian soldier is well-armed, well equipped, and commanded by men who think only of the good of the country, he is capable of surmounting any obstacle.

General Azzi concluded by saying that militaristic ideas must disappear, but not completely. A small but strong army must always be watching the Italian frontiers and interests.

General Azzi was several times interrupted by applause, and at the end he was [illegible] by people who wished to offer him their congratulations.

In the middle of the speech, when epuration was referred to, there were [illegible] that epuration must be carried out at the Quirinal and in the War

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P O L I T I C A L

4.

REPORTS OF FERRUCCIO PARRI AND LEO VALIANI TO THE PARTITO D'AZIONE AT THE ELISEO THEATRE.

On Sunday morning, May 13th, Ferruccio Parri and Leo Valiani gave an account of the resistance and fight of the Partisans of the North to the Partito d'Azione at the Eliseo theatre. The ground floor and first balcony were filled with members and friends of the Party, and all the local party leaders were seated on the stage.

Vincenzo Baldazzi introduced the speakers whom, he said, had come to Rome as delegates of the CLNAI to demand a new national life in the name of the patriots who had liberated themselves under their leadership.

The entire audience stood up and applauded Parri when he approached the speakers' table. He is a striking and distinguished looking man of about 55 with bushy white hair. He has a diffident and shy manner, his speech is quiet and rhetorical but his extreme simplicity, humanity and obvious sincerity are dramatic in their effectiveness. His simple manner and gestures controlled the reactions of his audience who sat in rapt respectful attention but who periodically stood as one man to fervently applaud his statements.

In his speech, he said that the applause of the audience humbled him, that neither he nor Valiani had come to Rome for any personal glory at that difficult time in which so many problems had to be solved. Valiani's and his sole merit had been to know when to assume responsiblilty and when to act and that it is the Dead who commanded and who will continue to command in our last paths of action. Our companions in the North are not only of our party but of all colours, and fought with us with the same valour and spirit.

The speaker continued by saying that according to him there was no distinction between North and South and that there is only one Italy, all are Italians and the only distinction that can be made is between the Italians who desire liberty and those who do not. The present struggle for liberty has united the people into a moral unit in a way never known since the "Risorgimento".

Parri then said that, because of the "regime of declamatory inflation" which exists today, he would try to be as factual as possible in speaking of the Partisan Movement. This movement "spontaneously germinated" in the days of the collapse was joined by many soldiers and some officers of independent spirit. To the first nuclei came professionals (by arms) to cleanse Italy

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Parri then spoke of the first Partisan battles, of their cruel losses, of the ferocious reprisals of the Nazi-Fascists, of their growing self-confidence after the first moment of uncertainty, of their failures and successes, and of the increase in their numbers from 9000 to over 200,000 men, to which were united citizens formations etc. The military commission of the early days which soon organised the Partisans on military lines were transformed into a provisional command with an intelligence service worthy of a regular army, in spite of many

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difficulties and dangers, until it became(according to the Germans) a "thorn in their flesh".

Parri then told how all Northern Italy was divided into zones under this command, how every zone had a regional military command taking orders from the General Command, and each zone had a political commissar, a vice-commander and a head of general staff. This arrangement, he said,was not rational from a military point of view but was necessary to control the various political factions represented in our partisan army.

Parri then told how the Communists in the Partisan movement, were able through selection and discipline, to function easily and effectively and how much more difficult it was for the Action Party, which was loosely organised,to develop an effective organisation, and how despite this the latter was able to play a principal role in the fight. He also spoke of the great contributions given by the Socialists, Christian-Democrats, and Liberals in full cooperation with the others together with young people of all kinds with magnificent results and true comradeship, which, in the north, has created a new spirit that will spread throughout Italy. In the creation of this new army, a clear precise character originated because it was an army of the people, born of the common efforts of all political parties with neutral leaders taking orders from its General Command.

After the early diffident stages this army became so unified that it was considered necessary to give a still more military character to its organisation, therefore, in cooperation with the Allies in the autumn of 1944, General Cadorna became the Commanding General of the movement. In general, Cadorna represented (for us) the better and more honourable Italian military traditions, which might be salvaged and used in this new army born of the people.

Parri then said that in spite of the fact that the Allies did not want a partisan army but wanted partisan groups to carry out sabotage and minor attacks against the enemy, a partisan army was formed, for the purpose of liberating the country from the Germans. Therefore, in the first phases relations between the Allies and Partisans were difficult but subsequently improved and resulted in the creation of two organisations one British and one American, to supply arms and ammunition to the Partisans and with whom there was an exchange of ideas and information. It is difficult, he said to give an idea of the complexity and magnitude of the work achieved, such as, for example, radio transmission so searched for by the Nazis and Fascists. "Who will ever know the number of our comrades killed in this work?" The Allied Central Nucleus ... [illegible]

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He then spoke of the sufferings in the Appennines, in Modena and in Piedmont, of futile campaigns, of bestial reprisals no different

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from those unhappily perpretrated in other regions, he spoke of the death of "Marco" in the liberation of his native city, Marco, whom he he loved as a son. (Parri again stood silently for many minutes before resuming his speech). These losses, he said, continued until the last day when our best had fallen. Many of these are so young "they still had need of a mother's care".

Therefore, he said, when we speak of Victory and we think of these dead, we speak of joyless victory - a bitter victory. Our dead have shown us the road which we must follow if their lives are not to be lost in vain. Victory has given us something that is difficult to describe, has raised our personal dignity as well as our national dignity and has been accomplished by the people who will know how to keep what they have paid for in so much blood. He then spoke of Partisan demobilization, of their retaining their arms and of their rehabilitation in civilian life or in the new progressive army, and the necessity of Italian politics to be in accord with the new situation.

Parri concluded his discourse by saying that the road to be followed will be long and difficult and filled with disillusions but that "we intend to fight to the last street" for our supreme work - the second Risorgimento. (Everyone stood, loudly applauded the speaker and shouted "Viva l'Italia".)

V A L I A N I

Leo Valiano, after an ovation by the audience, stated that Parri had already told most of the story but that he would speak of the insurrection of the cities of Upper Italy where the movement of the people had been so vast that contact was lost between the directors of the insurection a and its command. At Milan this contact was not lost because of the work of a youth named Laurentis. The preparation for the insurrection, he said, was long and difficult but the organization of the workers was decisive and their first battles were fought in the factories of Milan and Turin. The preparation in Milan had been difficult because of the presence of 30,000 well armed Fascists and in spite of these difficulties a general strike took place in May, 1944 in Upper Italy much to their surprise. Twenty percent of these workers were subsequently deported to Germany but the work of the organization continued until Victory.

Valiani said that now the consequences of the Victory should be realized by the formation of a new regime in Italy based on regional provincial communes and that the present relations between city and country should be adopted through out all Italy.

Valiani concluded his address with a reaffirmation of the necessity

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Valiani concluded his address with a reaffirmation of the necessity of a new truly democratic government in Italy. Lengthy ovation to Parri and himself followed.

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5. YOUNG PEOPLES MEETING ORGANISED BY THE SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST PARTIES AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS ON SUNDAY, May, 13th.

On Sunday May 13th, at about 10,30 in the morning, several hundreds of young Socialists and Communists gathered in the Botanical Gardens. The square was full of red flags and banners bearing inscrip tions in praise of the republic, and saying "Death to the King and to the Monarchy", and calling for a new democratic government, etc.

The meeting was held by an exponent of each party: LEO SOLARI for the Socialist Party and GIULIO SPALLONE for the Communist. The speeches were applauded with great enthusiasm, and covered all the problems concerning the young with particular regard to their moral position in the country's current politics.

Leo Solari spoke first, on the following subjects:

a) He recalled the merits of the young people who fought with the Partisans for the liberation of Italy.

b) Prisoners returning from concentration camps, he said, would be treated as victims of the war and not as responsible for it.

c) All young people of whatever tendency should take an active part in political life, so that their indifference should not be taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons.

d) He made a resumé of all the measures taken to date in favour of youth, such as the revindication of syndicalism, political organi- sations, etc.

e) Lastly, and most important of all, he stated the Socialist policy regarding Triest. He said that the Socialist Party had made a stand against the neo-imperialistic tendencies that threatened to con- taminate the patrimony of the Jugoslav Partisan Movement. He indirect- ly implied that the Socialist Party considers Triest Jugoslav, and regards the manifestations of the students as a part of the nation wide monarchist propaganda.

The Communist Party representative GIULIO SPALLONE declared his accord with the Socialist speaker on the Triest question, and spoke on similar lines.

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L A B O U R

6. Italian workers for Ceylon

After the signing of an agreement between the British Admiralty and the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, a call has been made by the "Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro" for workers up to the number of 15,000 (manual labourers from 21 to 45 years old, professional up to 50) for work in Ceylon.

In a conversation with a P.W.B. officer Ing. Bernini, who is dealing with this matter, gives particulars of conditions offered and the results of the appeal.

He says that the contract offers quite good conditions. The employment of 15,000 workers is divided into 10 autonomous groups and is for constructing [illegible] buildings which will not be for purposes of war. There will be directors, medical assistance will be provided and messes with Italian personnel. This is to create an Italian atmosphere for those working in a foreign land and among strangers, and to keep up the morale of the workers.

The contract is for three year term, with repatriation in case of illness or very serious family affairs. On the other hand the British Admiralty cannot promise renewal of the contract or permission to remain longer than the above mentioned period. The general conditions of the contract are: food, clothing, lodging and medical assistance gratis. The same treatment as English workers and employees of the same category; and the same protection in case of illness or accident due to work.

A fifth part of the salary will be paid to the workers and the rest will be paid into account sterling to the Bank of Italy and put at the disposal of the family or of the worker himself on his return to Italy. This condition and the desire to provide against unemployment which is sure to be widespread when the army and the partisans are demobilised, has encouraged the Government to contribute in part to the pay of the workers.

Bernini says he hopes that this offer will absorb a part of the unemployed (at the moment 37977 men and 15068 women are on the unemploy-

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A detailed examination reveals that the biggest demands are for the following categories:

Manual workers . . .	3,200
Mechanics . . .	400
Bricklayers . . .	530
Bricklayer assistants	530
Carpenters . . .	900

Directors and professional personnel are also required:
70 engineers, 26 doctors, 40 administrative clerks are wanted.

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L A B O U R (contd.)

The salaries vary from a minimum of 322,000 lires for the ordinary workers (for three years) to 900,000 for the higher personnel.

i.e. Bricklayer ; . L. 338,000 for 3 years
about 113,000 a year
308 a day

According to the minimum trade union rates in Italy the wage would be L.239 per day with family allowances etc. added. Wages are actually, however very much higher as the men demand and receive a great deal more.

Mechanic L. 371,000 for three years
about 124,000 a year
330 a day
In Italy 243 with allowences added (in practice no mechanic however earns less than 300 - 350).

Doctors and Engineers L.750,000 for three years
252,000 a year
670 a day

Chief engineers and specialists (Medicine) L;906,000 for three years
302,000 a year
805 a day

Bernini believes that this kind of contract is more suitable for unmarried men and youths in general but in the beginning a large percentage of married men around 35 to 40 years asked to be enrolled. They are all anxious to know if it is a real offer and when they would have to embark which they hope will be very soon. They appear to be people in very urgent need of work. Some make enquiries on the climate and eventual destination, but the majority appear ready to accept anything as long as it is real employment. It is clear that they are honest workers incapble of stooping to dishonest Black Market activities. Up to now about a thousand have applied to go, (about 50-60 a day), among whom there are 3 architects, 4 doctors, and 2 or three engineers.

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C U L T U R A L

7. "Adieux a Via Po"

In Présence of 20th May appears an "Adieux à la Via Po" by Captain Jeques Heurgen in which he writes that "if Montaigne had been able to visit Rome in 1945, in spite of his colic, he would have left the Auberge de l'Ours, et times, to verify, among the Vines of what is today Via Po, the principles of tolerance and sagacity that he had defined in his chapter on the "Art of Conference". Stendhal himself would have assiduously frequented and celebrated as one of the

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marvels of social life (comparable only to the Loges of Milan or the salons of Bologna) the Mess of PWB, "D" Section at 27 Via Po which now closes its doors to the consternation and great regret of all".

"There, there reigned a spirit of friendliness, a horror of fanaticism, an indifference to titles and to the great, an amused respect for human diversities, a sympathetic curiosity for the opinions of others which, while material and moral ruins accumulated everywhere by war, already rehabilitated the values of peace."

"The little groups of Allied Officers who founded the Mess came from distant places, from Algiers, Bari Naples, where they had shared their rations with intellectuals of liberated regions and where they had inhaled together their first breath of pure air. Rome was the goal of their travels and there, for nearly a year Americans who seemed to come out of a novel by Edith Wharton (but who prefer Steinbeck) and the English with their Authentic Oxford accent who bitterly criticize the Public Schools, invited to their Mess great numbers of celebrated men and young men, ministers and painters, partisans and duchesses, Monsignors and poets, communists and liberals. Around a long waxed wooden table covered with rustic goblets, it seemed (but only seemed) that chance alone decided where one sat and providential meetings occurred with unexpected neighbours, the most opposite doctrines were reconciled with the soup, one never heard guests quarrel or become rebuffed and the only loud voices were those of Neapolitans who dominated the conversation with amusing stories until dawn. Such was the spirit of the place and such are the forms of civilization."

"PWB departs and the French, who were always received by them with touching attention and with a sort of fraternal complicity, admire and rejoice in their truly extraordinary success and hope that a Latin plaque will soon eternalize the merits of these generous adepts of the new "Psychomachie"".

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12 APO 512.

Rome "D" Section, Liberated Italy 24 May, 1945.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NO.69.

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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY, NO.69.

A. CURRENT EVENTS.

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

With the Trieste question still much to the fore, Italians are very concerned by what they consider to be the predatory dismemberment of their territory, and view with alarm the French announcement that they wish to make frontier adjustments so as to have a strong defensive frontier.

Sylvia Sprigge (Manchester Guardian correspondent), was granted an interview by UNITA' (Communist) on May 17, and this was published under the title "The Truth on the Trieste Question". It has been the subject of wide comment. "No mass deportations, no hunting down of Italians", declared Mrs. Sprigge to one of our editors on her return from Trieste. (UNITA').

Under a headline, "Our Poor Frontiers are Contested by All" (IL TEMPO - independent right wing) of 18.5.45. says: "Today Paris recounts that the peoples of the Italian territories occupied by them have welcomed the French troops with enthusiasm, happy to be able to speak their own tongue and to listen to religious services in the churches in French.....These "strategic" frontier adjustments desired by the French cannot possibly be made without entailing territorial modifications, because one cannot move a frontier without affecting a territory". IL MOMENTO, of the same date, reminds France of her noble message at the time of Mussolini's aggression, in which she affirmed before the world that she would never have claimed from Italy an inch of her territory. "France today, fired by the wind of victory which De Gaulle has felt from the Alps, wishes to deny her promise, eluding it with tortuous distinctions between frontier adjustments and territorial revindications". LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican): "The Italian people ask De Gaullist France if she wishes to be part of the Society of Nations or whether she prefers to act by herself, independent of international treaties. It would be neither intelligent nor in good taste to pay back the Fascist and Monarchist stab in the back to anti-Fascist Italy.".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) publishes an article called "Italy a Sphere of Influence?" which attacks those who, taking advantage of the Trieste question, say to the Allies: "Anglo-Saxon friends, take us under your protection, make Italy your sphere of influence". In this way, comments the paper, another war is risked. The belief is expressed that it is necessary to reach [illegible] with the Soviet Union. The writer comments that the Trieste

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concorned by what they consider to be the predatory dismemberment of their territory, and view with alarm the French announcement that they wish to make frontier adjustments so as to have a strong defensive frontier.

Sylvia Spriggo (Manchester Guardian correspondent), was granted an interview by UNITA' (Communist) on May 17, and this was published under the title "The Truth on the Trieste Question". It has been the subject of wide comment. "No mass deportations, no hunting down of Italians", declared Mrs. Spriggo to one of our editors on her return from Trieste. (UNITA').

Under a headline, "Our Poor Frontiers are Contested by All" (IL MEMO - independent right wing) of 18.5.45. says: "Today Paris recounts that the peoples of the Italian territories occupied by them have welcomed the French troops with enthusiasm, happy to be able to speak their own tongue and to listen to religious services in the churches in French.....These "strategic" frontier adjustments desired by the French cannot possibly be made without entailing territorial modifications, because one cannot move a frontier without affecting a territory". IL MOMENTO, of the same date, reminds France of her noble message at the time of Mussolini's aggression, in which she affirmed before the world that she would never have claimed from Italy an inch of her territory. "France today, fired by the wind of victory which De Gaulle has felt from the Alps, wishes to deny her promise, eluding it with tortuous distinctions between frontier adjustments and territorial revindications". LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican): "The Italian people ask De Gaullist France if she wishes to be part of the Society of Nations or whether she prefers to act by herself, independent of international treaties. It would be neither intelligent nor in good taste to pay back the Fascist and Monarchist stab in the back to anti-Fascist Italy.".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) publishes an article called "Italy a Sphere of Influence?" which attacks those who, taking advantage of the Trieste question, say to the Allies: "Anglo-Saxon friends, take us under your protection, make Italy your sphere of influence". In this way, comments the paper, another war is risked. The belief is expressed that it is necessary to reach agreement with the Soviet Union. The writer comments that the Trieste question has revealed three very different tendencies in Italy: 1) Communist and Slavophile 2) Ultra-nationalistic, 3) A desire for the revindication of Trieste's "italianita'" in conjunction with a firm desire not to break good relations with the Slav world (backed by the Socialists and the Action Party).

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) seeks to prove that Sylvia Spriggo's statements in her interview with UNITA' will have the opposite results to those desired. "No Roman paper published accounts of such atrocities in Trieste as are referred to in UNITA'..." comments Babeuf in an editorial entitled "The Eloquent Mrs. Spriggo". 2340

All the Sunday papers (20.5.45) gave the full text of Marshal Alexander's message to the Allied armed forces, and Marshal Tito's reply. Editorials on the subject, however, appeared only in the Monarchist paper "Italia Nuova" and the Christian Democrat "Il Popolo", and were on the usual lines.

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

PUBLIC OPINION

2. Trieste.

The Trieste question in the past few days has become more acute because of succeeding events and because of apparent efforts of some newspapers and rightist groups to use those events as major propaganda to divert Italian public opinion from basic political problems which should be confronted by Italy at present. They are appealing to the patriotic instincts of the great mass of people relative to the "unquestionable Italianity" of Trieste, and thereby attempting to create a national issue great enough to confuse Italian thinking and to weaken the political parties of the centre and left. An extremely interesting problem has been created for the Communists and Socialists: that of being consistent with their party doctrines and at the same time coping with the natural attitude of Italians towards Trieste.

Many of the opinions heard, especially those of youth, seem to indicate that the nationalistic spirit has become more definite and consolidated and reacts against the Socialists and Communists with resulting resignations of members of these Parties. The question of Trieste has decreased the sympathy of many people for the Russians and has increased sympathy for the Americans and especially for the British, because of their naval squadron which is said to be at the port of Trieste "to put an end to the arbitrary actions of Marshal Tito and the Yugoslavs". Many of those interviewed believe that the question of Trieste is "the spark that will ignite a great Anglo-American and Russian conflict" and they are, therefore, worried and apprehensive.

A state employee (age 27) stated: "Previously I was interested in extremist Parties and believed in their ideals but, because of their present attitude towards Trieste, I have now resigned from my Party, because I do not believe that a Party should sacrifice its own Country in order to uphold its doctrines. Probably the best solution to avoid [illegible] conflict would be to make Trieste a free port open to all nations".

A mechanic (Republican, age 25) stated: "While my Party rightly preaches fraternalism, I desire and hope, because of patriotic sentiments, that Trieste may remain Italian, but I believe that the Yugoslavs and the Italians should be on a basis of parity from an international point of view. I was on the Balkan front when Italy still fought the Allies, and I know from experience our conduct towards the Yugoslavs. I also believe, however, that they are indebted to us for the truly heroic work of our soldiers who after the 18th. September became Partisans under Tito".

A Partisan Brigade commander from Piedmont (Communist, age 35) stated: "Pro-Fascist Communism no longer exists in the Italian Communist Party, and the entire pragmatic line has been turned upside down. Partisans believe that the present policy of UNITA' is not acceptable to the people or to the masses when it blames Fascism for proclaiming the Italianity of Trieste. This is not

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A R M E D F O R C E S

3. Speech by General Azzi.

The hall of the Unione Spartaco in Via Giustiniani was literally full half an hour before the conference began. About 400 people were present, representing the Partito Repubblicano dei Lavoro, the Unione Comunista Libertaria, the Movimento Partigiano, and also the Partito d'Azione. The father and brother of Carlo Andreoni were also present.

At precisely 5 pm. General Azzi, introduced by a member of the Unione Spartaco, commenced his discourse on the "Military Problem". General Azzi did not review the actual military situation, but suggested what should be the position of the armies of all nations, and especially of Italy, after the present conflict. In Italy, he said, it is not necessary to have a large army as in past years - an army which was, indeed, completely disarmed, demoralized and entirely without material comfort. Italy should have a small but well ordered army; officers should be of a type showing physical and intellectual superiority over the men, in order to be able to win their respect and inspire confidence in time of war. Above all, the Stato Maggiore should be less bureaucratic, less numerous, and the directive organs should be less inflated.

But in order to arrive at this, the whole of the old construction must be destroyed before rebuilding could commence.

Soldiers must no longer be asked to bear the burden of long marches, sleepless nights and privation with regard to food. Soldiers should be prepared by physical training and then a brief military course of about two months. Recruits should receive instruction from military elements which would then form the nucleus of the permanent army.

But the point most emphasised by General Azzi was the necessity for epuration in a categoric sense among officers and administrators. The Italian soldier, he maintained, is second to none. The struggles for our independence, the war of 1914-1918 have proved this. The condition in which we find ourselves in the present war is due not only to Fascism, but also to that military caste with which the War Ministry had surrounded itself. If the Italian soldier is well-armed, well equipped, and commanded by men who think only of the good of the country, he is capable of surmounting any obstacle.

General Azzi concluded by saying that militaristic ideas must disappear, but not completely. A small but strong army must always be watching the Italian frontiers and interests.

General Azzi was several times interrupted by applause, and at the end he was [illegible] people who wished to offer him their congratulations.

In the middle of the speech, when epuration was referred to, there were cries that epuration must be carried out at the Quirinal and in the War Ministry.

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P O L I T I C A L

REPORTS OF FERRUCCIO PARRI AND LEO VALIANI TO THE PARTITO D'AZIONE AT THE ELISEO THEATRE.

On Sunday morning, May 13th, Ferruccio Parri and Leo Valiani gave an account of the resistance and fight of the Partisans of the North to the Partito d'Azione at the Eliseo theatre. The ground floor and first balcony were filled with members and friends of the Party, and all the local party leaders were seated on the stage.

Vincenso Baldazzi introduced the speakers whom, he said, had come to Rome as delegates of the CLNAI to demand a new national life in the name of the patriots who had liberated themselves under their leadership.

The entire audience stood up and applauded Parri when he approached the speakers' table. He is a striking and distinguished looking man of about 55 with bushy white hair. He has a diffident and shy manner, his speech is quiet and rhetorical but his extreme simplicity, humanity and obvious sincerity are dramatic in their effectiveness. His simple manner and gestures controlled the reactions of his audience who sat in rapt respectful attention but who periodically stood as one man to fervently applaud his statements.

In his speech, he said that the applause of the audience humbled him, that neither he nor Valiani had come to Rome for any personal glory at that difficult time in which so many problems had to be solved. Valiani's and his sole merit had been to know when to assume responsiblility and when to act and that it is the Dead who commanded and who will continue to command in our last paths of action. Our companions in the North are not only of our party but of all colours, and fought with us with the same valour and spirit.

The speaker continued by saying that according to him there was no distinction between North and South and that there is only one Italy, all are Italians and the only distinction that can be made is between the Italians who desire liberty and those who do not. The present struggle for liberty has united the people into a moral unit in a way never known since the "[illegible]".

Parri then said that, because of the "regime of declamatory inflation" which exists today, he would try to be as factual as possible in speaking of the Partisan Movement. This movement "spontaneously germinated" in the days of the collapse was joined by many soldiers and some officers of independent spirit. To the first nuclei came profession-

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Parri then said that, because of the "regime of declamatory inflation" which exists today, he would try to be as factual as possible in speaking of the Partisan Movement. This movement "spontaneously germinated" in the days of the collapse was joined by many soldiers and some officers of independent spirit. To the first nuclei came professional students, workers and others who wished (by arms) to cleanse Italy of her national shame. In this way from alpine bands the first committees of national liberation were formed. They had their points of contact in Milan where they received military discipline and orders. Similar [illegible] took place in other regimns, especially in Piedmont, where the resistance movement was very vigorously directed.

Parri then spoke of the first Partisan battles, of their cruel losses, of the ferocious reprisals of the Nazi-Fascists, of their growing self-confidence after the first moment of uncertainty, of their failures and successes, and of the increase in their numbers from 9000 to over 200,000 men, to which were united citizens formations etc. The military commission of the early days which soon organised the Partisans on military lines were transformed into a provisional command with an intelligence service worthy of a regular army, in spite of many

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difficulties and dangers, until it became(according to the Germans) a "thorn in their flesh".

Parri then told how all Northern Italy was divided into zones under this command, how every zone had a regional military command taking orders from the General Command, and each zone had a political commissar, a vice-commander and a head of general staff. This arrangement, he said,was not rational from a military point of view but was necessary to control the various political factions represented in our partisan army.

Parri then told how the Communists in the Partisan movement, were able through selection and discipline, to function easily and effectively and how much more difficult it was for the Action Party, which was loosely organised,to develop an effective organisation, and how despite this the latter was able to play a principal role in the fight. He also spoke of the great contributions given by the Socialists, Christian-Democrats, and Liberals in full cooperation with the others together with young people of all kinds with magnificent results and true comradeship, which, in the north, has created a new spirit that will spread throughout Italy. In the creation of this new army, a clear precise character originated because it was an army of the people, born of the common efforts of all political parties with neutral leaders taking orders from its General Command.

After the early diffident stages this army became so unified that it was considered necessary to give a still more military character to its organisation, therefore,in cooperation with the Allies in the autumn of 1944, General Cadorna became the Commanding General of the movement. In general, Cadorna represented (for us) the better and more honourable Italian military traditions, which might be salvaged and used in this new army born of the people.

Parri then said that in spite of the fact that the Allies did not want a partisan army but wanted partisan groups to carry out sabotage and minor attacks against the enemy, a partisan army was formed, for the purpose of liberating the country from the Germans. Therefore, in the first phases relations between the Allies and Partisans were difficult but subsequently improved and resulted in the creation of two organisations one British and one American, to supply arms and ammunition to the Partisans and with whom there was an exchange of ideas and information. It is difficult, he said to give an idea of the complexity and magnitude of the work achieved, such as, for example, radio transmission so searched for by the Nazis and Fascists. "Who will ever know the number of our comrades killed in this work?" The Allied Central

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He then spoke of the sufferings in the Appennines, in Modena and in Piedmont, of futile campaigns, of bestial reprisals no different

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from those unhappily perpretrated in other regions, he spoke of the death of "Marco" in the liberation of his native city, Marco, whom he he loved as a son. (Parri again stood silently for many minutes before resuming his speech). These losses, he said, continued until the last day when our best had fallen. Many of these are so young "they still had need of a mother's care".

Therefore, he said, when we speak of Victory and we think of these dead, we speak of joyless victory - a bitter victory. Our dead have shown us the road which we must follow if their lives are not to be lost in vain. Victory has given us something that is difficult to describe, has raised our personal dignity as well as our national dignity and has been accomplished by the people who will know how to keep what they have paid for in so much blood. He then spoke of Partisan demobilization, of their retaining their arms and of their rehabilitation in civilian life or in the new progressive army, and the necessity of Italian politics to be in accord with the new situation.

Parri concluded his discourse by saying that the road to be followed will be long and difficult and filled with disillusions but that"we intend to fight to the last street" for our supreme work - the second Risorgimento. (Everyone stood, [illegible] applauded the speaker and shouted "Viva l'Italia".)

V A L I A N I

Leo Valiano, after an ovation by the audience, stated that Parri had already told most of the story but that he would speak of the insurrection of the cities of Upper Italy where the movement of the people had been so vast that contact was lost between the directors of the insurection a and its command. At Milan this contact was not lost because of the work of a youth named Laurentis. The preparation for the insurrection, he said, was long and difficult but the organization of the workers was decisive and their first battles were fought in the factories of Milan and Turin. The preparation in Milan had been difficult because of the presence of 30,000 well armed Fascists and in spite of these difficulties a general strike took place in May, 1944 in Upper Italy much to their surprise. Twenty percent of these workers were subsequently deported to Germany but the work of the organization continued until Victory.

Valiani said that now the consequences of the Victory should be realized by the formation of a new regime in Italy based on regional provincial communes and that the present relations between city and country should be adopted through out all Italy.

Valiani concluded his address with a reaffirmation of the necessity

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Valiani concluded his address with a reaffirmation of the necessity of a new truly democratic government in Italy. Long ovation to Parri and himself followed.

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5. YOUNG PEOPLES MEETING ORGANISED BY THE SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST PARTIES AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS ON SUNDAY, May, I3th.

On Sunday May I3th, at about I0,30 in the morning, several hundreds of young Socialists and Communists gathered in the Botanical Gardens. The square was full of red flags and banners bearing inscrip tions in praise of the republic, and saying "Death to the King and to the Monarchy", and calling for a new democratic government, etc.

The meeting was held by an exponent of each party: LEO SOLARI for the Socialist Party and GIULIO SPALLONE for the Communist. The speeches were applauded with great enthusiasm, and covered all the problems concerning the young with particular regard to their moral position in the country's current politics.

Leo Solari spoke first, on the following subjects:

a) He recalled the merits of the young people who fought with the Partisans for the liberation of Italy.

b) Prisoners returning from concentration camps, he said, would be treated as victims of the war and not as responsible for it.

c) All young people of whatever tendency should take an active part in political life, so that their indifference should not be taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons.

d) He made a resumé of all the measures taken to date in favour of youth, such as the revindication of syndicalism, political organi-sations, etc.

e) Lastly, and most important of all, he stated the Socialist policy regarding Triest. He said that the Socialist Party had made a stand against the neo-imperialistic tendencies that threatened to contaminate the patrimony of the Jugoslav Partisan Movement. He indirectly implied that the Socialist Party considers Triest Jugoslav, and regards the manifestations of the students as a part of the nation wide monarchist propaganda.

The Communist Party representative GIULIO SPALLONE declared his accord with the Socialist speaker on the Triest question, and spoke on similar lines.

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L A B O U R

6. Italian workers for Ceylon

After the signing of an agreement between the British Admiralty and the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce, a call has been made by the "Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro" for workers up to the number of 15,000 (manual labourers from 21 to 45 years old, professional up to 50) for work in Ceylon.

In a conversation with a P.W.B. officer Ing. Bernini, who is dealing with this matter, gives particulars of conditions offered and the results of the appeal.

He says that the contract offers quite good conditions. The employment of 15,000 workers is divided into 10 autonomous groups and is for constructing [illegible] buildings which will not be for purposes of war. There will be directors, medical assistance will be provided and messes with Italian personnel. This is to create an Italian atmosphere for those working in a foreign land and among strangers, and to keep up the morale of the workers.

The contract is for three year term, with repatriation in case of illness or very serious family affairs. On the other hand the British Admiralty cannot promise renewal of the contract or permission to remain longer than the above mentioned period. The general conditions of the contract are: food, clothing, lodging and medical assistance gratis. The same treatment as English workers and employees of the same category; and the same protection in case of illness or accident due to work.

A fifth part of the salary will be paid to the workers and the rest will be paid into account sterling to the Bank of Italy and put at the disposal of the family or of the worker himself on his return to Italy. This condition and the desire to provide against unemployment which is sure to be widespread when the army and the partisans are demobilised, has encouraged the Government to contribute in part to the pay of the workers.

Bernini says he hopes that this offer will absorb a part of the unemployed (at the moment 37977 men and 15068 women are on the unemployment list; of which 7213 belong to the building trade). He said that

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number of 15,000 (manual labourers from 21 to 45 years old, profes-
sional up to 50) for work in Ceylon.

In a conversation with a P.W.B. officer Ing. Bernini, who is dealing with this matter, gives particulars of conditions offered and the results of the appeal.

He says that the contract offers quite good conditions. The employment of 15,000 workers is divided into 10 autonomous groups and is for constructing buildings which will not be for purposes of war. There will be directors, medical assistance will be provided and messes with Italian personnel. This is to create an Italian atmosphere for those working in a foreign land and among strangers, and to keep up the morale of the workers.

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A detailed examination reveals that the biggest demands are for the following categories:

Manual workers . . .	3,200
Mechanics . . .	400
Bricklayers . . .	530
Bricklayer assistants	530
Carpenters . . .	900

Directors and professional personnel are also required:
70 engineers, 26 doctors, 40 administrative clerks are wanted.

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(Passages sidelined are for information only)

L A B O U R (contd.)

The salaries vary from a minimum of 322,000 lires for the ordinary workers (for three years) to 900,000 for the higher personnel.

i.e. Bricklayer ; . L. 338,000 for 3 years
about 113,000 a year
308 a day

According to the minimum trade union rates in Italy the wage would be L.239 per day with family allowances etc. added. Wages are actually, however very much higher as the men demand and receive a great deal more.

Mechanic L. 371,000 for three years
about 124,000 a year
330 a day
In Italy 243 with allowances added (in practice no mechanic however earns less than 300 - 350).

Doctors and Engineers L. 750,000 for three years
252,000 a year
670 a day

Chief engineers and specialists (Medicine) L;906,000 for three years
302,000 a year
805 a day

Bernini believes that this kind of contract is more suitable for unmarried men and youths in general but in the beginning a large percentage of married men around 35 to 40 years asked to be enrolled. They are all anxious to know if it is a real offer and when they would have to embark which they hope will be very soon! They appear to be people in very urgent need of work. Some make enquiries on the climate and eventual destination, but the majority appear ready to accept anything as long as it is real employment. It is clear that they are honest workers incapble of stooping to dishonest Black Market activities. Up to now about a thousand have applied to go, (about 50-60 a day), among whom there are 3 architects, 4 doctors, and 2 or three engineers.

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C U L T U R A L

7. "Adieux a Via Po"

In Présence of 20th May appears an "Adieux à la Via Po" by Captain Jaques Heurgen in which he writes that "if Montaigne had been able to visit Rome in 1945, in spite of his colic, he would have left the Auberge de l'Ours, at times, to verify, among the Vines of what is today Via Po, the principles of tolerance and sagacity that he had defined in his chapter on the "Art of Conference". Stendhal himself would have assiducusly frequented and celebrated as one of the

2074

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marvels of social life (comparable only to the Loges of Milan or the salons of Bologna) the Mess of PWB, "D" Section at 27 Via Po which now closes its doors to the consternation and great regret of all".

"There, there reigned a spirit of friendliness, a horror of fanaticism, an indifference to titles and to the great, an amused respect for human diversities, a sympathetic curiosity for the opinions of others which, while material and moral ruins accumulated everywhere by war, already rehabilitated the values of peace."

"The little groups of Allied Officers who founded the Mess came from distant places, from Algiers, Bari Naples, where they had shared their rations with intellectuals of liberated regions and where they had inhaled together their first breath of pure air. Rome was the goal of their travels and there, for nearly a year Americans who seemed to come out of a novel by Edith Wharton (but who prefer Steinbeck) and the English with their Authentic Oxford accent who bitterly criticize the Public Schools, invited to their Mess great numbers of celebrated men and young men, ministers and painters, partisans and duchesses, Monsignors and poets, communists and liberals. Around a long waxed wooden table covered with rustic goblets, it seemed (but only seemed) that chance alone decided where one sat and providential meetings occurred with unexpected neighbours, the most opposite doctrines were reconciled with the soup, one never heard guests quarrel or become rebuffed and the only loud voices were those of Neapolitans who dominated the conversation with amusing stories until dawn. Such was the spirit of the place and such are the forms of civilization."

"PWB departs and the French, who were always received by them with touching attention and with a sort of fraternal complicity, admire and rejoice in their truly extraordinary success and hope that a Latin plaque will soon eternalize the merits of these generous adepts of the new "Psychomachie"".

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SUMMARY NO. 69

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

17th May, 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 69

PART I - SUMMARY

During the week discussions have taken place between the representatives of the Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy and representatives of the Central Committee of Liberation in Rome. The delegates from Milan have also had discussions with Bonomi and other members of the government. Arpesani and Vochieri represented the Liberal Party, Bodrero and Mazazza the Christian Democrats, Valiani the Party of Action, Sandro Pertini and Rodolfo Morandi the Socialists and Sereni and Bosi the Communists. After their arrival they made it clear that as a result of the liberation of Northern Italy they thought that a change in the government should take into account the aspirations of the political forces of the North. They immediately published five points of a programme on which the five parties had come to an agreement a few days before: 1) the extension of opuration from the field of politics to that of administration and economics, 2) the clarification in a democratic sense of the relations between the Prefects and the regional and provincial Committees of Liberation: 3) the formulation of a programme of economic reconstruction, the burden of which would be born naturally by all citizens but particularly by all those who have derived the greatest advantages from the autarchic policy of the Fascist regime and from the collaboration with the Republican Fascists and the Germans: 4) the acceptance in principle of agrarian reform: 5) the carrying out of a foreign policy free from the taint of nationalism.

All the delegates seemed agreed on the necessity for a change of government; but while the left wing parties made it clear that they wanted a complete renewal rather than a reshuffle, the Liberals and the Christian Democrats were more cautious and gave the appearance of being prepared to accept something less than a complete change. From reports received it would appear that the Communists, although insisting like the other parties on a complete change, are more pre-occupied with obtaining key ministries than with changing the Prime Minister. The Socialists and the Party of Action on the other hand are reported to desire that Bonomi be replaced by someone younger and more energetic and more representative of the Left. It is reported that the representatives of the Christian Democrats and the Liberals from the North were invited by their party leaders in Rome to moderate their attitude in view of the experience of Central and Southern Italy during the last few months. The parties do not seem to want to act precipitately but prefer to engage in long discussions in the hope that these may result in agreement on a minimum common programme on which the future coalition government could work. Rather than provoke a crisis and the consequent

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Pietro Nenni, the Secretary of the Socialist Party, inaugurated a series of public meetings to press for the early summoning of a Constituent Assembly. In addition to Nenni, Sandro Pertini and Rodolfo Moraidi, the Socialist delegate from the North, spoke. Nenni's speech was moderate in tone and many Italians of other parties suggested that the speech was designed to pave his way to the premiership. He said that Italy had wronged Yugoslavia and would now have to make amends. Although he thought that Italy should be prepared to do this, he claimed that Trieste was essentially Italian and that Italians should be defended there. He criticised the Bonomi Government for humiliating the Committees of Liberation by dealing with the prefects and questori of

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Mussolini. He said that a plan was needed for the new state. He suggested that vast cooperative organisations should be set up, the fiscal system completely renovated and the schools reorganised. The government of tomorrow he added, must be decided by the Constituent Assembly through the sovreignty of the people. Only in this way, he declared, would civil war be avoided. During the course of his speech he made overtures to the Christian Democrats and pressed them to declare themselves in favour of a republic. He insisted that there would be no religious war and that the church should be respected in its religious functions. He made a plea for agrarian reform and the socialisation of heavy industry. His speech received great applause.

Before Nenni spoke, Pertini made a more violent speech in which he hinted that if the Lieutenant General of the Realm visited Milan he might suffer the same fate as Mussolini in Piazza Loreto.

Rumours were rife that Nenni would be the Premier in succession to Bonomi. It was reported that his candidature would have the approval of the Socialists and the Party of Action and the acquiescence of the Communists. The latter were however, reported to be more preoccupied as to who would become Minister of the Interior, since they regard this as the key position in the Government. The Liberals were reported not to be hostile to the idea of Nenni as Prime Minister, provided that agreement was established beforehand on a common programme for the coalition. It is not known whether the Christian Democrats agree to serve under Nenni, although Nenni and De Gasperi had conversations together.

The Committee of Liberation organised a meeting in the Piazza Santi Apostoli in Rome in celebration of the Victory of the United Nations, and so that the delegates from the North could be welcomed by the people. The Piazza was not very crowded, although most of those who came seemed to have come voluntarily. As usual, flags were a prominent feature in the crowd and the Christian Democrats brought a number of white flags to counter balance the red flags of the Communists, Socialists, Actionists and Republicans. Morandi, the President of the Committee from the North, made a speech in which he insisted on the need for a new government, representative of the democratic forces in Italy. He insisted that there should be no cleavage between North and South. Most of the delegates from the North have taken care to emphasise that there must be no division between South and North and that the country must be united in its efforts towards reconstruction. At this meeting the speakers were constantly interrupted by cries of "Down with the King" and "Long Live the Republic". Republicanism and hatred of the monarchy would seem to be the two dominating feelings at this meeting.

Some Liberals and members of the Party of Action, as well as some Socialists at one time suggested that Ferruccio Parri might become Prime Minister. Parri is one of the principal organisers of the resistance movement in Northern Italy and is a member of the Party of Action. It is reported, however, that he himself is not prepared to accept such a post.

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The delegates from the North returned to Milan on Monday and on Thursday May 16th the representatives of the Central Committee of Liberation and some members of the Government went North to continue the discussions in Milan. It is expected that the discussions will continue for some days and the newspapers suggest that as a result a new government will be formed.

Ferruccio Parri the Party of Action organiser of the Partisans in the North and Luigi Longo the principal Communist organiser of resistance, arrived in Rome during the week, together with General Cadorna. Their main concern was to discuss what was to happen to the partisans now that the war was over.

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The Government has declared that those partisans who so desire may enter the army or the police force. The Cabinet also agreed to the provision of financial means to ensure for every demobilised partisan immediate help, and the Cabinet also promised that partisans would be assisted to return to the productive and civil life of the nation.

On Sunday May 13th, Ferruccio Parri addressed a meeting organised by the Party of Action at the Teatro Eliseo. He described the birth and growth of the partisan movement and he paid tribute to the leaders of other parties who had played a prominent part in the organisation of resistance such as Luigi Longo (Communist) and Franchi (Liberal). He spoke in simple unrhetorical language and at intervals broke down with emotion. Reports received from Italians present at the meeting say that his speech was most moving. He stressed the heavy cost in young lives of the victory achieved by the partisans. He paid particular tribute to the younger members of the resistance movement who had followed his orders but had given up their lives while he had survived.

The end of the war was greeted with a sense of relief by the average Italian in Rome. It was not an occasion for wild rejoicing among the Italians however. The anti-Fascists generally felt that Italy had contributed to the victory and that the result was a victory for Italians just as it was for the Allies, but it had been achieved at a cost of immense destruction to the country, which came as a result of Mussolini's declaration of war.

The press has turned its attention from the end of the war to San Francisco and the establishing of peace. There is a general feeling that it will be difficult to build up a lasting peace and there are very few illusions. Many Italians no doubt still consciously or unconsciously influenced by the Fascist propaganda of the last 20 years still believe that it will be impossible to create a lasting understanding between Russia and England and America. They repeat all thetime worn arguments against "Bolshevism" and "Russian Imperialism" and seem convinced that war will result.

The press has devoted much space to Trieste. Reports have been printed of maltreatment of Italians by Yugoslavs, deportations and arrests of many Italians in Trieste and it is generally stressed that there is a feeling of tension in that city. In particular "Italia Nuova" (Monarchist and Right-Wing) "Risorgimento Liberale" (Liberal) and "Il Popolo" (Christian Democrat) lay emphasis on the fact that the Yugoslavs are administering the city. All parties with the exception of the Communists, however, feel strongly about Trieste and feel that its future should not be decided until the peace conference but that in the meantime it should be occupied by the Anglo-Americans. In fact the Italian Government issued a statement in which they asked the Allies to occupy and administer Trieste in the same way they had other territories in Italy. There is a feeling among many Italians that if Tito's government is allowed to get away with a "fait accompli" in Trieste this would create a dangerous precedent for the future of Europe. The Communists have shifted their ground during the last two weeks, possibly in view of the strong feeling among the public. They now state that they regard Trieste as an Italian city but add that the problem must be solved by discussion with the

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A meeting of the District Committees of Liberation in Rome was held on May 6th. An order of the day was passed in which the C.L.N. sent their greetings to the C.L.N. of the North for the victory against the Germans

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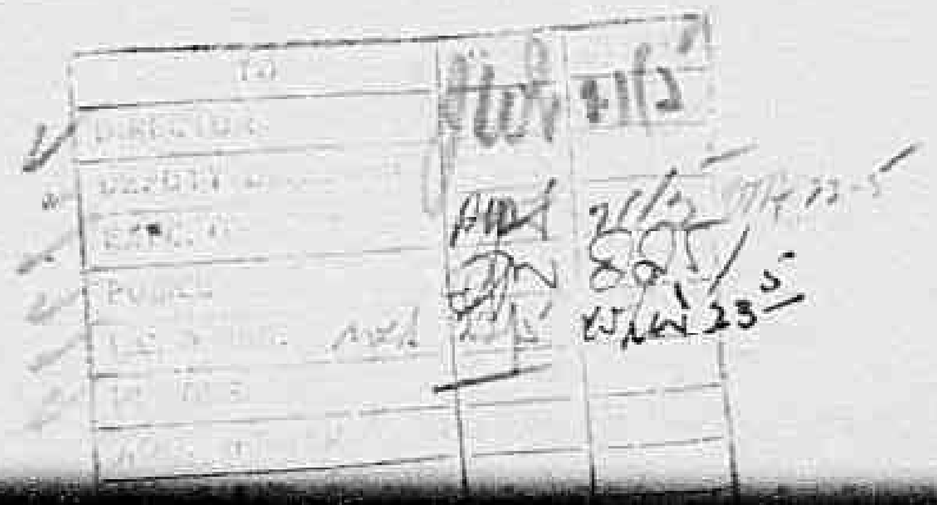
and the Fascists, and in which the hope was expressed that political barriers would not be created between north and south. The Committees asked for the formation of a truly democratic government and that steps should be taken immediately to prepare for the Constituent Assembly. They proposed that energetic measures should be taken for the confiscation of Fascist property and illegal wealth as well as publication of the names of members of the OVRA. The assembly voted and passed a measure to include the Christians of the Left in the provincial C.L.N.

It was reported that prices had come down in the Black Market for many goods as a result of the liberation of the North and particularly for automobiles and textiles. It was also reported that there had been a drop in the price of certain foodstuffs.

Mr. Churchill's message to Bonomi was warmly welcomed by the Italians as a whole. In it they saw a recognition of Italy's contribution to the war effort and a promise that Italy would be restored to a position of friendship with Great Britain. Mr. Churchill's speech of Sunday 13th May was also well received. In particular many Italians welcomed the fact that he made it clear that Great Britain would continue to be interested in a system of government set up in Europe.

The Government has promulgated new measures for the sequestration of profits and property acquired by leading Fascists during the Fascist regime.

The Socialists were pleased with the messages of congratulation and goodwill sent to Nenni by Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Morgan Philips (the secretary of the Executive of the Labour Party)



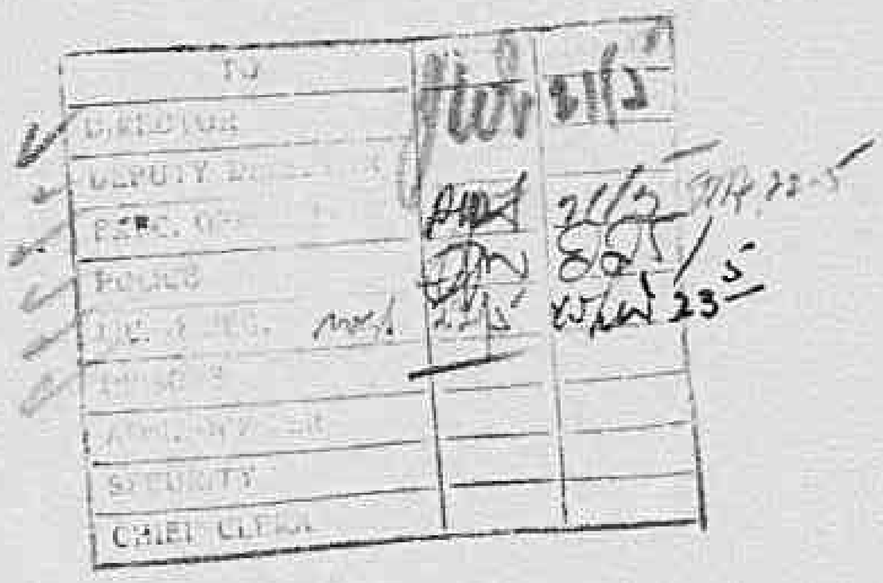
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No. 68

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Rome D Section, Liberated Italy

17th May 1945

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No.68

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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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CONFIDENTIAL No. 68

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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 68

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week

Despite the fact that the war in Europe ended during the week under review and this was commented on at length and with great satisfaction in the press (special editions with huge headlines appeared on Tuesday afternoon 8 May), the sustained subject of interest and discussion is still that of Trieste. Accounts of conditions prevailing there were given in all papers. Grave concern was expressed. Relief was, however, felt when it was announced that General Alexander was conferring with Marshal Tito and subsequently meeting Premier Bonomi and Admiral Stone. Later (13 May) came the announcement from Washington that Trieste would be under the Control of the Allies until the peace treaty was signed.

The visit and pronouncements of the representatives of the C.L.N.A.I., have been widely publicised in the press and the 'cordon sanitaire' has come in for further criticism.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) on 11.5.45 under large headlines YUGOSLAV METHODS IN VENEZIA GIULIA and "POGROM" AT TRIESTE, their Special Correspondent writes: "The raids ('grande razzia') began three days ago. An ordinance from the Military Command signed by 'General' Dusan Kvedor orders all men between 16 and 60 years to present themselves immediately for incorporation in the voluntary army of liberation. Those who do not will be considered Fascists and deserters... The hunt is on for leaders of the local Committee of Liberation. Yesterday it was said that two of them the Demo-Christian and Socialist representatives were caught by the Croats and shot. It was learned later, however, that those who were shot were a workers' organiser and a director of a local bank, who had been trying to contact the Allied Command ..."

In a leading article in AVANTI (Socialist) 13.5.45, under the title "Agitators" Pietro Nenni, referring to the transitory stage between war and peace says that at the moment there is no longer a Europe. "There are European states, each jealous and distrustful of the other, and what the other may gain..... We ourselves have

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UNITA (Communist) breaking a long silence on this subject, on 13.5.45, published a leading article entitled "Irresponsibility and Provocation" in which an attempt is made to justify Jugoslav activities in Trieste and to prove that the accounts of repression of Italians recounted by correspondents of other papers is false or exaggerated. "At one time this type of paper was full of fantastic stories of Russian Bolsheviks tearing babies to pieces and eating them." According to UNITA, the only people in Trieste who have anything to fear are the Fascists. The number of Fascists who have been brought to justice, are however, far [illegible] than those in Milan, Turin and other places. The article goes on to say that they be-

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love in the "Italianity" of Trieste but when Fascism, whether Slav or Italian, is being destroyed, they can only applaud whoever destroys it, whether they be Slavs or Italians.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (12.5.45) gives a long account of conditions in Trieste under a headline SANGUE NELLA VENEZIA GIULIA (Blood in Venezia Giulia). They recount how Italian partisans of the Garibaldi Brigade, who since December 1944 have fought under the IX Slav Corps, were disarmed whilst the fight against the Germans was in progress and how a Captain Bolla of the Italian partisan "Osoppo" division was tortured before being shot. In a leading article entitled "Trieste Without Peace" they write: "There is an Italian city for which the war did not end on 8 May 1945. We do not need to name it. There is an Italian city in which the greatest fault is not that of being a Fascist or a collaborator with the Nazis, but being Italian...."

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

2. Socialist Assembly at the Teatro Brancaccio

A Socialist Assembly was held on Thursday morning 10 May in the Teatro Brancaccio which overflowed with people. Loud speakers were installed in nearby streets to enable those who were unable to enter to hear the addresses. Delegates from many political parties were on the speakers platform including Liberals and Christian-Democrats. Lussu, Pencello, La Malfa and Berlinguer of the Action Party were present and Togliatti, Scoccimaro, Negarville and Reale were greeted with applause when they appeared.

Rodolfo Morandi, President of the C.L.N.A.I., opened the assembly (amidst great applause) with a calm unimpassioned address in which he affirmed that honour should be rendered to the people instead of to individuals, that the purpose of the meeting was to solve a grave crisis at a grave moment and that the question of a new government should be solved by the nation and the working classes of all Italy. The objectives should be "liberation from Fascism, the conquest of liberty not only in name but reality for the people, the conquest of a new democracy, the conquest of a State open to the working classes." (Great applause).

Sandro Pertini of the C.L.N.A.I., the second speaker, in a fiery address, saluted all Italians in the name of the people of the North, denounced the weakness of the Bonomi government, demanded a new democratic republican government through a constituent assembly and denounced the Luogotenente who, he stated, would receive the same fate as Mussolini if he appeared openly in Milan. (Very great applause).

Pietro Nenni, the third and principal speaker, stated that the meeting was the first in a series of great popular reunions to study the most grave political problems that had ever been confronted by Italy, that an epoch in Italian history is finished and that a new epoch begins and that the greatest of Fascist crimes is that today hundreds of thousands of Italian mothers, in this hour of peace, mourn the loss of their sons who died uselessly in the most vile of wars. (Applause). He then paid homage to the victims of the war and referring to the problem of Trieste, which he said existed today because of the Fascists and Monarchy, who followed their acts in Spain by aggression against France and against Yugoslavia and Greece. Italy has wrongs to account for to Yugoslavia, but just as she does not wish to oppress Slavs or Croats, she in turn intends to defend the Italians of Trieste.

Nenni then spoke of what the country desires in the new government which will evolve from the Constituent Assembly. He spoke of the weakness of the Bonomi Cabinet and of how it humiliated the C.L.N. by dealing with the prefects and questore of Mussolini. A plan is needed for the new State. Vast cooperative organisations must be set up and the fiscal system renewed. The schools must be reorganised.

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He then spoke of the hope of the reactionaries to exploit Italian sentiments re- ing Trieste into a "political speculation" to re-establish themselves by exploiting differences between the North and South which without unity can never be solved. He stated that the union of the farm labourers of Sicily and the metal workers of Turin would be the salvation of all Italy. (Great applause).

The speaker then discussed the institutional problem, the regency and possible efforts to delay the holding of the Constituent Assembly. This will never be considered by the Socialist who insist that the government of tomorrow be determined by the Constituent by the sovreignity of the people (great applause) and this will obviate, by the expression of the will of the people, the cruel test of a civil war. (Great applause).

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The Constituent Assembly should today become the basic topic of all of our publicity and should be the platform of our political activities. Much will depend upon the Christian-Democrats whom the speaker exhorted to place themselves on record for the republic. Nenni stated that it was "our duty" to prevent the problem of a religious war in Italy, to respect the Church in its religious functions. (Great applause).

Nenni then expressed the demands of the Socialists to the Constituent Assembly for a republic because today a republic is the only element of unity in the Italian people. (Great applause) and the monarchy could only be maintained by means of a military or neo-Fascist dictatorship.

Nenni then spoke of the programme of the republic, agrarian reform, socialization of heavy industry etc.

The entire audience listened with great attention to the speaker, applause was frequent and fervent, and he was given an ovation at the conclusion of his address.

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3 MANIFESTATION AT THE PIAZZA SANTI APOSTOLI

A manifestation for the Victory and in honour of the representatives of the Committee of National Liberation of the North took place on Tuesday afternoon, May 9th, in the Piazza Santi Apostoli [illegible] which was filled with people chiefly of the working or lower middle classes. Delegations of all of the political parties of the Center and of the Left (including the Christian Democrats) with numerous flags grouped themselves under the speakers balcony. While awaiting the appearance of the speakers, the crowd sang patriotic and leftist songs interspersed with chants of "Death to the King", "Viva la Repubblica", "Out with Bonomi", "We want the Constituent" etc. Many anti-monarchist pamphlets were thrown from the windows of adjacent buildings and by members of the crowd.

The meeting was opened by Constantino Preziosi, Secretary of the Provincial C.L.N. who saluted the representatives of the North and called for unity in the fight against Fascism. (applause and cries against the monarchy).

Cesare Massimi, Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro of Rome then spoke of Italy's ruin result of an imperialistic war, of the necessity of eliminating reactionary influences from Italian political life and of the readiness of Roman workers to make all necessary sacrifices to achieve these ends. (great applause and chants of "Death to the King", "Viva la repubblica".)

Rodolfo Morandi (Socialist) President of the C.L.N.A.I. and the third speaker, spoke of the uprising in the North, of the fight that had ended in a popular victory which was filled with heroic episodes similar to those in Naples and Florence and said that Italy had given proof to the world of her ability to fight against tyranny and to construct her country of tomorrow by the strength and valour of her people. The speaker then stated that the words "North and South" were without significance to all those who were fighting or who had fought for liberty and that the representatives of the C.L.N.A.I. were in Rome to solidify in full accord the aspirations of the entire nation. (applaus4). These were the demands of a people who were determined to obtain a democratic government. (cries of "Out with Bonomi"). "We want a new government that will bring to the work of reconstruction the same spirit of sacrifice and the same enthusiasm which animated the people in their fight for liberation. We have come to remake the government and have but one formula - to give Italy liberty through the constituent assembly - Viva l'Italia". (great and prolonged applause)

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The crowd then disbanded without incidents or disorder. No carabinieri or police were to be seen.

4. MANIFESTATION AT THE ALLIED EMBASSIES.

On Tuesday morning, May 8th, the General Confederation of Labor organised an impromptu parade of workers to salute the Allies after the announcement of the unconditional surrender of Germany. All political parties of the Center and of the Left were represented. Two truck-loads of armed carabinieri, a police tank bristling with guns and many motor-cycle police followed the marchers. 2937

After assembling in the Piazza Esedra, the cortege marched to the Russian Embassy where the Soviet Representative, Kostejlev, appeared on a balcony to wave to the crowd who shouted "Long live the

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Red Army" Viva Stalin" etc. Kastylev responded with a few words and the band played the workers' anthem.

The parade then proceeded to the British Embassy and to the American Embassy where the Ambassadors also appeared on their balconies to acknowledge the applause of the crowd.

The cortege then marched to the Piazza Farnese and warmly cheered the Ambassador who waved from the balcony where he appeared with members of the CGIL who made brief addresses. Afterwards the crowd remained to hear impromptu speeches of various speakers in their midst, including a partisan chaplain who extolled France and denounced the House of Savoy and the Fascists (great applause and shouts of "death to the King".

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5. REGIONAL C L N ASSEMBLY , ROME.

On Sunday morning, May 6th, the regional centres of Rome of the C N L assembled in the Lycee Visconti under the presidency of Avv. Preziosi (Labour Democrat). All the political parties belonging to the C N L were represented as well as the Republican Party and the Christians of the Left. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the role and functions of regional groups of the CLN and their reorganisation.

Delegates from all the parties represented spoke and discussions which were lively and animated, dealt with the abolition of the monarchy through the constituent assembly. The actions of the House of Savoy were bitterly denounced. An order of the day was finally passed in which the Roman Regional Centre of the CNL sent their greetings to the CNL of the North "who had organised and directed the victorious popular insurrection against the Germans and the Fascists", voted against any sort of "Cordon Sanitaire" of a political nature between the two parts of Italy, asked for the formation (as soon as possible) of a truly democratic government, and called for the immediate initiation of the Constitutional Assembly through a democratized Commission which would give votes to the soldiers and would exclude all ex-gerarchs. Fascist All communes with a population of

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The Assembly then voted and passed a measure to include the Christians of the Left in the Provincial CLN.

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INTERVIEWS

6. Interview with Leo Valiani of the C.L.N.A.I., Milan

At an interview with w P.W.B. officer on 8th May, Leo Valiani, delegate of the Partito d'Azione of Milan in the commission sent by the CLNAI to Rome, talked freely of the opinions and intentions of the commission and of the conditions in northern Italy. Dott. Valiani was in Salerno at the time of the armistice and subsequently passed through the front lines to reach Milan where he became a leader in clandestine activities. He appears to be an energetic, strong willed man of about forty years of age.

When questioned about differences which might cause misunderstandings between the North and South, he replied, "I was in southern Italy in September, 1944, and I have seen the destruction and the misery of the people there. The role of the north has been more brilliant and satisfying but the South has had the greatest suffering. There is not and should not be any factious comparisons, or divisions between these two parts of Italy. We desire today to translate Northern energy into action for the benefit of all Italy and we demand a government capable of assimilating this energy and using it for the solution of our present problems."

Dott. Valiani then stated that the South is in a state of inertia, that any fruitful initiative by the people is impossible and that the men who now control the government wish to impose their own slowness of decision on the representatives of the north. The present crisis is latent but it exists and will be solved within a month through the formation of a new government.

The risk of losing the fruits of immediate action in futile discussion and bickering is not understood by the present government. He said that the North wishes through an efficient government to realize the program for which it has worked and struggled and then affirmed that all political parties in the North, including those of the extreme left, are inspired by a real democratic sense, are in accord, are prepared for a revolutionary change in the form of government by pacific means.

Unless this change is made rapidly the Communists will be strengthened.

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Unless this change is made rapidly the Communists will be strengthened.

As to the advisability and efficiency of a "Cordon Sanitaire" Valiani believes that this measure which is intended to avoid and prevent all types of speculation shouldn't preclude the realisation and extreme necessity of reciprical comprehension andthe resumption of work that is needed by the North. He thinks that all men of all parties now in the government shouldn't attempt to influence the North, but should realize that the five representatives of the CLNAI are the expression of the will of the people of the North and do not only reflect the wishes of their respective parties.

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The permission granted to the Luogotenente to visit newly liberated territory is considered unfair. He received a hostile reception by the people and he was ignored by the C.L.N.A.I.

Valiani stated that Parri was not present in the delegation* because his presence was most necessary in the North where, among other problems, the absorption and demobilization of the Partisans (of which he is the head) occupies his entire attention. He stated that it was not intended to consider Parri as a candidate for a place in the government (as Prime Minister) unless a rapid solution in the present conversations resulted in a guaranty of efficiency in the new government. Parri will never be mentioned for a post in a government that is discredited in advance.

In reply to a question relative to the attitude of the Northern Italians to the Allies, Valiani stated that the latter had been received with great enthusiasm and that the Allies now seem disposed not to treat the Italians any longer as a conquered people but seem inclined sincerely to collaborate with them. If this attitude is maintained, it will produce happy results and he insisted that the energy , character and practibility of the people of the North who are essentially "business men" in conjunction with similar qualities of the English and Americans should be a hope and guaranty of understanding.

*(Parri, however, arrived in Rome on 11 May, with General Cadorna, newly appointed Chief of Staff of the Army and Luigi Longo of the Communist Party).

7. Note on Ferruccio Parri (From an Italian PWB collaborator)

Ferruccio Parri who commanded, together with Longo the Partisan groups in the North, is without doubt the most remarkable and popular man in the Action Party. An anti-Fascist of long standing and a friend of Carlo Rosselli, with whom he organised Filippo Turati's escape, he underwent numerous trials and years of imprisonment and "confino" during the Fascist regime.

After 8 September he organised the resistance movement in the North and was the greatest leader in the fight carried on by the Partisans. He has the consideration and esteem of the other members of the Action Party, and they all look on him as one of the men destined to play a leading role in the new government.

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Aldo Garosci speaking of him says: "Parri's prestige is, before political, a moral and personal one. As a demonstration of his personality, it suffices to remind one that it was his influence which decided the Socialist Rosselli, already a democrat by inclination, to become a liberal, according to the formula of "Liberal socialism". His personal fascination takes its hold on very different kinds of men as shown by the fatherly affection with which Salvemini has always regarded Parri. Parri is very easy going and just with regard to small human foibles but can be stern and inflexible when questions of duty are involved. It is remarkable that Parri who was soldier, professor, and journalist before Fascism, should have become head of the research office of the Edison after the advent of Fascism, and so leave humanism for mechanism, economy and

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administration, in which he showed the same capacity he had formerly shown in other fields. Probably this change to the Edison, in giving him contact with the problems of the organisation of modern industry, has with the experiendes of war, in which he took part as a technician, revealed his natural gift of organisation".

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8. FAILURE OF THE REPUBLICAN FASCIST ATTEMPT AT INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISATION IN THE NORTH.

The following is the translation of an interview with Dr. A. Bodrero of the C.L.N.A.I. published in "Il Globo" (Economic daily) May IIth, 1945.

"The attempt by the Fascist Republican Government to socialise the industries was a complete failure. Owners and workers - these last certainly not averse to socialisation - combined to boycott any measure taken by the Fascists", declared Dr. Alessandro Bodrero of the C.L.N.A.I., representative of the Christian Democrat Party on the Industrial Commission of the Committee, to a reporter of "Il Globo".

PROBLEMS TO BE STUDIED: "In connection with the socialisation laws - continued Bodrero - the heads of companies were asked to present the required documents (balance sheets etc;) for April 2Ist or May 5th. Many took no notice of the request, and in spite of the intervention of the competent ministries, the matter was drawn month after month. I recall this episode to illustrate the stupidity and lack of conscientiousness of the Fascis leaders on the eve of the insurrection.

On the other hand, as has already been said, out of 20,000 workers of the F.I.A.T. of Turin who were invited by the Fascist Government to vote in favour of the socialisation of the industries, only I67 filled in the ballot paper in a proper manner; the others either left it blank or voted for Greta Garbo, Clara Calamai etc., openly ridiculing the whole thing. The voting results in other companies were more or less the same, and even though the voting percentage may not have been quite so low, the opposition to the Fascist Government was none the less decided. It was a plebiscite against the Fascist socialisation and a definite proof of the discredit in which the Fascist Government was held.

There is, however, no doubt that the working masses of the North very rightly claim the right to socialisation; it is merely a case of studying form, extent and application very carefully: industry today needs to get on to its feet again with alacrity, and to return to

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There is, however, no doubt that the working masses of the North very rightly claim the right to socialisation; it is merely a case of studying form, extent and application very carefully: industry today needs to get on to its feet again with alacrity, and to return to a productive and normal level, without surprise and counter blows. Some key industries will probably be State controlled, and this is a question to be studied with the utmost care. An exchange of views between the North, Centre and South of Italy should lead to a profitable pooling of resources for the reconstruction of the country.

In the North the competent inter-party Commissions, assisted by the Economic Commissions of the various parties, have cooperated to collect information and resources, which were in part already transmitted to Rome and which had made it possible to be ready for the most important problems. In the clandestine period, contacts were also made with the organs of the Fascist Republican Party.

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At the time of liberation the food and transport situations were very grave - added Bodrero - but the more urgent problems were dealt with at once and production was not hit as hard as it might have been.

INTERVENTION OF THE C.L.N.A.I.

The intervention of the CLNAI was particularly valuable, because the Fascist Government, with an almost incredible lack of foresight, left Genoa on several occasions without supplies of any kind, and Milan with black bread for a 24 hours supply only. The Archbishop of Milan and others near to him were able to arrange the institution of a transport convoy under the Vatican flag.

The proofs given by the Northern Italians of all classes during the period of conspiracy and insurrection of their capacity for recuperation and of their spirit of initiative cannot fail to induce the Allies to help us to get upon our feet again - concluded Bodrero - first by sending us coal, and then other primary necessities. The contacts already made in Rome in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding lead us to hope that before long some concrete results may be achieved."

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PUBLIC OPINION (v. also p. 11)

9. REACTION TO WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE

As was to be foreseen this message, directed specifically to the Prime Minister , Bonomi, in person, was very well received, because it was a semi-official recognition of the contribution of the Italians to the ending of the war. Of course there were the usual critics and pessimists who greatly undervalued Churchill's words., retaining that this was another English manoevre to placate public opinion.

Here is the opinion of one who received the Premier's words with enthusiasm. He is a civil servant (aged 35):

"Churchill's statements comfort us in the belief that Italy will have the place she merits in the new international order, because of the trials she has undergone and the capacity she has shown. Should,however, the doors of S.Francisco remain shut to Italy, it will be evident that one of the greatest injustices in history has been perpretrated against us.

10. LOCAL CONDITIONS

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN ROME

The economic statistical division of the "Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro in Rome, has taken into consideration the prices on the Black and legal markets and compiled a balance sheet of monthly expenses for a normal family.

The sum reported for the month of March, gives an increase of L. 1725,30 on the preseding month. In fact in the month of February the sum necessary for the average family for food was L. 10,574,95 and in March 12,300,25. The needs of the average man are 3,297,65 as compared to 2,835,10 reported in February. What could be bought with L.100 in 1940 would now cost 2833,93, and comparing with a more recent period, last five months Aug.-Dec. 1944 L 141,41.

The following table shows the enormous differences in price of legal rations and other foodstuffs.

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

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The following table shows the enormous differenced in price of legal rations and other foodstuffs.

It is noteworthy that the prices on the free market are not so different from those on the Black Market.

	Legal rations	Free Market	Black Market	Total
Aug.-Dec; 1944	572,22	2678,10	5453,50	8703,90
January 1945	474	3573,20	6560,80	10608
February 1945	502, 35	4228,50	5844,10	10574,95
March 1945	985,80	5331	5983;45	12300,25

The larger amounts necessary in March for legal rations, is not that they were more plentiful but because of the increase in the price of bread and pasta.

After the publication of these figures numerous protests arrived at our office especially from newspapers saying that the figures mentioned were much inferior to the real cost of living.

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PUBLIC OPINION

II. REACTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF TRANSFER OF BOLZANO AND THE TYROL TO AUSTRIA.

It is not considered likely that Austria will put forward a claim at the Peace Conference for the Tyrol provinces and Bolzano As Austria fought on the side of Germany she has her share of responsability for the war. It is thought that she should be regarded in the international field as in a rather similar position as Italy who, although liberated is not entitled to put forward any claims.

In general discussions of political and post-war politics, it is noticed that not a few people see many things in common between the future Peace Conference and the Congress of Vienna 1815, after the defeat of Napoleon, especially regarding the tendency of the present political men (and Churchill's name is often mentioned), to restore monarchical regimes in Europe, as a reaction to the revolutionary instincts which always prevail after a war.

A University student (about 26), republican, said:
"I don't think that Austria has any rights, as she is in the same political position in the international field as Italy. The Jugoslav claims are justified as they fought with the Allies against the Germans. The Tyrolese population may show by plebiscite a desire to be annexed and to become part of the Austrian Republic which will probably be formed at the Peace Conference, Although the population is mostly of German origin, speak German and have German customs etc. foreseeing the destiny of the German race, perhaps they will not opt to be Germans."

An ex-Professoressa:

"I don't think that such a thing is possible, as it would be of no interest to the Allies. It would only bring trouble to England, because it would not be expedient for them to make enemies of a people who could be useful in a future conflict between the east and west (Russia and England), and I don't think that they would do it just to punish Italy by dividing her territory."

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

12. How I Produce my Paper

The following is a translation of an article in "Cosmopolita" (weekly political-cultural paper) in which the directors of three Rome weeklies were asked how they produced their paper.

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P R E S S A N D P U B L I C A T I O N

12. How I Produce my Paper

The following is a translation of an article in "Cosmopolita" (weekly political-cultural paper) in which the directors of three Rome weeklies were asked how they produced their paper.

CANTACHIARO (weekly satirical paper). "Cantachiaro" is a good title, but it is the sub-title which gives character to the paper. I chose it myself: "ANTIGIORNALE" (anti-newspaper). The idea of an "antigiornale" came to me after the last world war. I even managed to have one number printed, but it never saw the light because I had no money to pay the printers.

An "antigiornale" is the opposite to a newspaper; it goes against current events, ridicules the main features, attempts to show up what goes on behind the scenes, tries to make people think for themselves. Of course, such a paper must have and has, a very personal touch, and this is given at the last moment by myself when the principal articles and sketches are ready. The appearance of the paper is born when the modifications and cuttings of the last moment are introduced. My main preoccupation is that all themes should be touched with the lightest hand possible and according to a subtle political line. When the verses have been arranged on the first page, the rest falls into place. But the reader cannot imagine how everything has to be cut in order to make it fit onto two pages. My chief rule is - nothing heavy.

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I don't deny that "Cantachiaro" has given me great satisfaction: I receive a large and amusing correspondence. Praise (putting modesty on one side) is frequent and seems sincere, but threats and curses are not lacking. I received letters from notabilities such as V.E.Orlando, and Benedetto Croce (the latter appreciated the fact that "Cantachiaro"is not a humorous but a serious satirical paper).

I dislike "Cantachiaro" being taken for a humorous paper, and even more so a scandalous one. On the other hand I am very touched when I feel I am understood and appreciated by many people who write to me.

In spite of this I realise that it is rather a waste of time, and I think I would do better to dedicate myself to the young, or to those who retain the freshness and ingenuity of childhood: "to the children of all ages". Raffaello Feruzzi, Director.

N U O V A E U R O P A .

The make-up of the Nuova Europa is so obvious that it seems useless to me to explain how I produce my paper. The first part is dedicated to topical politics, the second dedicated to literature and the arts; the third to what I would call moral-history, (storico-morale) or to use a wider term - social. In it ideas and questions not included in the field of politics or literature are discussed. There are no decided limits between one part and another, and I don't wish to make them. I try to find a common idea at the bottom of all contributions to the paper (idea, that is not a rigid doctrine), and also in this way a link with realities. Luigi Salvatorelli.

L' I T A L I A I L L U S T R A T A .

The production of "Italia Illustrata" is not very different from any other paper.

The public expects a lot in a paper like "Italia Illustrata" it expects excellent paper, very good photography and that it should be encyclopædic. As regards the contents, they should be up to expectations, but good paper and very clear photographs are a thing of the past.

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However, as it is the public which decides the success of a paper one must do ones best to please it by falling in with the wishes and inclinations of the majority, although trying to improve taste and bringing to the people as much as possible of what is new in the world of science, letters, and thought.

As "Italia Illustrata" is published in very large numbers, and is mainly for the masses, this is a very difficult task. But with a little good will one manages - not always, unfortunately - to succeed.
Renato Umbriano.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No.12 APO 512

Central D Section Liberated Italy 10 May 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO.67.

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

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A. CURRENT EVENTS.

1. Press Reactions to the Events of the Week.

On 3 May 1945 huge headlines announced the unconditional surrender of the Germans in Italy. AVANTI (Socialist) in a brief editorial entitled "End of an Incubus" by Pietro Nenni, wrote: "From 14.00 hours yesterday, the guns have been silent in Italy and the aircraft flying over will no longer drop hundreds of tons of bombs on our cities. It is the finish of an incubus. It is peace. The insurrection of the Patriots of the North has given greatness and honour to this ending. But even so, it is an ending without joy". After saying that the American and English mothers, at least, know in their sorrow that their sons have not died in vain, he asks who is to console Italy's mothers. "Their blood (her sons) is on the heads of the leaders, Fascism, the Monarchy, on the old bourgeoisie leaders, and it is drowning them."

IL LAVORO (organ of the C.G.I.L.), writes that the unconditional surrender of the Germans closes for unfortunate Italy an era of sorrow and sacrifice. "Honour to the victorious, and our reverent salute to those who have fallen who came from all over the world to fight and make the supreme sacrifice on our soil, to give to us, and with us Europe, and with Europe the world, liberty.....".

LIBERA STAMPA (Independent) carries a similar tribute to Allied soldiers who gave their lives fighting in Italy.

On the 4th. May the Rome press commented widely on Mr. Churchill's message to Bonomi. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party), saw in Churchill's message the hope that the same ideals of liberty, justice and humanity which had guided the peoples throughout the horror of the war would actuate the peace. "Churchill's declaration, which interprets the feelings of the great British people, comforts us in our hope that Italy will find in the new international order the place which the trials undergone and the capacity she has demonstrated entitle her."

Under a title "Optimism", Guido Gonella, in IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat), writes that the Churchill letter is an historic document of the greatest importance, and it is impossible for it not to have an influence on the international position of Italy.... "Does it not perhaps seem from the text" writes Gonella, "that the words of Churchill give a clear allusion to the future entry of Italy into the group of United Nations with all the enormous moral and material consequences, political and economic results entailed.... The country must thank the patriots of Northern Italy because all Italy will gain by their sacrifice.".

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2. The Question of Trieste (see also POLITICAL, para.3).

Throughout the week feeling has been running high over the question of Trieste and Venezia Giulia, which the majority of Italians consider indisputably Italian. There have been demonstrations, mainly by students, and on Friday, 4 May, there was a clash between Communists and soldiers, war veterans and students, during a manifestation for the "Italianity" of Trieste.
a). The Italian Government Statement. The Italian Government, at the meeting of the Consiglio on 3 May, made the following statement with regard to Trieste: "On learning with great satisfaction that the German troops in Trieste have surrendered to the British General Freyberg, we send our special greetings to the city which is unquestionably Italian, towards which, in these last days of the war, the soul of the nation turns and applauds the Allied and partisan forces who contributed to its liberation.

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"We reaffirm that all territorial questions relative to the Eastern Frontier should not be judged before the end of the war, nor until the valid constitutional governments, elected by these two neighbouring peoples, can decide in reciprocal accord their respective rights in the spirit of re-born democratic international "rapports". We request that the provisional military administration which was set up in the provisions of the armistice between Italy and the Allied powers should guarantee neutrality and impartiality and ensure free co-operation of the local populations."

The newspaper INDIPENDENTE (Government organ) of 4th.May gave an account of the declarations of Bonomi and De Gasperi to the leaders of the Venezia Giulia provinces of which the following is a translation:

b). Declarations by Bonomi and De Gasperi and the Political Parties.

The leaders of the Venezia Giulia provinces were received by Bonomi and expressed to him their anxiety concerning the consequences of the announced occupation of Italian territory by the Yugoslavs. This anxiety is increased by the declaration of the Yugoslav Committee of Liberation on 30 Nov., which manifested a Yugoslav desire to proclaim the annexation of these zones, together with other sections of Italian national territory.

The President of the Council reminded the Giulian Committee that the operations referred to must naturally be considered within the framework of the present military plan which is, in agreement with the Allies, directed towards the final defeat of the common enemy.

Minister De Gasperi also, in the statements he made to the correspondents of "Time" and "Life" concerning the surrender of the German armies in Italy, said, amongst other things:"The surrender does not apply to territories beyond the Isonzo, but there also it cannot be long delayed. Our hearts go out to our brothers of the Venezia Giulia, and we hope with a hope that is almost a certainty, that their fate will not be decided or prejudiced until the Italian people has been able, in complete freedom, to find the basis for peaceful and democratic understanding with the new Yugoslavia."

The Italian right to Trieste and to the Venezia Giulia territories was reaffirmed yesterday in an order of the day of the Italian Liberal Party. The order of the day, after recalling the sacrifices which the Italian people sustained in the last war at the side of the Allies for the liberation of that territory, cites the principles of the Atlantic Charter which established the aims of this war, and after reaffirming the right of the Italian populations of Venezia Giulia to remain united with their Mother country, it invites the Government to preserve an attitude of firm defence of the rights of Italy.

The Christian Democrat Party also issued an order of the day on the Trieste question, affirming the necessity for the provisional military administration of Venezia Giulia to be in the hands of the Allies, and expressing the hope that Trieste, always Italian, will be allowed to revert to and develop her function of commercial centre for all the Countries which form her natural hinterland.

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The Italian right to Trieste and to the Venezia Giulia territories was reaffirmed yesterday in an order of the day of the Italian Liberal Party. The order of the day, after recalling the sacrifices which the Italian people sustained in the last war at the side of the Allies for the liberation of that territory, cites the principles of the Atlantic Charter which established the aims of this war, and after reaffirming the right of the Italian populations of Venezia Giulia to remain united with their Mother country, it invites the Government to preserve an attitude of firm defence of the rights of Italy.

The Christian Democrat Party also issued an order of the day on the Trieste question, affirming the necessity for the provisional military administration of Venezia Giulia to be in the hands of the Allies, and expressing the hope that Trieste, always Italian, will be allowed to revert to and develop her function of commercial centre for all the Countries which form her natural hinterland.

The Christian Democrat order of the day considers it is the duty of all Parties, and especially of those who carry the responsibility of government, to see that doubts are not allowed to arise as to the decided and unanimous will of the Italian people.

AVANTI (Socialist), published the following statement on 4.5.45.: At their first meeting after the cessation of hostilities in Italy, the Socialist Party, after saluting the national insurrection in Northern Italy, and calling for the formation of the Constituent Assembly, gave their attitude to the problem of Trieste:

"With regard to the problems raised by Yugoslav revendication of Trieste, the directorate of the Socialist Party, firmly resolved not to allow the new European democracy to be poisoned by unilateral initiative and force, affirms that the only possible solution is that which takes into account the indisputable Italian character of Trieste and her European functions, and harmonizes these two exigencies by free agreement between the peoples directly concerned."

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B. GENERAL REMARKS.

POLITICAL

3. Trieste demonstration.

On Friday morning the 4th. of May the Piazza Esedra was filled with people and with groups organized by "Il Fronte per l'Integrita' d'Italia" and others with the manifest purpose of depositing wreaths and garlands on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier (The alter of the Patria) in the Piazza Venezia, but with the evident intention of staging a nationalistic demonstration to demand that Trieste remain Italian. On the previous day leaflets had been dropped in the central parts of Rome to invite all citizens to take part in this manifestation of the Italianity of Trieste, and incidents had occurred in front of the Communist headquarters on the Via Nazionale. A large part of these groups apparently were students, generally of high school age, with other groups of the working classes (probably communists), and many simple spectators. In these groups many speakers attempted to explain to the students that there was no reason for the demonstration, because Trieste and Gorizia were now under Allied control. A number of incidents occurred between various factions present, and several people were wounded. An Italian Red Cross nurse was present to administer first aid to the victims.

Two groups left the Piazza Esedra for the Piazza Venezia, the first chiefly of leftist members and the second representing "Il Fronte per l'Integrita' d'Italia", which was composed of delegations of Alpini accompanied by their wounded veterans of the war.

Melchiorre (socialist), Novello and Lipello (communist) and Scelba made brief addresses at the Altar of Liberty, and received great applause by the audience, with many cries of "Down with the monarchy" "Death to the King", etc.

The second column then arrived and mounted the steps of the monument carrying their mutilated and wounded and deposited their wreaths. In the meantime groups of the first column continued to shout "Death to the King" with responses of the second of "Viva l'Italia", and many isolated fights occurred between conflicting groups. Many of the provocateurs were armed with sticks and cudgels which were freely used, but the incidents were of short duration.

The columns then proceeded back to the Piazza Esedra by way of the Piazza Quirinale (which was blocked by carabinieri) and then past the Communist headquarters on the Via Nazionale. There were many incidents and fights between the various groups, and probably many bruises. Another delegation composed of the Alpini and war wounded went to the Viminale and staged another demonstration. A small group of the latter were permitted to enter and were greeted by the Undersecretary Dole of the Interior, who stated that he could not speak for the Government. This group was headed by Colonel Benedettini, a member of the Italian Commission.

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4. Celebration of 1st.May, Piazza del Popolo.

For the first time in twenty three years the General Italian Confederation of Labour (CGIL) was free to celebrate openly its yearly holiday on 1st.May. The Piazza del Popolo was filled with masses of people (possibly 100,000) consisting of delegations from all industrial groups. There were many Italian flags (without the cross of Savoy),hundreds of red flags, a few white flag s of the Christian-Democrats, a nd many placards containing inscriptions such as "Long Live the North Wind", "Down with the Monarchy", "Long Live the Republic" and "Long Live our Partisans" etc.

At the base of the speakers' platform stood a wounded veteran of the CGIL Division which fought with the Allies, a soldier of the Garibaldian Partisan Division, and workers w ith red handkerchiefs around their necks with their red flags, and there was one man with the white flag of the Christian Democrats. One of this group held a placard aloft containing a caricature of Mussolini with a noose around his neck, entitled "North Wind" and an adjacent empty noose with a question mark next to a caricature of the King, entitled "South Wind". Almost everyone had some article of red on their clothing, such as red tie, handkerchief or flowers, and everyone seemed to be in a happy mood. Enrico Molo, Undersecretary of the Interior, and Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for Epuration, were on the speakers' platform.

The ceremony was opened by Ferruccio Bigi with music and singing by the crowd. The speeches which followed were marked by great moderation but were definite in their repeated demand for a constituent assembly and for a new and changed government. All of these statements were followed by enthusiastic ap lause by the audience, who seemed unanimous in their desire to obtain a republic by legal methods.

Among those who addressed the crowd were Signor Bigi, President of the CGIL, Mazzarone Buschi, and Giulio Pastore, directors, and the On. di Vittorio, Communist Secretary of the CGIL.

The On. di Vittorio, who spoke last, said that the present celebration was not only for Labour, but was a celebration of the resurrection of Italy to which Labour had made its full contribution; in the liberation of the North the Italian people had played the principal role (great applause). He exalted the beginnings of justice in the execution of Mussolini (prolonged whistles and cries of "Down with the Monarchy"), stated that this execution was but the commencement, and that where the people we re freely able to express themselves, justice would not only punish the Fascist gerarchi, but would also reach the industrialists and financiers who had made Fascism possible. He demanded a truly democratic government and an equitable re distribution of wealth, and stated that the people had shown themselves to be the true strength of the nation in the partisan fight (great applause).

The crowd dispersed in an orderly manner and part of it marched down [illegible] where they cheered the American flags on a balcony of

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The crowd dispersed in an orderly manner and part of it marched down the Corso Umberto, where they cheered the American flags on a balcony of the Red Cross Soldiers' Club. Wherever Italian flags with the arms of Savoy were hung, the crowd with calls and whistling insisted that they be removed, and when this was not done, the flags were destroyed by the crowd. There were no police or carabinieri visible, and good order prevailed.

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PRESS AND PUBLICATION

13. POPULARITY AND CIRCULATION OF "IL MESE"

An enquiry has been made by a P.W.B. officer on the circulation of the magazine "Il Mese".

Sig. Giorgi, wholesale newsagent, said that "Mese" was a great success. "From an initial circulation of 3,500 copies, we have gone up to 12,000 copies this month, and for next month we have booked 15,000", he said.

The wholesale newsagent distributes them to 350 bookstalls in Rome, and the sale is very rapid. Only 200 copies are sold in book shops. Sig. Giorgi says that the demand increased after the publication of the volume of the first six numbers. Those who bought this volume and were interested, wanted the following numbers from 7 on, and there is a continual demand that cannot be coped with. The same house distributes 500 copies of the Italian magazine "Aretusa", and there are always returns of this, but not not even one copy of the "Mese" is sent back.

He considers the magazine very interesting, well compiled and edited with great care. The variety of subject matter appeals to a wide public.

All the salesmen at the bookstalls interrogated said that the sale of "Il Mese" is very easy and quick.

A Book-stall in Via Emanuele Filiberto: The salesman took 75 which were sold in two days. The same saleman takes only 10 copies of the Italian magazine Mercurio" and sells 7-8, but very slowly.

A Book-stall in Piazza Vittorio: The saleman orderes 25 copies and sold 21 in two days. He ordered only one copy of "Mercurio", which he still has.

A stall at the station: Ordered 75 copies which were sold in

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All the salesmen at the bookstalls interrogated said that the sale of "Il Mese" is very easy and quick.

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A Book-stall in Piazza Vittorio: The saleman orderes 25 copies and sold 21 in two days. He ordered only one copy of "Mercurio", which he still has.

A stall at the station: Ordered 75 copies which were sold in 3-4 days. He took 10 copies of "Mercuric" and 10 of "Aretuse" and sold 6-7 of each.

A Stall in Via Merulana: Ordered 50 copies first and having sold all in one day, he sold a further 25 with the same facility. The sales woman said that there is a great demand for back numbers and for the volume containing the first six numbers. She orders as a rule 10 copies of "Mercuric" of which she usually sells about 8.

A Stall in Corso Trieste: Ordered 100 copies of which only 5 are left. Some of the readers opinions: 2929

A cultured, 27 year old lawyer: "Il Mese" is a well produced review, and one of the reasons for its success is the fact that it covers such a wide field, so that everyone can find something of particular interest.

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Its merit lies in the fact that it is not a propaganda publication , or at least if it is, this is not apparent. For example when it publishes articles about the war- let us say in the Pacific - its tone is very measured, and the information is of general interest, not things which should be known because they are of interest in Amreica or England.

He enjoys also the passages from English or American books, and the fact that besides giving Italian readers knowledge of recent books by new or well-known writers, it reveals judgement of Italian needs and helps them in the solution of their problems.

A writer: likes the review which is very popular but complains that that there is slight adherence to general problems of interest in Italy. In general the literary choice is rather good, but it could be wider and more informative in order to enlighten and guide opinion, and show the attitude of the United Nations towards European problems. The review is of great dnterest to those who have no other sources of information. This is evidently the the class for which it has been created.

A professor of the Liceo: "Il Mese" is amongst the best reviews in Italy to-day. Above all the part which deals with the war is well produced. It throws light on the preparation for war and the participation of America. He would like more space to be devoted to literature and more examples of English and American literary productions of the last few years. He thinks that Italy requires knowledge of the philosophical speculations of the world from which she has been cut off for such a long time, and that "Il Mese" should try to satisfy this need. As regards the scientific part, although interesting, this would be better in a special scientific review, for which the scientist feels a great need.

The magazine could instead deal with questions of wider inter-

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The magazine could instead deal with questions of wider interestof to-day, syndical trade-unions, organisations in England and America etc.

A Doctor: was very interested in an article on penicellin in one of the first numbers.

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14. "EUROPA", New fortnightly Political Review

The first number of "Europa" which appeared on April 30th, was devoted mainly to the San Francisco Conference. Under the title "The Absence of Italy from San Francisco" statements were made by the following: Meuccio Ruini, Benedetto Croce, Luigi Sturzo, Pietro Nenni, Francesco Fancello and Enzo Selvaggi.
The editor of the review is Pier Fausto Palumbo.

15. Bonaiuti leaves "Il Risveglio"

Ernesto Bonaiuti has left the direction of "Il Risveglio" because of dissension on political cultural matters. Part of the editorial staff have also left with him in sympathy.

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C U L T U R A L

16. The Decline of De Chirico

An exhibition of recent pictures by Giorgio De Chirico was opened on May 3rd at the Galleria del Secolo, Via Veneto, Rome.

It was the first general exhibition of the new style of painting of Which De Chirico announced the discovery a few years ago, saying that he had unearthed the lost technique of the Rennaisance masters.

De Chirico has for some time been perturbing admirers of his earlier work by his refusal to discuss pictures he painted

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De Chirico has for some time been perturbing admirers of his earlier work by his refusal to discuss pictures he painted as a younger man, and at times he has shown anger when they were even mentioned innocently. He considers that he is now painting better than he ever did before. In several self portraits he has signed "Pictor Optimus" after his name.

It would be impossible to guess that many of these sombre oils were by De Chirico were they not sighed. There are horses, a fair number of them, bit now these lack the redeeming vigour of imagination and form part of semi-historical scenes with Rubens-like cavaliers. Foreign admirers of the earlier De Chirico will certainly get a shock if these pictures are exhibited in Paris , London, and elsewhere.

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No. 66

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section Liberated Italy 3 May 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 66

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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 Comment on Events in Northern Italy

On Sunday 29.4.45 the Rome press announced the execution of Mussolini in huge headlines. The following leading Fascists were also executed:

PETACCI, Claretta
PAVOLINI, Alessandro, Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party.
BARRACU, Francesco, Vice-President of the Republican Fascist Party.
ZERBINI, Paolo, Minister of the Interior.
MEZZASOMA, Fernando, Minister of Popular Culture.
ROMANO, Ruggero, Minister of Public Works.
LIVERANI, Augusto, Minister of Communications.
PORTA, Paolo, Party Inspector.
GATTI, Luigi, Prefect.
COPPOLA, Goffredo. President, Institute of Fascist Culture.
DAQUANNO, Ernesto. Director of the Stefani Agency.
NUDI, Mario, President, Fascist Federation of Agriculture.
CASALNUOVO, Vito, National Republican Guard.
SALUSTRI, Pietro, Mussolini's personal pilot.
HINTERMAYER, Publicist.
PETACCI, Marcello, of the espionage service.
BOMBACI, Nicola, Arch-traitor.

The report quickly spread round Rome and excited crowds gathered round the newsstands, anxious for details. On Monday several special editions appeared (the Rome newspapers do not normally appear on Mondays) giving details of the executions.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) in an editorial entitled "Justice" writes: "Justice has been done. Justice of the people. Swift, full, inexorable. It is right that justice against the author of our great misfortune be prosecuted by the Italian people; that no power outside that of Italy has intervened in the last act of a tragedy which before it became European and world wide was our tragedy...."
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE in an editorial entitled "Death of a Dictator" writes: "Mussolini has been shot. Northern Italy through insurrection has regained her liberty. Germany is on the point of collapse. This is the news of the past extraordinary days. These events are almost too much for us to grasp. Mussolini executed; this fatal event is the one which for us has a significance which transends the expiation of a guilty and damned man."

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Before the momentous news of Sunday, the freeing of Genoa and other areas in Northern Italy by the patriots had been the main theme of interest and had acted as a tremendous fillip to Italian morale. Many Italians feel that they are rehabilitating themselves in the eyes of the world at last. Satisfaction is also felt because of the rapidity of events in Northern Italy. It is hoped that, because of this, destruction will be relatively light. Further articles on the "Economic Barrier" imposed between Southern and Central Italy and the newly liberated area, expressed the hope that it will not develop into a political barrier. All the morning papers of 27.4.45 featured under large headlines the liberation of nearly the whole of Piedmont and Lombardy by the Italian patriots.

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AVANTI (Socialist) said "The Italians reconquer their own towns". IL TEMPO (Independent) "The proudest army in the world retreats to the passes over which they so arrogantly descended."

"The anti-Fascists in the North are ridding themselves of the Germans before the Allies arrive" writes the Demo-Christian POPOLO. "The cities of the North

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pass into the hands of the patriots.... When the Allied armies arrive they find that life is normal, the public services are in working order - the war correspondents themselves have stressed this fact. There are no shoe-shine boys, women begging for cigarettes or girls ready to jump into jeeps. The people are serious. This is the North Wind."

In an article in AVANTI (Socialist) entitled "North Wind" Pietro Nenni wrote: "The uprising in the North has in truth saved our country. At the same time, while the San Francisco Conference is in progress without the participation of Italy... Democratic and anti-Fascist Italy is proven to be not the illusion of a few believers, but a real force with the will, the energy and the courage of the people behind it." Nenni ends by protesting against the presence of the Luogotenente in Bologna, when Premier Bonomi and Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Italy was not allowed to go. UNITA (Communist) in an article entitled "Liberation and Democracy" writes: "The organised and relatively orderly manner in which the C.L.N. is taking charge in the North, and at the same time dispersing and disarming enemy formations, is inspiring and is a guarantee for the future of Italy...."

Huge headlines on 28.4.45 announced the capture of Mussolini and the further activities of the patriots and the C.L.N. (National Committee of Liberation). AVANTI (Socialist):- MUSSOLINI IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE. CAPTURED AT NESSO - RODOLFO GRAZIANI AND BUFFARINI GUIDI ALSO ARRESTED. ALL AT THE SWISS FRONTIER. "Radio Milano Libera yesterday announced that Mussolini, Farinacci, Pavolini and Graziani were arrested. The leaders of the ex-Republic of Salò who had sworn to resist to the last, took flight at the turn of events and were on their way to Nesso" (on the Swiss frontier). ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party).... PAVIA, VERCELLI, BRESCIA AND ALESSANDRIA FREED BY THE PARTISANS.... A COMMISSION OF JUSTICE (Commissione di Giustizia) WITH SUMMARY POWERS SET UP AT MILAN... Commenting on the arrest of the ex-Duce and other leading Fascists the paper said: "As to what is to happen to the five Republican Fascist chiefs captured by the patriots, Radio Milano Libera has announced that they will be handed over to a People's Tribunal for immediate trial (giudicati per direttissima)."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labour Democrat) in a leading article entitled "Joy of Liberation" writes "This is a moment of joy, of Beethoven's 5th. All other preoccupations are forgotten and the almost magical collapse of the Germans and the Fascist framework exhalts the spirits of Italians tried by every misfortune and gives them hope in the future. A light is shining on the hard way which has still to be traversed."

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3. Manifestation at the Piazza S.S.Apostoli

An immense crowd of all classes and types of people filled the Piazza dei S.S.Apostoli on Sunday morning, 29th April, to hear addresses by speakers of the various political parties, who are part of the National Committee of Liberation, in the celebration of the liberation of their "heroic brothers of the North" by the Allies and by themselves. Many groups from these political parties carried tricoloured and red flags and placards. The latter contained inscriptions calling for a new democratic government, new political policies and some stated: "We don't want a 'cordon sanitaire'" etc.

Costantino Preziosi before introducing the various speakers said that the manifestation was intended to be a "vibrant saluto" from the people of Rome to the people of the North and also confirmed the news of the execution of Mussolini and some of his followers. The roar of exultation from his listeners was followed by rythmic chants of "Death to the King".

Celeste Negarville of the Communist Party, the first speaker, stated that the Northern Italians, in liberating themselves, had symbolically liberated all Italy, that their struggle was but part of the common struggle to achieve Liberty by all the peoples of the world. That partisan squads had executed the leaders of Fascism and that, from these beginnings a renewal of Italian life would emerge which would result in the rebirth of Italy. The speaker concluded his discourse by stating that the victorious insurrection of the North had created a new situation for the constitutional assembly and that the Communist Party is prepared for the battle for the creation of a new Italy under the flag of the Italian Republic. (great applause)

Alberto Cianca of the Action Party, the second speaker, stated that the collapse of the most monstrous dream of domination of Europe was also a victory for the Italian people who by a magnificent gesture had shown the capacity of Italians to liberate and to govern themselves and refuted the Fascist propaganda that Italy had desired and had supported the war. He then stated that it is necessary to translate into action the complete renovation of political instututions, of social classes, and of moral customs. (applause)

Mario Scelba of the Christian-Democratic Party, the third speaker, began by quoting a statement of Churchill in which the latter said that only one man in Italy is responsible for the war. These words aroused a roar of protest from the crowd who then again began chanting "Death to the King". After silence had been partly restored, the speaker continued by stating that the Italian people never wanted war, that the insurrection of the North took place at the same time as the San Francisco conference where Italy was denied the right of partecipation and that a new period of Liberty for the people now begins in Italy. (slight applause)

Guido Izzi of the Labour Democratic Party was the next speaker. He

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Guido Laj of the Labour Democratic Party was the next speaker. He stated that one voice could be heard among the many of the National Committee of Liberation which said that no one could or would accept slavery again." In reply to the cries of "La Repubblica" from the crowd he smiling ly replied: "We hope". The speaker then stated that Northern Italy had liberated itself through the common sacrifice of all its people, that the Fascists had gained control of Italy in the past by their abuse of liberty and with the complicity of those(the royal house) whose duty was to defend and protect Italian liberty, and that the people assume no responsability for these acts. (applause)

Under-secretary of State Medici-Tornaquinci of the Liberal Party, the fifth speaker, made an able and eloquent resumé of the liberation of North Italy from domestic and foreign tyranny and praised the work accomplished by the National Committee of Liberation. He stated that the real battle of the people begins today with their impending reunion with the peoples of the North who have demonstrated their ability to fight and to govern themselves. (applause)

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The last speakder was Pietro Nenni of the Socialist Party who re-affirmed the guilt and responsibility of all those (the Monarchy) who fled in Sept. of 1943, with the resulting twenty months of blood, grief and destruction and said that the process of justice has not yet ended and that other battles are yet to be won. Nenni then praised the Allies who for five years had fought the evil forces who sought to suffocate every breath of liberty and justice in the world. He asked for complete support by all Italians for the Committee of National Liberation and also demanded the right of the partisans to retain their arms and to be separate from the army. He stated that any idea of a"cordon sanitaire" should be discarded and ended his discourse by asking all Italians to maintain their unity and to prepare for the constituent assembly from which the Italian Republic will emerge. (great applause)

The meeting ended with shouts of "Evviva l'Italia". The crowd was orderly and there were no visible incidents or disturbances.

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

3. The Right Wing "Concentrazione Nazionale Democratica Liberale" and its Youth Organisation, the "Fronte Monarchico Giovanile".

The following information was received from several reliable Italian sources. The Concentrazione is of strong rightist tendencies. Its leader is Senator Bergamini, a prominent anti-Fascist who was imprisoned during the Nazi -Fascist occcupation and who is a well-known author. Also interested in the organization isDr Senator Giorgio Pitacco a prominent citizen of Trieste who was made Minister of State in 1939 but who is not believed to have been a Fascist Party man. Long before the last annexation of Trieste was active in local politics in Trieste. He served as Podestà of that city from 1928 to 1933.

The Contentrazione is in close touch with the Partito Democratico Italiano, (Monarchist) and with the latter's leader, Selvaggi, who is the director of the newspaper "L'Italia Nuova". The group has no press organ of its own. It recently absorbed the group "Comitato per la Ricostruzione Nazionale, which is authorized to publish a semi)monthly Magazine "Lavoro", which ceased to appear after its fourth number. The "Contentrazione" is therefore in a position to have a publication of its own, the "Lavoro" which it can publish under that or under another name, whenever the group so desires. The group, as well as its youth movement, for the present supports and uses as its press organ "L'Opinione" which is a weekly paper directed by Armando Zanotti and run by Bergamini.

Early in April 1945 the "Contentrazione"held a congress,which was attended by Sen. Pitacco, and others. It has organized a Youth movement, the "Fronte Monarchico Giovanile", which also uses "L'Opinione" for its propaganda. The "Fronte" is said to be planning an organization which is to be active in the north after liberation. It states in its propagandathat it owes its origin to a fusion of several monarchist youth movements.

According to a leaflet published by the "Fronte", the following are its policies and programme:

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According to a leaflet published by the "Fronte", the following are its policies and programme:

"It recognises the Catholic Church - the inextinguishable torch of Christian brotherhood of peoples - as one of the principal safeguards of the inviolable moral forces of humanity and of the Sanctity of family ties.

It hopes that,freely united in spirit and in an atmosphere of democratic liberty, our country will rapidly be reborn and will recover its dignity as a great nation and as a leader of civilization.

It proposes:

1. To unite in a common effort the activities of all young men and women who have faith in the monarchical principle and who firmly believe in the foregoing ideals.

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2. To develop an active propaganda to keep alive the ideals which will lead to the unity of our country.

3. To combat separatist tendencies, which we consider to be disintegrating and anti-nationalist forces.

4. To organize, cultural, artistic and athletic association to further the moral, physical and intellectual rehabilitation of the younger generation and to prepare it for its future responsibilities.

At the recent congress of the Concentrazione Nazionale Democratica Liberale, the "Fronte" presented the following order of the day.

"The Fronte Monarchico Giovanile", having reviewed the present politicalsituation, expresses the hope for the union, in a renewed atmosphere of liberty, of all liberal forces in a single bloc in order to oppose all attempts to undermine law and order in the country: reaffirms its faith in the monarchical institution which to-day gives a sure guarantee of democratic development and, through administrative decentralisation, consitutes the indispensable safeguard of national unity: condemns all attempts against the integrity of the country's frontiers which have been determined by nature and by history: reaffirms the necessity of not disturbing the religious peace of the Italian people which is the foundation of the moral rehabilitation of the nation.

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4. COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES AT MONTE SACRO.

On Sunday morning, the 22nd April, ceremonies were held by the Committee of National Liberation in the Piazza Sempione in Monte Sacro (a garden city development near Rome) in honour of thirteen victims of the Nazi-Fascists. These ceremonies began with a mass in the Chiesa degli Angeli Custodi which dominates the Piazza and were followed by the blessing (by a patriot priest) of a symbolical catafalque placed before the High Altar and surrounded by the relatives of the victims and representatives of political parties including Signor Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Italy. The church was filled with standing men and women and children.

After the religious services, a procession headed by the priests and followed by the congregation marched across the piazza to the Licee Orazio where a memorial plaque in honour of the victims was unveiled and then blessed by the patriot-priest. The crowd then re-assembled in the Piazza beneath the balcony of the school, [illegible] Signor Scoccimarro and the widows of the dead.

In the discourse which followed Scoccimarro spoke of the heroism and sacrifices of the victims of Monte Sacro, which formed part of so many heroic acts in the common strggle against Fascism by all classes of society, and which were here exemplified by an Italian general, a merchant, craftsman, office employees and students of all ages equally united by common sacrifices in the struggle.

Scoccimarro then spoke of the atrocities of the Germans in Rome and elsewhere, of their ever increasing ferocity at the present moment, and of the danger confronted by the world from their bestiality etc.

The speaker concluded his address with a salute to the victims, and stated that the plaque/had been unveiled was

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The speaker concluded his address with a salute to the victims, and stated that the plaque had been unveiled was an admonishment to all Italians in their public and private lives. The attentive audience, with their many party flags and placards, frequently warmly applauded the speaker. There were no incidents or disturbance of any kind.

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3. THE ITALIAN COLONIES - Press comment :-

(I) Silvio Gava in "Il Domani d'Italia" Naples.

Silvio Gava in the daily "Il Domani d'Italia", organ of the Christian Democrats, has an article of which the following is an abridged translation:

"At the Manchester Reform Club on May 9th, 1944, the Labour Member Thomas stated that the Colonies of Eritrea, Somaliland (Italian) and Libya had been acquired by Italy "honestly". This statement is true. The history of the "acquisition" - in preference to "conquest" - of Italy's colonies, differs greatly from that of other powers who trampled on clearly-established rights, and frequently resorted to acts of brigandage devoid of even the appearance of a justification.

When the Italian flag was hoisted on the Bay of Assab or along the Somali beaches, it did not proclaim the overthrow of actually existing sovereignties, or the extermination of politically organized native populations; it was unfurled instead, over tribes which were living in a condition of social anarchy and which needed the guidance of a superior people which would organize and lead them towards civilisation.

In the same way when, with the approval of the greater European powers, Italy landed on the Libyan coast, she was merely drawing the consequences of a historical phenomenon which had reached the concluding stage of its development: the collapse of the Turkish Empire which threatened to leave, if it had not already left, the backward peoples of Tripolitania and Cirenaica in such a state of abandonment and political confusion, that they would fall an easy prey to the first occupant.

Italy who had courageously followed the policy of "clean hands" in her colonial problems, declining the temptation of fat and not impossible conquests, did not forsake this policy when she decided on the acquisition of Eritrea, Somaliland, and Libya. There actually were, according to established rules of international morale, evident presuppositions which legitimised the "acquisitions" of these territories: the inexistance in fact - of a solid sovereignty - (or at all events its imminent and certain downfall) - able to organize them into an efficient political body, and the incapacity of the native tribes to exploit their lands and advance along the road of progress. The civilizing influence that Italy unceasingly developed in favour of the population, found its return in the dependable loyalty of the people, which was the political expression of their gratitude for the well-being they

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It can be rightly said, therefore, that previous to the unfortunate Ethiopian enterprise, Italy really had kept aloft and unsullied the flag of international morale which the best of exponents of our Risorgimento, from Gioberti to Mazzini, had left us as an heirloom of veritable greatness, and Thomas's valuable appraisement, for us, a cause of sacred pride, is nothing but a courageous recognition of the truth.

All this would be sufficient to ease our minds as to the fate of our colonies, if decisions in the international field were to be based on the principles of right. Unfortunately this is not so.

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When on January 17th last, in answer to a question of Southby asking him to explain precisely what he meant in his previous statments concerning Italy's colonies, Eden stated that the Italian Government had no "right" to the return of "any" of her colonies. It is evident that he referred, not to the real right which arises from the honest manner of "acquisition" and the efficiency of the administration, but to the so-called right of war which subjects the vanquished to the arbitrary will of the victor.

In the face of this sort of right, our good reasons, which were set forth with so much human and convincing eloquence by Bonomi in his recent interview with the "Daily Herald", will not be of much value. Vice-versa, what will count and will be determining factors even today, will unfortunately be the relative strength and anxiety to occupy favourable strategic positions in view of eventual fresh conflicts.

The truth is that the fate of Italy's colonies is subject to the antagonism over the Mediterranean which is beginning to show between Britain and Russia.

Among the many new serious problems which the war is bringing to the British Empire, is how to curb and equalise (bilanciare) the overflowing Russian power in the central-eastern section of the Mediterranean.....

"Our colonies have the misfortune of being placed along the sea-route which leads to the British possessions in the east, and it is natural that they should lead into strong temptation ancient Albion which, as Churchill warned, has no intention of putting the Empire into liquidation."

The determination of our people for autonomy appears to us to be also the best guarantee which Italy can offer Britain for the security of the Mediterranean. It is up to Britain to strengthen and not to weaken or to destroy it by threatened injustices. Likewise, in our opinion, Britain should definitely abandon her old canon principle which consists in preventing a close and friendly agreement between the Latin nations.

The return of her colonies to Italy is not only demanded by her undisputable right, but it is also advisable in Britain's well-considered interest; therefore, we do not despair of receiving justice in the end.

(II) MANLIO LUPINACCI in "IL GIORNALE".

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(II) MANLIO LUPINACCI in "IL GIORNALE".

Manlio Lupinacci in an editorial in "Il Giornale" April 22nd under the title "Oltremare" (Overseas) also deals with the problem of Italy's colonies.

He starts from the enormous palace in Rome which, prior to the war, was being built to house the Ministry of Africa, and which the war has left as an empty shell, unfinished. "A monument to the régime which was unable to choose between the irreconcilable realities which are open to despots: a magnificent and pompous opulence but peaceful and merchantile, and the spirit of conquest which is agressive and violent, but sober strict and severe. Mussolini, instead tried to blend the two, and is now recorded by buildings which are dead without having lived, and by heroic soldiers who have died without having won."

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The colossal organisation of the Ministry of Italian Africa was reduced at Bari to "four officials housed in a couple of rooms, and many thousands of refugees disseminated all over Italy." Shortly after the liberation of Rome the Ministry was lodged ina small old hotel near the Piazza Venezia and now, at last, it is established im the Palace of the Consulta, next to the Quirinal Palace, where it is looking after the many Italians who were working in Italy's African possessions, and are anxiously awaiting the chance to return there.

This latest installation in the Consulta, says Lupinacci, is regarded by these Italians as the first step towards their return to their homes in Africa. The Under-secretary Morelli is busy reorganising the Ministry's staff as it originally stood. "All is ready", writes Lupinacci, "to carry on its former functions, as soon as Italy gets back her colonies, and is able to send her workers there and to other friendly lands. Is this day still far away? Perhaps, and we must be able to await it with the same obstinate endurance with which we have cultivated the African soil, but that it will come is a certainty. There are signs already which lead us to hope that the victors will know how to honour the labour of several generations, the vestiges of which lie not in sumptuous palaces and marble stairs, but in the fields where even the nomad natives halted to learn and take a share in the Italians' work."

PUBLIC OPINION.

6. TRIESTE.

Reference was made to the question of Trieste in a recent conversation between P.W.B. Officers and a well-known Neapolitan University Professor who is a member of the Liberal Party. This serious problem is, he said, giving rise to great apprehension here, considering the substance and tone of the declarations which the Jugoslav Ministers have been making concerning North-eastern Italy.

In fact he went on to say, they not only claim that Trieste Gorizia and Istria are not Italian, and, therefore, they do not intend to discuss the matter with anyone, but the Jugoslav Minister of Finance has thought fit to go further and, in Mussolinian language, spoke of bayonets.

The Neapolitan Professor said that, even if Italy were willing to consider amicably making some sacrifice, such as the acceptance of the Wilson demarcation line, she will never agree to Jugoslavia's

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In fact he went on to say, they not only claim that Trieste Gorizia and Istria are not Italian, and, therefore, they do not intend to discuss the matter with anyone, but the Jugoslav Minister of Finance has thought fit to go further and, in Mussolinian language, spoke of bayonets.

The Neapolitan Professor said that, even if Italy were willing to consider amicably making some sacrifice, such as the acceptance of the Wilson demarcation line, she will never agree to Jugoslavia's incorrect and unjust declarations.

An Italy who protests and appeals for justice in order to defend Trieste cannot be considered by anyone to be nationalistic but, instead, must be recognised as a nation which is still alive and has not fallen so low as to supinely submit the severance of her territories the redemption of which cost her 600,000 lives when, in the last war, she fought on the side of the Allies.

As to Togliatti, (Communist, Vice President of the Italian Government), he went on to say that he could not thank him enough for his readiness to consider Jugoslavia's views, since by his attitude he has isolated his own Party and reawakened in all Italians of other creeds, that sense of patriotism and unity which had, perhaps, been shaken by the destruction, sufferings and discouragement of a war they had not desired.

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7. The Question of Trieste and Venezia Giulia

What an Italian lawyer thinks: He takes an extremely serious view of the matter and hopes that America and Britain will uphold Italy's rights. The question is one which lies very near the heart of every Italian. Trieste is an integral part of Italy; it has cost her an immense sacrifice in lives during the previous world war, and any interference would be violently resented by all Italians, all, except perhaps Togliatti. Indeed, how the leader of a political party can brazenly declare his willingness to hand over to another nation a vital part of his country, like Trieste, is beyond understanding. But what is even more shocking is the fact that his followers do not turn against him, and that other members of the Government do not throw him out or refuse to work with him. This shows how low our political parties have sunk. The only consolation is that this attitude of Togliatti will no doubt throw so much discredit on him that a number of his followers will probably forsake him, and this is all to the good.

A.2.

8. Public Opinion on Italian Broadcasting.

Listening to the wireless today is rather difficult for the following reasons:

1. The 10 kilowatts of electricity allowed is not even enough for lighting purposes.
2. Many people have had to sell their radios because of economic necessity.
3. The new rich are not interested in political programmes and better music.
4. There is not the same interest in the Allied stations as the Italian stations. The newspapers give ample news and comments on national and international events.
5. Radio Londra is the only Allied station listened to, more out of habit than from interest.

An assistant in a bar and tobacconist's shop listens to the wireless from London at 10.30 on the short wave of 49 meters, which transmits news from the war front. I asked him why he listens to London and he said that their news was about 10 hours in advance. The same assistant also listens to the Voce dell' America.

A professor of mathematics , of about 28 years, listens to the London wireless at 10 o'clock because they transmit dance music and syncopated music in general, which he likes. He prefers the London radio because the "jazz" is better.

The other foreign stations listened to are the Fascist Radio, especially at nine o'clock, when the news is given. Those who listen to the Fascist wireless do so in order to verify Allied news.

I N T E R I O R

9. Fascist Centralisation and the Communes.

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I N T E R I O R

9. Fascist Centralization and the Communes.

In last week's issue of "Il Lavoro d'Italia", organ of the Democratic Party of Labour, Lelio Cappello points out that the persistent centralizing mania of Fascism contributed in no small way to aggravate the bureaucratic and administrative situation in Italy.

This mania first showed itself by the abolition of the Sub Prefectures and was a serious mistake since, by such abolition, even the most insignificant matters had to be referred to and dealt with by the provincial Prefecture, which thus became a miniature Ministry, from which the Fascist Prefect could dominate all the communes of the Province.

A further great mistake was the abolition of some Provinces (e.g. that of Caserta) and the consequent absorption of the areas involved by the neighbouring Provinces. This led, not only to the creation of bureaucratic and anti-historical organisms but, at the same time, brought about the enlargement of various Provinces as, for instance, that of Naples, which today includes no less than 135 Communes.

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A third mistake was the annexation of many small Communes to larger neighbouring Communes: in this way the six Communes of Ischia were unified, as were also the Communes of S.Agnello, Meta and Piano absorbed by that of Sorrento, etc. This created very considerable discontent among the inhabitants of the suppressed Communes, since the longer distances involved and the loss of time, etc., caused much inconvenience.

The Government should now see to the prompt abolition of such Fascist measures, which are neither reasonable nor economic. In doing this, the Government would not encounter serious difficulties: it would be enough to refer to the "status quo" of 1915 which the Government has, as it is, recalled in the case of the electoral laws.

This should be done as soon as possible before the administrative elections; dangerous situations might otherwise arise for the elections.

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

10. Events of the Week - Naples.

The event which, this week, has struck Neapolitan public opinion and political circles most, and which threatens seriously to affect Italy's future political situation, is the occupation of Italian territory (Cherso Island, etc.) by Tito's forces, and their advance in the Istria zone.

This has created a great sensation: people regretfully say that if matters go on like this, Italy will lose some of her best and most Italian territories. Furthermore, Neapolitan political circles point out that it is ominous that Tito, instead of giving primary attention to the Jugoslav zones which are still occupied by the common enemy, is advancing towards those Italian territories to which the Jugoslav Government has so frequently referred.

It is felt in Naples that the only way out would be either a quick advance by the Allies towards Trieste, or an Allied landing in the area between Trieste and Venice, so that the zone so coveted by Tito may be under Allied military control before it can be occupied by Tito's armed forces.

Another event which has had deep repercussion in Naples, has been the liberation of Bologna. Neapolitans are well satisfied, not only because Bolognese patriots have contributed to the liberation of the city, but also, above all, because among the Allied Armed Forces taking part in the battle, there were various Italian fighting units who had distinguished themselves.

Neapolitan political circles have further pointed out the effectiveness of the organization of the forces of resistance, and also the joyful but dignified attitude of the Bolognese.

With reference to the interview which Nenni, Secretary General of the Italian Socialist Party, granted to the Roman Press, the following are the points which have been mainly discussed by Neapolitan circles:

a). Nenni's statement that the time has not yet come for a fusion of the Left Wing Parties into one Left Wing bloc.

b). His view that the future participation of the Socialist Party to the Government would depend on the decisions which the National Congress of the Committees of Liberation will take after the Liberation of Northern Italy.

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b). His view that the future participation of the Socialist Party to the Government would depend on the decisions which the National Congress of the Committees of Liberation will take after the Liberation of Northern Italy.

c). His reiteration of the fact that the pact of unity between Socialists and Communists is the fundamental policy of the Socialist Party.

d). Nenni's conclusion that, for the time being, a fusion of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party is excluded.

Other events of some importance have been the announcement of an economic barrier between liberated Italy and the Northern part which is gradually being liberated and, as regards Naples, the speeches made by Tupini, Minister of Justice.

As to the economic barrier between liberated Italy and that part of the Country which is gradually being liberated, Neapolitan Commercial circles have remarked that the measure is just, inasmuch as many speculators in Liberated Italy were getting ready to go to the liberated areas in order to buy goods of any kind and bring them South to sell them at astronomical prices.

It has, however, been pointed out that the measure will not reach its aim, because there are many roads by which speculators can get to the areas in question, and it will be found difficult to close them all.

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11. Official Communists versus Dissident Communists

In various local factories there have been recently some rather serious differences between groups of official Communist workers and dissident Communist workers.

It is reported that among the mass of Communist workers, there is a certain amount of ill feeling against Togliatti, who is accused of collaborating with the middle class, of having made too many concessions to the Monarchy, and to the old governing classes, and of worrying too much about the immediate socialization of all means of production.

In this respect it may be mentioned that, among the Naples mass of workers, there is today much expectancy for the liberation of Northern Italy, just as if it were to bring about in itself a social revolution.

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

12. BLACK MARKET PRICES IN ROME

The following are the average blackmarket prices current in Rome at the present time for certain food supplies and other items:

Bread	Lire 120	per kg
Pasta	" 160	" "
White flour	" 120	" "
Cheese	" 1000	" "
Meat (beef)	" 500	" "
" (Mutton)	" 450	" "
" (Horse)	" 400	" "
" (pork)	" 850	" "
" (Poultry)	" 1100	" "
Fish	" 500	" "
Sugar	" 1400	" "
Coffee	" 2300	" "
Salt	" 70	" "
Tomato extract	" 300	" "
Milk	" 80	" Litre
Oil	" 400	" "
Kerosene	" 100	" "
Matches	" 35	" box
Eggs	" 23	each
Candles	" 18	"
Cigarettes Italian	" 90	(20 cigs)
" British	" 160	"
" American	" 200	"
Woollen textiles (men)	"10,000	per metre
" " (women)	" 6,000	" "
Thread	" 100	" 100 metres
Men's shoes	" 4,500	to 10,000
Women's "	" 3,000	to 5,000

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

13. PARTY OF ACTION DAILY

The Party of Action is busy making final arrangements for the conversion of"L Azione" from a fortnightly to a daidy paper.

The publication of this new daily will have a certain importance in Neapolitan political life, because the Party of Action is one of the few important political Parties which still had no daily of its own in Naples. There is therefore, much expectation ampng Neapolitans.

The management of the paper will very probably be entrusted to two co-editors: Guido Dorso and Emilio Scaglione. The first is an expert on economic and political problems of Southern Italy. He lives at Avellino and has always been an anti-Fascist. The second is an experienced Neapolitan journalist and writer. It seems, however, that in the last few years of Fascism he got entangled with that régime by accepting a salary from the Ministry of Education. Of demagogic tendencies ,he had for some months, been the chief editor of "Il Risorgimento", until recently the organ of P.W.B. in Naples.

With regard to the situation of the Naples Parties, it is interesting to note that when"L'Azione" starts its publications, the only two other Parties without a daily of their own will be the Democratic Party of Labour and the Republican Party.

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P U B L I S H I N G

The Casa Editrice Bompiani Publishing House.

The director of the above firm, Dott. Raguzzi, was interviewed by a P.W.B. Officer on April 7th 1945. According to him; the firm is one of the best known in Italy. The main office is in Milan, and the two branches in Rome and in Florence are being run by Raguzzi, since the liberation of these two cities. The difficulties facing publishers to-day are the shortage of various materials and the high scale of wages.

Raguzzi was severe in his criticism of the business ethics of some of his Rome competitors, whom he accuses of being publishing adventurers and black marketeers. They are speculating in translations of foreign books whose authors' rights are not theirs. Certain publishers, either through ignorance or bad faith have had foreign books translated, with the result that the author has been forced to put a stop to the sale or come to an agreement with the political publisher. The Bompiani Firm has had to take action on several occasions when translations of books whose Italian rights belonged to it were published or were on the point of being published. He cited the following cases of such breeches of business ethics. "La Editoriale Romana" which was on the point of publishing a book by Cronin, and "Dr Luigi", and"La Contemporanea" who published translations of books by Cain and Raigurti, repectively, and other firms among which "La Mondadori" who are less active in the publishing business than in trafficking inauthors' rights. "La Mondadori" already heavily tainted with Fascism, allegedly has opened a branch in Switzerland (probably for the purpose of exporting capital), through which it is said to have acquired the Italian rights fornumerous books. In Switzerland there are two other firms which are reported to be active: the Casa Scherz which is buying authors' rights for Italy for the purpose of re-sale, and the "Humilitas" which is planning to develop a publishing business in Italy after the war. Raguzzi fears the foreign competition of the latter, for it is well run and is financially strong. As for Scherz, it has already sold the rights of a book by Cronin,"The keys of the Kingdom" to the Campitelli firm.

A further difficulty facing the Italian Publishers is that of the instability of the lire which virtually precludes all finan-

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The following books have been recently published or are in the hands of the printers:

Arrigo Benedetti - Una Donna all'Inferno.
Alberto Moravia - Agostino
Dino Garrone - Sorriso degli Etruschi
Fratelli - Dea senza Volte.
P.Masino - Nascita e morte della Massaia - Romanzo.

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Schalom Asch - Il Diluvio
Tomas Raucat - L'onorevole gita in Campagna
Cain - Il postino suona sempre due volte
Harry Brown - Passeggiata al sole
Ramuz - Se il sole non tornasse

Sandro Contini Bonacossi - Amuleti Racconti
Arnaldo Fratelli - La donna segreta ed altre avventure notturne

Filippo Eredia - Il Mare - Vedute moderne
Herbert Fritsche - Il Primogenito

A.F. Grazzini - Le Cene
O. Di Balzac - Due Studi di donne
Keller - Lettere d'Amore perdute
Moriche - Viaggio di Mozart a Praga

Sacchetti - Trecento novelle

N.P. Comnenc - Suggerimenti per la pace

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"PARTITO OPERAIO COMMUNISTA BOLSHEVIK-LENINIST" : its attitude on labor syndicalism.

The following is the translation of a report circulated by the above party on the Naples Congress of the C.G.I.L.,(Italian General Confederation of Labor) last January. The report was printed on paper bearing the following rubber-stamped letter-head:

"PARTITO OPERAIO COMUNISTA
BOLSCEVICO - LENINISTA."

Sezione d'Italia della IV Internazionale
Sezione Romana - Largo Corrado Ricci 34I.

The title and text of the report follow in translation:
"The Trotskyists at the Naples Congress of the C.G.I.L."

The Congress of the C.G.I.L. of January 28th, 29th, 30th and 3Ist achieved no forward step in the problem of syndical unity, nor has it convinced the workmen of Italy or of the world of its stability or of its ability to develope along class lines the present Syndical movement in Italy.

A confederation of Labor such as that of the three parties not only cannot win the confidence of the great majority of workmen who belong to no political party, but its policy will never be able to reach the masses and guide them in meeting the problems of reconstruction.

The "syndical unity achieved" by the C.G.I.L. remains an experimental phase of the"Pact of Rome" of June I944 entered into by the three parties, the Communists, the Socialists and the Christian Democrats; hence the working masses are not guaranteed, through syndicalism, the class unity which they need to defend themselves against the reactionary employers, and the "bourgeois" state, and to attain an adequate social and economic standard of living and thus emerge from the present state of low wages and unemployment, with a soaring cost of living in the midst of desolation, ruins, misery and hunger.

This syndical unity "achieved" in Italy by the three Parties without allowing the syndical currents existing within said parties to express themselves, while alienating the great masses, amounts to nothing more than a formalistic and bureaucratic structure, permeated and dominated from above by the three "Secretaries", themselves under the influence of the Italian bureaucracy, and neutralizing and paralizing each and every movement of the masses, stifling every possibility of discussion, of liberty, or of democracy, raising the ghost of dissension, adding to the exasperation and suspicion of the working classes, which unless checked will in turn lead the reactionary employers and middleclasses to adjourn all economic-social problems to a time more favorable to them.

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By means of this syndical unity, Stalinism has introduced into Italy police terrorism directed against all forms of liberty, all expression of thought, all democratic syndical tendencies, and against all opposition. When it fails to convince or dominate the masses with lies corruption, threats or promises, it turns to persecution by libel and false accusations against the militants and revolutionary elements who speak out in defense of the interests of the working masses and who are tryimg to point out to the workmen, the true situation and the danger of a"false" unity, and that of an absence of any clear-cut programme or syndical methods for uniting the workmen on the basis of class warfare.

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Syndical unity in Italy therefore remains a mere promise, but from the practical point of view of the interests of the working classes, it amounts to a mere union resulting from non-class political agreement between the three parties, and from a policy of collaboration which is useful only to the employer-class, which even though it has made a few concessions with regard to wages which are still basically

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attuned to the intersts and advantage of capitalism, in exchange has nevertheless succeeded in paralyzing the workmen's movement through the political-syndical negotiations of the present leaders of the C.G. I.L.

The laws determining the sliding-scale of wages are based on the margin of profits of the employer, and whatever improvements have been gained, were not wrested by the federation, but were conceded by the employers who felt they were necessary and who are tied to their "democratic" policy of industrial expansionism. Such is the policy of the C.G.I.L. with reference to the Italian economic situation.

It is logical that it should arouse criticism, opposition and discontent among all workmen.

Coming at this time, after the last Syndical Congress, the policy is a challenge to the patience and the misery of the working masses.

The opinion is general that this union is doomed to disintegrate as and when the proletariat of the Northern provinces join the workmen of Central and Southern Italy, because the "reformed" and bureaucratic policy of the Federation is alienating the great masses from the syndical organizations, which are paralyzing the work of the militants within the ranks of the three parties.

One cannot speak of syndical "unity" when the advanced elements of the parties are excluded, and when every expression of opinion coming from below is stifled by undemocratic methods.

The Congress of Naples was nothing more than a four day Convention called for the purpose of ratifying and finding headings for decisions previously reached by the "Three", with no consideration given to the suggestions or the wishes of the congress.

Although a commission was appointed to check the credentials of the delegates to the congress, no secret ballot on any question was based on a roll-call of the forces of the respective groups present.

The Secretariat of the Three and the Directorate, previously designated by the high bureaucracy of the three parties, were proposed and voted for by the count of hands, not of the delegates, as a body, who demanded to vote, but of a group of some of them who had received previous instructions. When the delegates wished to discuss the question of the appointments, the "Three" adjourned the session amid protests and disorder.

However, the Congress did not take place without interventions from the militant Trotskyists, who were accused of being schismatic by the leaders of the three parties.

It was thus that our comrade Nicolo Di Bartolomeo, backed by the mass and in the name of a group of delegates, intervened and proposed a resolution, which is hereinafter reproduced, and which should be brought to the knowledge of all workmen throughout the world so that a clear picture may be had of the false policies of the leaders of the Italian confederation of labor who did not dare, because of their negotiations with their employer friends, to put to vote a resolution which portrayed the tragic conditions of the

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C.G.I.L. with reference to the Italian economic situation.

It is logical that it should arouse criticism, opposition and discontent among all workmen.

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RESOLUTION.

"The Congress of the CGIL sitting in Naples from the 28th to the 31st January, 1945, after hearing the report of the Secretariat and having taken note of the work accomplished from the Pact of Rome to-date, passes to the order of the day: Whereas syndical unity represents the greatest victory as yet achieved by the workmen of Italy, which unity should be internationally formulated, as an international syndical federation by means of a world congress by which general directives should be given or syndical policy regarding the great problems of a just peace for all peoples, regarding equal distribution of raw materials, the organization of world markets for and of imports and exports between all nations, in order to guarantee to workmen justice, security in peace, work and liberty.

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Decides to exploit and broaden this victory by amalgamating into a single organization all manual and intellectual workers, from those exercising a liberal profession down to the factory hand, for the purpose of safeguarding and defending their class interests.

Declares it to be of fundamental importance to proclaim that true syndical democracy and liberty of thought and speech for those of all political beliefs - from the most extreme right to the most extreme left - are conditioned on the maintenance of the principle of class struggle and of the independence of political parties.

Affirms that syndical unity cannot be an effective instrument for the emancipation of the workman from the exploitation of capitalism if it is not based on the relative force of the proletariat compared to that of the middle-classes, and if it is not determined to place the working class in a position, face to face with the employer class, where it can obtain decisions which will further the interests of the masses.

Repudiates all thought of class collaboration, demanding for all workmen freedom of action and the right to strike - which are the sole means of not being involved in negotiations directed and influenced by big business.

Proclaims the principle of free syndicalism, and rejects all forms of syndicates made obbligatory by law or common practise.

Affirms that the conception of syndical unity must also include a determination to obliterate all vestiges of economic and social inequality between the workmen of the North and those of the South, who by means of a single organization must be guaranteed uniform and material conditions.

Approves the syndical programme based on a uniform national agreement for all categories of working-classes and in the principle of a sliding wage scale adjusted to the cost of living.

DECIDES.

That equal work shall be equally remunerated for men women and children; that professional schools shall be provided for the children during off-time, and paid for by the employers and the state.

That the food problem for the workmen will be solved by means of factory messes and cooperative shops.

That the economic reconstruction of heavy industry shall be controlled by the workmen through factory committees. That the same principle shall apply to banks, other industries, public utilities whether private or partly state-owned, through nationalization.

That the economical and social level of the industrially backward regions of the South shall be raised by introducing a system of fair division of labor and by more modern and scientific methods of work,

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That the economical and social level of the industrially backward regions of the South shall be raised by introducing a system of fair division of labor and by more modern and scientific methods of work, and by assigning to women and children tasks commensurate with their physical and professional aptitudes.

That the land shall be distributed to the peasants who work the soil through the expropriation without compensation of the great land-owners, whether Fascists or not.

That the unemployed while awaiting employment in future public works undertaken by collective government agencies, will be paid a dole equal to two-thirds of their normal wages.

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DECIDES.

That all Social Insurance and Social Welfare organizations shall be reorganized and grouped into a single agency under syndical control.

That all employment offices, which, because of their technical character, must be politically neutral, shall function through syndical organizations.

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

RESOLVES.

1) That the directorate of the C.G.I.L. shall consist of 27 members, elected by secret ballot according to the principles of syndical democracy, with proportional representation for the minority.
2) That said directorate shall thereupon elect, by a majority vote and secret ballot, a secretariat or executive committee of five or three members.
3) That the appointment of the present General Council is purely provisional pending the National Congress of all Italy, because the delegates to the present Congress were restricted in their voting ability due to the fact that the various congresses of Syndicates, Federations and Chamber of Labor were not previously informed of the agenda of the Congress by any means whatsoever. The wish is expressed that the foregoing, and the reasons therefore, be brought to the attention of and discussed by all syndicates, federations and chambers of labor which within three months will put the same to vote.
4. The congress affirms that syndical unity presupposes class structure and disciplined obedience to all majority decisions, with the minority entitled, without prejudice of ideology or religious faith, to express and defend its own opinions.

Takes note of the formation of Provisional Councils of the National Federations hitherto organized, and instructs them to proceed with their task of preparing respective national congresses for the election of permanent councils for said federations.

Expresses the hope that invitations will be extended to all syndical unions in all countries to send representatives to a world Labor Congress which will have for its agenda international reconstruction".

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APPENDIX II, No.66

VELLETRI - WAR DAMAGE AND RECONSTRUCTION

The town of Velletri lies on the southern slopes of the Alban hills, some twenty miles south-east of Rome and approximately the same distance north of Anzio. It was heavily damaged after the Anzio landings. Some weeks ago a PWB officer visited the town and interviewed the local government civil engineer, who on request prepared a report of which the following is a translation.

Prior to the Allied landings at Anzio, Velletri's population numbered 33,000. During the military operations which lasted from 22 Jan to 30 May 1944, 641 buildings were completely destroyed or were so badly damaged as to necessitate their demolition, 446 were seriously damaged, 194 were damaged to a less extent but were rendered uninhabitable, while 482 suffered damage to roof and fixtures. Out of a total of 2027 houses and buildings, only 264 remained habitable. The water-mains, the sewage system and the streets were destroyed or heavily damaged. The damage to buildings is estimated at a maximum of 600 million lire; while that to the water, sewage and street networks is about 10 million lire.

Only a small proportion of the inhabitants are living today in the town. Most of them are living in the country nearby, where sometimes as many as eight or ten people share two rooms.

Agriculture has suffered heavily and the wine industry, the most important in the region, has been heavily hit as most of its equipment has been destroyed.

Under the initiative of the communist administration, in the early days of the liberation, the work of clearing the streets, which had literally disappeared under the rubble, was begun, and the aqueducts were repaired, at least sufficiently to bring the water to the outskirts of the town. The local authorities were ceaseless in their activities even after the government engineers, who had greater means at their disposal, arrived upon the scene.

Today, drinking water is available in abundance, the streets are adequately cleared, and light and power is available. Repairs to the sewage system are under way.

Quarters for the administration services have been repaired or new ones improvised. The various courts (Regia Procura del Regno, Tribunale, Protura), the schools, the police, the tax administration, are functioning normally. Five churches including San Clemente, which is the cathedral, are open.

Neither the railroad nor the electric trams, which were Velletri's means of communication with Rome, are yet in operation. The railroad, however, is under repair.

To provide shelter for those who are homeless the Government gives priority to the repair of the less damaged buildings. The Government Commission for refugees has begun the construction of a dozen [illegible]

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During the military operations which lasted from 22 Jan to 30 May 1944, 811 buildings were completely destroyed or were so badly damaged as to necessitate their demolition, 446 were seriously damaged, 194 were damaged to a less extent but were rendered uninhabitable, while 482 suffered damage to roof and fixtures. Out of a total of 2027 houses and buildings, only 264 remained habitable. The water-mains, the sewage system and the streets were destroyed or heavily damaged. The damage to buildings is estimated at a maximum of 600 million lire; while that to the water, sewage and street networks is about 10 million lire.

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To provide shelter for those who are homeless the Government gives priority to the repair of the less damaged buildings. The Government Commission for refugees - has begun the construction of a series of small houses - part of a housing project to accomodate those of our townspeople who are still in the refugee camps.

The work of reconstruction has proceeded more slowly than we had hoped due to the shortage of transport and to the fact that the Italian iron and brick industries have not yet been able to resume normal production. Everything that has been accomplished up to date has been done with materials salvaged from the destroyed buildings of the town. The financial problem is discouraging. Small property owners represent the majority in the region. These earn their living by manual labour and it is impossible for them to find the money needed for the reconstruction of their homes. If the reconstruction of the town is to be left to private initiative, government financing will be essential so that small property owners are not forced to sell their land which is the sole source of their livelihood, or mortgage it, in order to rebuild or repair their houses.

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Health conditions are satisfactory. The birth and mortality rates are normal. A small hospital capable of looking after 30 patients has been organized outside the town. As for food, local resources are extremely limited. The Vatican has been a great help and distributes daily 2500 rations of soup. The local Food Administration office (Ufficio Annonario Communale) distributes the meagre allotment made to it.

Certain supplies are available on the Black Market at the following prices:-

	Lire	(a Kilogram)
White Flour	90 - 100	
Maize flour	100	
Bread	100 - 110	
Pasta	210 - 240	
Fresh cheese	300	
Dry cheese	800	
Fresh meat	600	
Potatoes	55	
Tomatoe pasto	400	
Charcoal	14	
Salt	60	
Fruit (oranges)	55	
Salted pork meat	800	
Oil	400 - 450	
Milk	40	
Wine	50 - 80	(a litre)
Eggs	20	(each)

The above prices are in marked contrast with the following wages which are at present current in Velletri:

Manual labour	150 - 160	(daily wage)
Technical workman	200 - 250	
Office employee	100 - 150	

Two months ago the allotment for the region was increased by the SEPRAL. As a result the rations of oil and of pasta are now 5 and 40 grams, respectively per person per day.

There are no textiles whatsoever. In the free market, a pair of leather shoes costs from 5000 - 7000 lire, a shirt between 3000 and 6000 lire, and a suit of clothes between 15,000 and 30,000.

There are plenty of people who ask nothing better than to work, but until Italian industry can obtain the necessary power and equipment, this potential

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There are plenty of people who ask nothing better than to work, but until Italian industry can obtain the necessary power and equipment, this potential production capacity will be wasted. Unemployment is and will long remain one of the greatest evils which have resulted from the Fascist war.

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No. 65

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

26 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 65

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DIRECTOR	[illegible]	2/2
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	[illegible]	30/4
EXEC. OFFICER		
POLICE	[illegible]	29/4
LIC. & REG.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRISONS	[illegible]	1-5
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Explanation of reliability rating:

Source (reliability)		Report (probability)	
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B	Usually reliable	2	Probable
C	Sometimes reliable	3	Possible
D	Frequently unreliable	4	Doubtful
E	A bad source	5	Improbable

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
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Central D Section, Liberated Italy 26th April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 65

Part II - Annexes

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1. Fall of Bologna.

The long-awaited fall of Bologna was joyfully though quietly received. It was rather over-shadowed by what is felt to be the imminent fall of Berlin, and in fact, rumours that Berlin had actually fallen were widespread on the afternoon of the day Bologna fell. The following press reactions appeared on Sunday 22.4.45. LIBERA STAMPA (indipendent) "Bologna is practically intact. Only the outskirts and suburbs have been damaged by the bombardments. It is the usual scene of ruined houses, heaps of rubble, twisted railway lines. The centre of the city is practically untouched, at least as we write we have seen no serious damage. ....Armed partisans have come out from all over the place with the tricolour flag. Some of them drive around Bologna in trucks searching for any remaining Fascists. It seems that not many have stayed. The last, the most zealous, left yesterday evening with the Germans. The others went in the direction of Milan in their powerful cars a few days ago. They had saved petrol for the purpose. A Partisan said: 'We will find them. There will be a final corner of Italy where all the Fascists and Alfa-Romeos will be found'."

AVANTI (Socialist) has a leading article by Pietro Nenni. After speaking of the history and traditions of Bologna, which was in the advance guard of Socialism, he goeson to say..... "the liberation of Bologna, although it may not be immediately apparent because of the Allied military occupation, is a political fact of great importance which neither the parties nor the government will be able to disregard. With the fall of

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IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) "Italians, Americans, English, Poles, Brazilians, New Zealanders, Indians, South Africans, Jews, all the world, with their flags and their heroic warriors are today in the city which was the heart of Italian culture and which today is the expectant and hopeful heart of all nations. With Bologna commences the last act of the tragedy

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which is now illuminated with the light of victory".

UNITA' (Communist) "We salute the liberation of Bologna as a great, a propitious, national event... With the return of Bologna to Italy, one of the most shining lights of our culture returns. A city which was the cradle and one of the greatest centres of the development of democracy and the workers movement."

2. The San Francisco Conference.

"Fighting Italy and San Francisco". (By the Hon. Aldobrando Medici Tomaquinci, Min. for Occ. Territory).

(i) The Under-Secretary to the Ministry for Occupied Territory the Hon. Ald. Medici Tornaquinci has just returned from a mission in the North. In an article in "Il Giornale del Mattino" of 19.4.45, entitled "Fighting Italy and San Francisco" he appeals for Italian participation in the San Francisco Conference especially from the point of view of those who have for so long been struggling against the Germans in the North. The following is a resume of his article:

"In a few days the San Francisco Conference will open. Forty or more nations large and small will be present and among them will be those who have fought bitterly and won and those who prudently remained neutral nd at the end, with a scarcely moral symbolic gesture, which can have no substantial bearing on the final issue, bought the right to participate".

He goes on to say that at this stage of the war, which might end during the conference, greater issues may be at stake than were originally envisaged. Although the reason for Italy's exclusion may be due to the fact that she fought on the side of the Axis for three years he points out "that Fascism was not Italy and that therefore the errors and crimes of Fascism cannot be blamed on the real (autentico) Italian people is proved by the fact in Italy, unlike in Germany, opposition to Fascism has always been active, which is shown by the sacrifice of thousands and thousands of men of every political colour who in prison and concentration camps, during the twenty years, have given their lives or sacrificed the best years of their youth for the cause of freedom".

"Alone among the nations of Europe, as she was alone when she rebelled against Fascism and the Germans, Italy today fights a double war; on the front with her Army divisions and partisan formations and in the line with the Allied armies: in

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"Alone among the nations of Europe, as she was alone when she rebelled against Fascism and the Germans, Italy today fights a double war; on the front with her Army divisions and partisan formations and in the line with the Allied armies: in the north with more than 100,000 armed men with the people solidly behind them, who from hour to hour and day to day fight the Nazi and the remnants of the savage Fascist squadrons.

"At the cordial meetings I had with the men engaged in the terrible fatigue of partisan warfare and with those who in the midst of the terror which stalks in the cities under the vigilance of the German and Fascist police, direct with ardent and stoical courage the resistance movement, I was often asked: "Why? Why, is Italy still treated like an international pariah?" And to this question, asked by men who have suffered so much and have struggled and still struggle so bitterly it was not easy

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to reply.

"If one thinks of Italy, defeated but never an enemy, who has now been fighting two years on land sea and in the air, with her soldiers and her people still in ignorance as to what is to be her final lot, surrounded on all sides by those who wish to appropriate the most legitimate parts of her territory, all the time patient and silent, tenacious and heroic, fighting the common enemy with all her strength in the interest of all humanity dedicated to reconquer little by little her liberty and independence, and reconstitute little by little her democracy, one must conclude that Italy is wide-awake and ready for all contingencies".

"There is still time to invite Italy to the Conference of San Francisco, especially if at San Francisco questions regarding Italy are discussed. But even if Italy must be materially absent nobody can stop her being present in spirit. Her sincere friends, who will be numerous among those present, will feel her presence as expressed by her rebellion against Fascism, her detestation of the Germans, will think of the ruin and destruction which have convulsed her lovely country and of all her dead in the war of liberation, of her sons who fight in every corner where there is an enemy to strike, of her resolute populace and will be inspired to be just because....of her example and the great light of humanity that will again shine from her.."

(ii) Luigi Sturzo on San Francisco.

The Naples daily "Il Domani d'Italia" in its issue of April 18th, publishes an article over the signature of Luigi Sturzo under the Heading "Perchè non si ha fiducia nell'Italia".

Concerning Italy's non-admission to San Francisco while admission has been granted to a number of neutrals at the eleventh hour, Sturzo says that Italy has not remained a defeated enemy but has acted as an ally. She has declared war against Germany, and has given the Allies everything: fleet, airforce army, the resources of the country, even those required for the sustenance of her own people. She has shrunk before no sacrifice. There is no doubt that the Allies proclaimed themselves, when they entered Italy, as 'Liberators'; "Liberators

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"Italy's presence at the conference", writes Sturzo, "would in no way be an obstacle to the other Powers coming to a decision concerning her frontiers or her colonies, because if it is written in the ledgers of Fate that Britain will demand the colonies for herself or her friends, and that Russia, through Yugoslavia, will claim a door (or a port) on the Adriatic, no Italian delegate, no matter how loud his protests, will succeed in changing by one iota their determination. Just as no Polish Government, nor any fraction of the Polish people disseminated over the world, were able to persuade the Big Three to put off all decisions concerning the fresh amputations of that unfortunate country. So far in the settling of the post-war world, it is not democratic system which has prevailed, but that of the right of the strongest. What will be the effects of this system on democratic countries and the world, the future will show: at present it is a fact."

(iii) Rome press on Sicilian note to San Francisco Conference.

Various editorials in Rome papers are still being written about the note sent by the Sicilian Separatists to the San Francisco Conference.

RICOSTRUZIONE, (Democrazia del Lavoro) under the title "Uneasy Island", declares that the Separatist leaders are deceiving the Sicilians: "They know full well that the island cannot survive alone, and yet spread the idea and hope that Sicily could be a paradise; they promise liberty and have no expression for it other than putting off democratic progress; they speak of Allied sympathy while the United Nations have clearly announced their disinterest in the Separatist movement." The paper declares that one cannot believe in the good faith of the Separatist leaders who dare to compare the Vespers, through which the island was freed from foreign invasion, with a hypathetical battle with their Italian brothers.

IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Independent) invites On. Bonomi to put an end to Finocchiaro Aprile, by ordering his imprisonment. "On. Bonomi," asks the author of the article, Arrigo Jacchia, "when will we find a corner in which to put the traitors who invoke foreigners to dismember the land? Is there only one liberty in our unfortunate Italy and that the freedom to betray?

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

3. Soleri's Speech on Finance, Naples

A very representative audience at the San Carlo Theatre on 15 April heard Minister Soleri's propaganda speech for the new loan. The assembly was regarded as much of a success for the Liberal Party who organized it.

Soleri began by paying a very warm yet solemn tribute to the memory of President Roosevelt, the audience standing during its delivery and showing by its deeply respectful attitude the very genuine sorrow which all felt at the loss of the great,good man.

After a brief interval, the speaker took up the subject of the meeting by giving a short history of Italian finance from the days when after the battle of Novara, Cavour was able to obtain from the Rothschilds sufficient money to carry on the building up of the country where everything had to be created. The recital came down rapidly to the period when after the war against Turkey which gave Italy her North African possessions, the lira was actually at a premium over gold; the currency depreciated during the 1914-18 war, but had almost regained parity. And then came disaster in the form of fascism.

Soleri said that in 1915 Italy had joined the Allies with enthusiasm in the first world war because she knew that the outcome would be the securing of Trento and Trieste within her sacred and unquestionable frontiers.

After touching on the drain on Italy's finances which the wars in Spain, Ethiopia and Albania had been, he referred to the catastrophic decision which had brought Italy into the present war which nobody in the country had wanted.

The Minister said that he must refer to the 20 years of the fascist regime which had been characterized by ostentatious megalomania, by propagandist spectacular public works, and by Mussolini's sin of pride when, in his Pesaro speech, he fixed the lira rate of exchange at 90 lire to the sterling, which was untenable.

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Soleri next gave some figures as to the country's financial position; the public debt had risen from 96 milliards in 1922 to 405 milliards in 1943, plus another 100 milliards of outstanding amounts. Circulation from 20 milliards had now reached 170 milliards. In 1927, the Banca d'Italia held a gold reserve of 561 tons which were spent largely in defense of the "90" rate of exchange for the lire, and which had been reduced to about 100 tons when the balance was handed over to the Germans. Soleri hopes that the Italian gold, which bore unmistakable markings, will be found among the gold which has just been recovered from the mines at Merkel. "Let us hope that no unjust legal quibble will be advanced to deprive us of what is ours," said the Minister. 2914

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He then referred to the heavy burdens which Italy has had to bear since the fall of fascism, including the maintenance of four armies: the German, which is sacking northern Italy, the Republican-Fascist units in the North, the Allied occupation forces, and the Italian troops and patriot forces.

The speaker went on to say that after the Salerno landing, one of the Government's great preoccupations was the increase in prices and in circulation. Not many remedies were available; it was a question of saving expenditure, increasing taxation, printing more notes or securing loans.

After much consideration it was decided that, since owing to the destruction of war, fiscal demands should not be increased, war profits and black market gains were not easily seizable, the only method left open was through the nation's currency. Fresh notes must be printed or the old ones demonetized in so as to become available to the Treasury; the latter method was chosen, hence the present loan.

Soleri then quoted from a paper written by Luigi Einaudi, the present Governor of the Banca d'Italia, on the subject of inflation and the spiral rise of prices and wages which, if allowed to run unchecked, would lead straight to ruin.

The speaker explained that a favorable moment had to be awaited before launching the loan; the American declaration last October about AM lire and MacMillan's statement that the goods delivered to Italy included raw materials and transport for reconstruction, were the first signs that the time was ripe. Then came the return of the Quintieri-Mattioli financial mission bearing the official note from the American Government which opened the way to trading and friendly economic collaboration with the American democracy, and it was decided to issue the loan.

Soleri next stated that the recognition of the counterpart for AM lire so far is partial and has come only from America, but the Italian government has asked that all Allied military expenditure should not be charged against Italy. Either the AM lire which are being spent are destined for the prosecution of the war and should, therefore, not be considered as connected with armistic terms, or

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Soleri then briefly recalled the friendly attitude which Britain had always shown towards Italy, and especially all through the period of Italy's unification. "These are memories," he said, "which cannot be effaced by 20 years' parenthesis of the fascist regime!"

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Italy cannot do without the assistance and good will of the great nations, but she must earn both, and in order to do this she must show her firm determination to rise again at the cost of any sacrifice and to contribute to the general welfare, thus regaining in the world's economy, the honorable if modest place which she held. To accomplish this there are two essential requisites: economic and political stability.

To achieve economic stability it will be necessary for Italy to reconstruct her industrial machinery, her transport, her public buildings, and this will require money. It will be necessary, besides an increase in ordinary taxation, also to resort to a capital levy and to important public loans. Everybody will have to make sacrifices for the recovery of the lira and these sacrifices should be made cheerfully, since it is for the welfare of the Fatherland.

In order to secure international confidence, political stability is required. No foreigners will be prepared to risk their capital in a country which does not offer solid proof of order and political quiet. "On this terrain", said the speaker, "all parties should be able to agree because it is simply the putting into practice of real democratic principles, which means respect for the law by which the individual liberties of all are protected, and to this political liberty must be added social liberty -- that is, freedom from want, because the individual who is hungry has no use for political liberty." Soleri then explained that people should not be frightened by the enormous figures of the public debt, because from one century to the other, public debts have steadily increased in a measure which was terrifying to the contemporaries, yet the difficulties have not proved unsurmountable. Italy is especially privileged because, besides all other resources, she is in possession of two which even the Germans cannot take from her. One is a gift of God, her sunshine; the other, the quality of her people, their industriousness. The industry of her artisans, of her workmen, of her agriculturalists, of those millions of Italians who emigrated to all parts of the world, linking their name in every country to the greatest public works, and who will again have to follow the same road in the future, carrying with them the qualities which have gained for them the esteem and goodwill of all the peoples among whom they have worked. "The first voice of solidarity with us, "said Soleri, "was

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The Minister closed his speech, inviting all Italians to drop the remnants of scepticism and egotism, and devote themselves entirely to the resurrection of Italy, in order that she may again speak to the world the language of political dignity and human justice.

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4. Soleri and the War Victims Association. Naples

Some excitement was caused among war victims of the city of Naples and province prior to the visit of Soleri, Minister of the Treasury.

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The Minister had, in fact, adopted in favor of War Victims certain measures which are thoroughly disliked by the mass of War Victims. Among these unpopular measures is the suspension of payments for war damages caused by the Germans, and the restricted time limit for presentation of claims for war damages, etc.

Such reasons explain the general discontent against Soleri, which was clearly shown during the meeting of the Naples section of the Union of War Victims, when many of those present criticized the Minister and a rumor circulated to the effect that the War Victims of Naples intended to be present, en bloc, to voice their protests, when Soleri spoke at the San Carlo on 15 April. However, the leaders of the Union of War Victims, and particularly the President, Dr. Capozzi, succeeded in calming the irritation.

The Liberal Party was anxious for Soleri's speech to be a success and that Soleri himself should maintain his prestige; at the same time the Party wished to keep on friendly terms with the Union of War Victims.

The assembly at the San Carlo went without a hitch and the speech is considered to have been very successful. Immediately after, Soleri received the entire Committee of Directors of the Union of War Victims at the Prefecture; the Under Secretary of State, Morelli, and the Prefect, Selvaggi, were present. Dr. Capozzi, President of the Union, then submitted to the Minister the requests and complaints of the war victims, as follows:

a) that the order be revoked for the suspension of payment to those who had suffered war damages caused by the Germans;

b) that the measure of the Ministry of the Treasury be revoked by which the Association of War Victims is authorized to issue certificates in favor of War Victims, stating the nature and extent of the damage suffered, and having the validity of a Notary's certificate.

There was, on this latter point, a long and rather lively discussion between Soleri and the leaders of the Union of War Victims. Soleri definitely refused to revoke the measure which, he maintained, is intended to save considerable red tape; he offered, however, to extend also to the Union of War Victims the authority to issue the

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Dr. Capozzi refused the offer, saying that by issuing such certificates, the Union of War Victims would debase itself and lose its character of a mass organization to become a speculative concern.

As a result of the stand taken by Doctor Capozzi, the discussion ended without any practical conclusion being reached; there is still, therefore, some excitement among the War Victims against Soleri, the Minister of the Treasury.

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P O L I T I C A L

5. Who's who information on the staff of Saragat, Italian Ambassador to France.

The following information was obtained by a P.W.B. officer from a well-placed and reliable Italian source.

The appointment of the following members of the staff of Ambassador Saragat is official:

PAOLO TREVES. Private Secretary. Comes from a Jewish Milanese family. Son of Claudio Treves, one of the founders of Socialism in Italy. Thoroughly imbued with the ideas of his father who was a close friend of Turati and who helped Mussolini in his early days. The latter ultimately rewarded Treves by driving him into exile in France. Treves was brought up in liberal circles in Milan where he was in touch with such men as Casati, Ruffini and Benedetto Croce. He was a contributor to the newspaper "La Giustizia" which his father directed in Paris. When anti-semitic laws began to be enforced in Italy, Paolo Treves went to London. He was himself interned (June 1940) by mistake, and almost at once liberated. He then worked for the BBC as translator and broadcaster ("La Voce di Londra"). He was an active member of the association "Libera Italia" in London, from which he resigned after quarrelling with Umberto Calosso on the question of founding a "Mazzini Society" in New York.

He is the author of two books "What Mussolini did to us", and "Italy yesterday, today and tomorrow". He wrote articles for the press (e.g. The Sunday Times), and was active in anti-Fascist propaganda.

His wife is an Austrian, of Socialist background and ideas. He is a convinced anti-Fascist, and a Socialist with rightist tendencies and an anti-communist from the days of his youth when his father partecipated in the Socialist-communist struggle. After his return to liberated Italy his connection with "Avanti" was viewed as indicating the formation of a right wing within the Socialist party grouped about men such as Saragat Modigliano and Silone.

His recent quarrel with Corrado Alvaro, of the R.A.I., as in the case of that with Calosso in London, was largely due to vanity and ambition which often lead him to subject political

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His recent quarrel with Corrado Alvaro, of the R.A.I., as in the case of that with Calosso in London, was largely due to vanity and ambition which often lead him to subject political to personal considerations. He is generally considered to be a man with whom it is difficult to get on.

Saragat wished to leave him as assistant director of "Avanti" in order to carry on his policies. Treves refused however, because Nenni wished to restrict his activities to those of editor of the paper and eliminate him as an active member of the directorate of the party. It was only then that Saragat asked that he be assigned to him as private secretary.

He will probably be well received in France where his father is still remembered. 2909

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GIORGIO BONZONI, Councillor. Born in Padua, Aug 28th 1896. Law degree University of Rome 1920. Appointed Consular Attaché 1923, and Vice Consul (2nd Class) 1925. Served in Athens 1925, promoted Vice Consul (1st class) 1926, Consul (3rd class) 1927, and Consul (2nd Class) in 1928 when he was sent to Damascus. Served at Katowice 1933. Appointed Consul 1st class 1936. Was Consul General in Sarajevo in 1939 until May 1941 when he was transferred to the Foreign Office. At the time of his nomination to Paris he was Consul General in Zurich.

Army career: 2nd Lieut. in the Cavalry (reserve) 1916, 1st Lieut. Jan. 1917. Fought in the world war 1915-1916.

Cav. della Corona d'Italia (1925)
Cav. dei S.S. Maurizio e Lazzaro 1931
Ufficiale della Corona d'Italia 1932
Comm. della Corona d'Italia 1935

PIETRO SOLARI, First Secretary. Born in Genoa 1904. Law degree University of Genoa, 1926. Degree in Political Science, University of Pavia, 1928. Student at University of Grenoble 1928-1929. Entered Consular-diplomatic Service 1930 and spent a year at the Foreign Office. Consular Attaché 1931. Secretary of Italian Delegation to the Commission on Research for a European Union at Genoa 1931. Vice-Consul in Alexandria 1932, and then in Lugano, 1934. Returned to Foreign Office 1935, and attached to the Foreign Minister 1936. Second Secretary in Moscow 1937, and then in Tirana, 1938 and in Ankara later the same year. Promoted to Consul 2nd class 1939. In August 1941, left Tirana to return to Foreign Office.

Lieutenant (reserve) of Artillery
Cav. della Corona d'Italia 1927
Uff. " " " 1933

ALDO PIERANTONI, 2nd Secretary. Born in Brescia, 1911. Degree in Commercial and Political Science, Genoa 1932. Entered Diplomatic Service 1935. Vice-Consul in Zurich 1936. Promoted Vice-Consul 1st class and sent to Djibuti, Jan. 1939. In Bucarest as 3rd Secretary 1940. Sent on mission to Zagreb 1943.

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Zurich.

Army career: 2nd Lieut. in the Cavalry (reserve) 1916, 1st Lieut. Jan. 1917. Fought in the world war 1915-1916.

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2nd Lieut. (reserve) in the Infantry.
Cav. della Corona d'Italia 1936
" dell'ordine Coloniale della Stella d'Italia 1936.

ETTORE STADERINI, 3rd Secretary. Born in Rome 1913. Law degree. Entered Diplomatic Service 1937. Consular Attaché 1938. Vice Consul Istambul 1939. Promoted Vice Consul, 1st class 1940. Feb. 1942 left Istambul for assignment to Foreign Office.

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ALBERTO GHEZZI. Born in Rome 1916. Law degree. Entered Diplomatic Service 1940. Named Consular Attaché 1941.

CONSULAR STAFF.

MARCELLO CAVALLETTI, 1st Vice-Consul. Born in Rome 1915. Entered Diplomatic Service 1940. Vice Consul in Sarajevo 1941. Named Consular Attaché 1941.

CARLO CALENDA, 2nd Vice-Consul. Born in Naples 1916. Law degree. Diploma in Political Science. Entered Diplomatic Service 1940. Consular Attaché 1941. Thereafter served in the army.

E P U R A T I O N

6. People's Tribunals to try the men who brought Italy to ruin?

In a short article in its issue of April 13th, the "Voce" bitterly criticises the excessive indulgence of the Military Court of Rome which sentenced to only eight months, (which are included in the recent amnesty and therefore not to be served), General Negro who abandoned his troops at Cattaro at the time of the armistice.

The Public Prosecutor demanded 30 years on the plea of high treason, whereas the Military Court practically exonerated him, ordering his immediate release.

The "Voce" writes that similar indulgence is highly to be deplored. Public opinion is losing faith because it sees that the sentence confirms the public belief that the higher military authorities are still closely linked to the treacherous generals who, at the time of the armistice, betrayed their country and abandoned their forces to the Germans.

The article concludes by demanding on behalf of the Italian people, that people's tribunals be set up to deal severely with all individuals who brought Italy to her ruin.

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

7. The buildings of Naples Colonial Exhibition.

This show was intended to be held every three years to

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

7. The buildings of Naples Colonial Exhibition.

This show was intended to be held every three years to advertise Italy's possessions across the sea.

Avvocato Maglietta, the Government Commissioner to the exhibition, gave an interview which "Il Risorgimento" published in its number of April 13th. Maglietta was a militant antifascist for which he was prsecuted, and expelled from the Order of Advocates. He has been the Show's Commissioner since the liberation of Naples and has been endeavouring to find a solution leading to the rational utilisation of what is still standing of the exhibition buildings. 2900

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The exhibition grounds were a creation of Mussolini's, who was anxious to exhibit to foreign tourists what he had done for the Colonies, and were inaugurated in May 1940, one month before Italy entered the war. Most of the buildings, which are of considerable size and cover about one million square metres, were erected between 1938-40 in the plain of Fuorigrotta just outside Naples. The whole structure cost about 500 million lire, the bulk of which was charged to Naples Province and Commuun and to the Banco di Napoli.

Magliotta said that, since the fall of Fascism (and the empire), the problem of the exhibition had become one of chiefly Neapolitan interest, consisting above all in establishing the best way to make use of this important block of buildings. He said that he is in agreement with the members of the Government, and that owing to the marked shortage of building land in Naples area, it is necessary to take the utmost advantage of the exhibition buildings.

The first thing to be done is to repair the damage but after the war he thinks the premises might be used to give technical training to the mass of labour which is at present unemployed and leading a hand to mouth existence owing to shortage of work.

Magliotta hopes that the people of Naples will give some thought to the subject and assist in producing a working plan.

PUBLIC OPINON AND REACTIONS

(a) 8. President Roosevelt's Death.

All persons interviewed expressed their grief at the loss of a real friend of Italy. They consider it a very serious loss. Of the persons interviewed only one expressed fear of harsher treatment by England. Several persons saw Russian influence in international affairs increased, but only three or four expressed fear. Not one felt that the United States would return to isolationism. Most of them see increasing Yugoslav irredentism, but the majority are of the opinion that she will not get Trieste. Most consider Yugoslavia to be a pawn of Russia, and that the pact gives Yugoslavia Russian protection and backing, which in fact she already had.

The following are some of the opinions expressed:

1) A professor of Mathematics, Turin University, age 48:

"I believe that Truman is more anti-communist than Roosevelt

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The following are some of the opinions expressed:

1) A professor of Mathematics, Turin University, age 48:

"I believe that Truman is more anti-communist than Roosevelt and I do not fear that Russia will derive any great advantage by Roosevelt's death. I don't think there will be any change in Yugoslavia's expansionism. Italy should attempt to come to terms with Yugoslavia. The Yugo-Russian pact is the out-come of clever Russian policy. I do not think the United States will want Russia predominant in Trieste. Nationalism, of which Russia is to-day the great exponent is the great danger for Europe.

2) A surveyor, age 37:

"Roosevelt was a moderating influence between England and Russia. I do not think England intends to tyrannize Italy. She needs us to maintain a certain equilibrium in Europe. She needs us to maintain a certain equilibrium in Europe. I

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I feel that Churchill and Stalin will gain influence, while the United States will lose a certain amount of prestige. As for Yugoslavia, the pact with Russia proves publicly that she is a pawn of Stalin. With his support she will probably get Istria, but Trieste itself will probably become another Danzig.

I am certain America will not return to isolationism because she needs Europe for the expansion of her commerce".

3) A publisher, age 42, Communist:

"Roosevelt's death will have unfortunate repercussions for us. What worries Italians is whether Truman will be capable of carrying out Roosevelt's policies. He is unknown to us. We fear that the predominance the United States would have had at San Francisco will pass to England and Russia, which will be bad for Italy. Even Russia had a great friend in Roosevelt. There is no doubt that Russia will seek greater influence in European affairs. Even though the Yugo-Russian pact furthers the security of democracy, Yugoslavia will become more ambitious in her territorial demands. Having no great statesman of our own we relied a great deal on Roosevelt. Who knows what will happen now! "

4) A glove manufacturer, age 40:

"Italy has nothing to fear from England. On the contrary, England is interested in gaining Italy's friendship because she herself fears Russia. Many Poles are being deported to Siberia: Why doesn't England do something about it? I feel that Russia will gain tremendously in Europe. The Yugo-Slav pact is a sign of this. Yugoslavia is already under Russian influence and will increase her demands. But I believe England will intervene in favour of Italy."

5) A woman writer, age 60:

"I think England will treat Italy fairly. But if Churchill should die and Eden become Premier, God help Italy!

There is no danger of America reverting to Isolationism. She has gone too far to go back."

6) An industrialist, age 55:

" If Truman possesses the strength and energy of Roosevelt things will be all right. But Russia is seeking increased influence in world affairs as is evidenced by her sending Molotoff to San Francisco. He is a very shrewd man.

7) Marchese Lucifero, of the Democratic Party and of the newspaper "Italia Nuova":

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7) Marchese Lucifero, of the Democratic Party and of the newspaper "Italia Nuova":

"I and with me all Italians, feel a sense of personal loss in the death of the President. He was looked up to and counted on by the Italian people for understanding and for help in the reconstruction of their country. He was not so much President of the United States as of the world, or rather, one might say, President of all humanity. His benevolence and understanding transcended worldly barriers. His speeches were such as could have and I wish they had been, made by the Pope."

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9. Reactions to the recent speech of Togliatti, head of the Italian Communist Party.

Togliatti recently made an important speech at the Communist Party Convention in Rome, in which he reviewed the present political situation and outlined the party's policies.

The following opinions were expressed to a PWB officer by three individuals who were interviewed on the subject:

1) A reserve officer, who though interested in politics, belongs to no political party. Age 40:

"It was an able speech in which one detects, however, an attempt to reconcile the present policy of the party with reality and with its proclaimed ideology. In view of the imminent liberation of the North, Togliatti has had to take a stand on certain questions, notably on that of Trieste, which he would have preferred to defer. In this the Catholics have been clever in forcing the Communists into the open and leading them to make admissions and give precisions."

2) A professor (Liberal) age 30:

"An able but ineffective speech - the Communists are forced to conceal their own weakness, and the speech, even down to its boasting of alleged growing membership, resembles Fascist Oratory. When one hears Concetto Marchesi say that one should thank Heaven for having given us Togliatti, one cannot help comparing him with Achille Starace and other Fascists stricken with idolatry. In spite of the loudly trumpeted National unity, it is difficult to reconcile Communist principles with Communist participation in the Government.

3) A business man, age 40:

One of the purposes of the speech was to reassure the Allies of the intention of the Communists to respect law and order. Togliatti also wished to create the impression that his party was the party best qualified to group about itself all the democratic forces of the country. The speech, though weak in spots, was an able one because it leaves open many doors, including the survival of the Bonomi government."

(c) 10. Tito's Moscow Declaration on Territorial Claims.

Several persons were invited by a PWB officer to discuss

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(c) 10. Tito's Moscow Declaration on Territorial Claims.

Several persons were invited by a PWB officer to discuss the recent declaration made by Gen. Tito in Moscow concerning Yugoslavia's claims to Italian territory, especially in view of the fact that such declaration was made in Moscow, after the Yugoslav-Russian pact and President Roosevelt's death.

The persons interviewed were anxious over the possibility of losing Trento, Trieste and Venezia Giulia, but not many attach any particular importance to the fact that the declaration was made at that particular time and under the above circumstances. A few felt that decisions have already been made by the Big Three and will be made public when the right time comes.

The following are some of the opinions expressed:

1) A dry-goods store owner, age 64:

"The loss of Trento and Trieste would be a terrific loss

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to us. I fought in the last war, and I know the price we paid for them. We do not know what Stalin will do; we are completely in the dark. The fact that Tito has made these claims in Moscow doesn't necessarily mean that Stalin approves them. If great political leaders want a lasting peace, they must be fair."

2) A merchant, age 40:

"This is a bitter pill for Italians. Yugoslavia is a small state, and small states today have little to say. They do not move without the knowledge and consent of those under whose protection they are. What we Italians think means nothing. What really counts is what the big powers will do. If they allow Italy to keep Trento and Trieste they will earn the gratitude of all Italians.

3) A jeweler, age 38:

"It would be a great mistake to give Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia, for it will lead to trouble later on. I am rather inclined to think that Yugoslavia has Russia's backing in her demands. However, the inhabitants should be allowed to express themselves by a plebiscite".

4) A Communist (doctor) age 38: "Marshal Tito rendered a disservice to Yugoslavia, to Italy and to the world by his declaration that Trieste wants to be Slav because he thereby aroused the spirit of Nationalism at a moment when internationalism alone should be considered. The ultimate fate of Trieste is more an economic than a political problem. could serve Italy,

As a free port, Trieste, the Danube Valley, and Yugoslavia. It would become economically of great importance. Age-old rivalries and problems would disappear and a new spirit of cooperation between Italians and Yugoslavs would be born. A problem that will otherwise threaten the future peace of the world will thus be solved".

5) Carlo Andreoni, Head of the "Movimento Partigiano":

"Tito's declaration should not be taken lightly.

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5) Carlo Andreoni, Head of the "Movimento Partigiano":

"Tito's declaration should not be taken lightly. Having been made in Moscow, Tito probably had previously obtained Stalin's approval. We cannot embark upon another war; we are too weak and we must think of reconstruction. But if it is a question of defending our fellow Italians, we will be ready to fight".

6) A workman, age 50: member of the Federazione Comunista Libertaria: 2906

"I am opposed to the cession of Trieste and of Istria. I believe in a Federated Europe, and any new frontiers which might now be established will inevitably vanish. But we anarchists will never permit that the Yugoslav language and Yugo-Slav traditions be imposed on Trieste, Trento, Gorizia, and the Istrian towns and cities. As for the Italian Communists, they are mere creatures of their Russian master".

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

11. Events of the Week - Naples

The sudden death of President Roosevelt was the leading and saddest event of the week.

Solderi's speech on the country's finances at the San Carlo Opera House was the subject of general comment locally.

Marshal Tito's statement concerning Yugoslavia's claims on Trieste and Venezia Giulia has caused considerable excitement and anger among Neapolitans, as it is realised that it reflects not individual opinion, but the views of the Yugoslav Government. A very serious view is taken of the matter, since the statement came from Moscow and appeared on the day following the signing of the Soviet-Yugoslav pact. The extensive comments of the Moscow press have led people to believe that behind Tito stands Stalin: people are looking with misgiving towards the future peace of Europe, against which Russian designs may constitute a serious threat. In Naples, people hope for an energetic intervention by the Allies to save Trieste and Venezia Giulia for Italy. The Allies are well aware that Italy fought in the last war for the sake of Trieste and Venezia Giulia, and that she lost six hundred thousand of her best sons in the fight. Italy's claim, the Neapolitans say, cannot and must not be ignored by the Allies. Meanwhile public opinion has been favourably impressed by the Italian Foreign Minister's statement at the Cabinet meeting on April 17, to the effect that the Italian Government is desirous that Italo-Yugoslav relations should be clarified and improved. Such a desire is considered here as both wise and proper.

Epuration and punishment measures for Northern Italy as adopted at the Italian Cabinet meeting of April 17, have likewise met with general approval in Naples, where they are regarded as fair and necessary. The Government, people say, have realised that in Northern Italy epuration and the punishment of Fascist crimes will have to be severe and prompt, but some doubt is expressed as to whether this will be the case. At all events, in certain local political circles the theory is advanced that the patriots in the north and the Liberation Committees will see to it that justice is meted out to the culprits.

Marshal Messe's removal from the post of Chief of the General Staff is due, it is said, to the fact that he was not popular with Italian anti-Fascists on account of his philo-Fascist attitude until he was captured by the Allies. Neapolitan political circles believe, however, that his removal was due to pressure from Left Wing parties where Messe was regarded as too devoted to the Monarchy.

12. The Carabinieri

Among the many criticisms directed against the government for weakness, it has been often said that the Carabinieri are under standing orders never to shoot to

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locally.

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12. The Carabinieri

Among the many criticisms directed against the government for weakness, it has been often said that the Carabinieri are under standing orders never to shoot to kill. There have been two recent events in Rome which refute such accusations. There was the first large-scale meeting last week at the Regina Coeli prison when nearly a thousand prisoners broke out, and suffered numerous casualties in the neighbouring streets from rifle, revolver, and sub-machine gun fire from the carabinieri. On Saturday April 14, in the Via Sevina there was an affray between a small group of gangsters and the carabinieri which led to a fusillade in which one caribiniere was killed.

13. Foreign Exchange Blackmarket

The local foreign exchange black market is reported as having been stagnant during the past week, the only events being a rise of some twelve points in the "quotation" of Swiss currency and the first appearance on the market, (in small quantities) of the Portuguese scudo.

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Average prices on April 17 were as follows:

Pound Sterling	(Gold)	L. 9,400
" "	(Paper)	1,000
" "	(Occ.)	800
Blue Seal dollar	. . . . .	375
Yellow "	. . . . .	270
Swiss franc	. . . . .	144
French "	. . . . .	1.60
Portuguese Scudo (5 scudo coins)	. . .	16

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PUBLIC SECURITY

14. ACTIVITY OF THE ITALIAN POLICE IN NAPLES PROVINCE.

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes:-

Until the time of the armistice, anti-social action in the various Provinces of Southern Italy had remained within ~~c~~comparatively restricted limits, in spite of air attacks and general and growing misery. But when the armistice came, this anti-social action at once sprang to the forefront owing, perhaps to the temporary inactivity or the absence of many public officials, to the collapse of the army, to poverty and unemployment.

After the liberation of Naples the position became steadily worse, which is explained by the fact of the masses of unemployed in consequence of damaged or destroyed factories, the cost of living rising out of all proportion with starvation wages and salaries, which prompted many people to engage in Black Market activities rather than in regular work, the mass of currency at the disposal of Allied troops to be spent on pleasure, and to the high price of certain portable articles of prime necessity which were easily smuggled out of Italian and especially Allied depots.

Under these conditions three sorts of anti-social offences took a marked development: Thefts and burglaries, Prostitution, and Black Market. Some figures will give a better idea of the seriousness of the position; in Naples the number of prostitutes is estimated at nearly 40,000 which is about 10 per cent of Neapolitan women; about one third of Naples daily food supplies comes from the Black Market; Naples Province has several dozen armed bands.

These figures give some idea of the conditions under which people are living and of the difficulties which face the Italian Police with its shortage of men and means.

The Police, under the orders of the Questore (Chief of Police) Broccoli, have laboured unceasingly to bring about some order in Naples Province, and have been most efficiently assisted in the job by the British and American Military Police who have supplied the Italian Police with many means which they lacked completely.

The most difficult task was the repression of the armed bands which operated, and partly still operate, in the city and Province of Naples; the job has been done chiefly by the carabinieri in the Province and by the Police Flying Squad in the City.

As a rule these armed bands have 5 to 20 men, and are provided with machine-guns and hand-grenades of Italian, Allied and German origin, and they have the support of a whole organisation which includes prostitutes, receivers, Black Market specialists, etc. Some have even used chloroform and motor lorries.

In the city of Naples the Flying Squad, under the command of Commissioner Gaiano, have operated against these bands and have done wonders, in spite of

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In the city of Naples the Flying Squad, under the command of Commissioner Gaiano, have operated against these bands and have done wonders, in spite of shortage of men (less than 100) and means. Only in the armed bands category the Police have defeated about 15 of the more important ones, after pitched battle with machine-guns and hand-grenades. These achievements have contributes to the elimination of many among the most dangerous criminals and bands, and the fight goes on against the minor bands which are still operating.

15. CULTURAL.

Address of Prof. Marchesi on "Man as an individual in a Communist Society."

The lecture hall (Sala Capizucchi) was so overcrowded that the meeting which took place on April 16th was transferred to the courtyard of the building, where a table was used as an improvised speakers platform.

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15. CULTURAL (Contd.)

Prof.Marchesi is a well known Communist and was formerly the Rector of the University of Padua. He is the outstanding Latin authority in Italy. During Fascism he was unswerving in his attachment to Communist ideology, and under the German occupation before he escaped from the North was active in clandestine propaganda. He is a man of great erudition.

In his address he advanced the theory that the development of man as an individual is furthered and not retarded by Communism, and cited in support of his theory examples drawn from the Russian experiment. He spoke with almost religious fervour and gave the impression of being deeply sincere. In spite of occasional dissenting remarks, his address was received with repeated and enthusiastic applause. "Although Communism does not believe in universal goodness, it is enough if men will only inflict the least possible injury upon the lowest possible number of his fellows, that men should no longer organise themselves into packs of ravenous wolves, that monied interests sh ould cease to aid and equip vast armies, and that poverty should no longer be considered a disgrace."

During the open discussion which followed several speakers expressed ideas analogous to those of Prof.Marchesi. Per contra, Father Lombardi of the Society of Jesus, contrasted the Christian conception of the "spirit and the flesh' of man with the Marxist conception that man is purely material. When he had finished, Prof.Marchesi with great gentleness and charm, added a few words to the effect that he was not qualified to reply to a proponent of "the revealed faith" for he "had never been and probably never would be touched by Grace".

16. The Theatre - "Napoli Milionaria".

"Napoli Milionaria" is the first comedy written by the well-known playwright Eduardo since the liberation of Central and Southern Italy, and is now pla ying at the Salone Margherita. According to a PWB officer who attended one of the early performances, the small theatre was filled to capacity by an appreciative audience.

The first act of the play occurs during the Fascist regime when Naples was under Allied bombardment and shows a family of the humblest ranks of society engaged in petty black-market operations which develop (in the second act) into the "big business" market of today. It is the mother instead of the father(who has been removed to a German labour camp) who runs the family. When the father returns from the camp he can hardly recognise his family - his wife bejewelled and painted, his son who has become an automobile thief and his beloved daughter who is now a trollop in the ascendant.

From his tragic experiences in the labour camp, the father returns with a new sense of moral and human values which in the end triumph over the facile cynicism of his "parvenu" family. The play closes on a note of confidence in humanity and in the future.

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occasional dissenting remarks, his address was received with repeated and enthusiastic applause. "Although Communism does not believe in universal goodness, it is enough if men will only inflict the least possible injury upon the lowest possible number of his fellows, that men should no longer organise themselves into packs of ravenous wolves, that monied interests sh ould cease to aid and equip vast armies, and that poverty should no longer be considered a disgrace."

During the open discussion which followed several speakers expressed ideas analogous to those of Prof.Marchesi. Per contra, Father Lombardi of the Society of Jesus, contrasted the Christian concertion of the "spirit and the flesh' of man with the Marxist conception that man is purely material. When he had finished, Prof.Marchesi with great gentleness and charm, added a few words to the effect that he was not qualified to reply to a proponent of "the revealed faith" for he "had never been and probably never would be touched by Grace".

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From his tragic experiences in the labour camp, the father returns with a new sense of moral and human values which in the end triumph over the facile cynicism of his "parvenu" family. The play closes on a note of confidence in humanity and in the future.

This production is perhaps indicative of early though confused signs of a renewed vitality of the Italian theatre and is extremely well acted, the scenery is good and the characters are very true to life.

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(Further copies of this Appendix available on application)

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APPENDIX I, No. 65

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES, MOVEMENTS AND GROUPS

(Information as to their personnel, activities, etc.)

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MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES MOVEMENTS AND GROUPS.
(Miscellaneous information as to their personnel, activities etc.)

The following information, contained in paragraphs numbered I, 2, and 3, hereinafter, were furnished a P.W.B. officer by a well-placed and quasi official Italian source.

I) UNIONE SPARTACO(sometimes called "Movimento Spartaco")
Headquarters: N° 5 Via Giustiniani, Rome.
Bureau: Avv. Roberto Secondari, Carlo Andreoni, Lino Dina, Giovanni Forbicini.

The Unione has no newspaper of its own, but uses "Il Partigiano" and "Democrazia Internazionale" for its articles and propaganda. It receives financial support from "libertarian" political organizations in America. It may be said to be a coordinating organization for various revolutionary groups to which it issues directives or gives advice in their struggle against the government. It has circulated a manifesto-programme appealing to all for a world wide revolution, for the formation of a world federation of free states, and for the abolition of all forms of slavery and tyranny. Above all, it insists upon the necessity of revolutionary action. It accepts as members not only individuals but groups, movements and parties.

Of the political groups in Italy, the "Federazione Comunista Libertaria", the "Movimento Partigiano" and the "Partito Comunista Italiano" are those which contribute to the Unione Spartaco the largest number of members.

The Unione is promoted by a group of anarchists. In December 1944, it established its headquarters at N° 333 Corso Umberto. These were later moved to N° 48 Via Sistina, near the "Comando Superiore Partigiano", and are now on the 5th floor of N° 5 Via Giustiniani.

Its programme is to assist all people to benefit by the infinite possibilities of education, instruction and general improvement which modern civilization offers. All should be given the opportunity of sharing in these blessings. In this way complete social liberty will be attained, which will guarantee to mankind all the public and private rights of a modern super-democracy. Thus will the seeds of war, rebellion, corruption and decadence be forever eliminated.

In the international field, the Unione Spartaco sees a new society transcending political frontiers and barriers of race and tongue, and leading to political and economic unity. Its goal is a universal republic of labor which will go beyond any mere league of nations or union of continents. We stand today at the crossroads, and humanity's problems, whether political, economic, social

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As to internal politics, the Unione accuses the Committee of National Liberation (and all its ramifications) of fraud and deception because it has come to terms and is cooperating with the heirs to Fascism, and has identified itself with the opponents of libery. It wants the Monarchy to be abolished and all traces of it to disappear. All laws adopted since Oct. 28th 1922 should be at once repealed, and all enactments of the post-armistice Italian government which infringe upon the liberty and sovereignity of the people should be invalidated. A provisional government should be immediately constituted to assume the temporary administration of the country,

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relinquishing its powers progressively to the representatives of the people as and when political and administrative elections are held.

The Unione urges its followers to refuse obedience to such decrees and regulations of the present government as curb or interfere with the essential freedoms of speech, of the press and of public meeting. It preaches intransigeant non-cooperation with the Church, the Monarchy, capitalism and any other reactionary forces.

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2) THE "PARTITO COMUNISTA INTERNAZIONALE" (Trotskyist).

This party is said to be organizing in Northern Italy. For its propaganda it uses a clandestine sheet, "Prometeo".

In Rome the party is affiliated with the "Frazione di Sinistra dei Comunisti e Socialisti Italiani". The latter is in touch with the "Comando Superiore Partigiano" (i.e. "Movimento Partigiano") at N° 48 Via Sistina.

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3) "FRAZIONE DI SINISTRA DEI COMUNISTI E SOCIALISTI ITALIANI".

This group publishes clandestinely "La Sinistra Proletaria". The most notable figure in the party in Rome is Frederico Valenzani, editor of "Democrazia Internazionale".

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An Italian contact who is considered reliable gave a P.W.B. officer the information in the paragraphs which follow and are numbered 4, 5, and 6.

4) ADDRESS OF ING. LUIGI ANDREONI, OF THE UNIONE SPARTACO.

Luigi Andreoni who is one of the leaders of the Unione Spartaco, addressed a meeting held at N° 5 Via Giustiniani on April 5th 1945. The audience consisted of about a hundred people - a few young men, a score of middle-aged women, with the balance composed of older men, apparently of the educated classes. Among the latter were Prof. Busacca and General [illegible]zzi. "Il Partigiano", "La Montagna", and propaganda publications were distributed. A certain atrosphere of

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Andreoni spoke for only a quarter of an hour. He pointed out the danger of interference by the Church in politics, and attacked in turn the Republican Party, Fascism and Communist totalitarianism. He ended by saying that the Unione Spartaco would take upon itself to point out to the Italian people and to the Government the error of the Concordat and the Lateran Treaty.

During the open discussion which followed, a woman, who said that she had been a political prisoner under Fascism, spoke of a bishop who was a fellow-prisoner and who had told her that the Church

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persecuted priests who opposed Fascism, and proceeded to criticize members of the clergy who were campaigning for the Christian Democratic Party. Thereupon a Partisan officer in uniform told of the persecutions by priests during the Spanish civil war. Next, a youth rose and demanded that all chaplains be eliminated from the Army. Prof. Busacca then spoke more mildly, saying that even though one might not be a Christian, one could not deny the great work accomplished by the Church for all peoples, and above all for the Italian people.

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5) UNIONE SPARTACO.

At a meeting sponsored by the Unione Spartaco held at N° 5 Via Giustiniani on April 14th, 1945, Dott. Matteo Pistone addressed an audience of some 150 people, of whom about thirty were women. There were present a number of anarchists from N° 11 Piazza Fiammetta, and some members of the Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro. Luigi and Carlo Andreoni, and Attilio Busacca were also present.

After tracing the history of the Russian Revolution, Pistone said that Lenin's successors had strayed from the road, and had followed a path similar to that of Fascism. Russians, while not required to join the Communist party are infact forced to do so in order to find employment and not to be treated as pariahs. In Russia, Anti-Communists are relentlessly persecuted. Where people were killed by the Nazis and the Fascists, Russians with independent views are tortured and sent to die in Siberia. After having thus dealt with the Russians Pistone turned on the Italian Communist Party and attacked Togliatti, who is but a tool of the Kremlin. He closed with the appeal to all present to propagandize all open-minded Communists, endeavouring to open their eyes to the errors of present day Russian Communism and to lead them back to the pure doctrines of Lenin.

During the open discussion which ensued, three individuals vented their approval of Pistone's addredd, while a fourth took up the defence of the Italian Communist Party. When the latter had finished he was asked to leave the meeting.

There were distributed copies of "La Sinistra Proletaria", the organ of the "Federazione di Sinistra dei Comunisti e Socialisti Italiani"

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6) MEETING AT THE "ISTITUTO PER LA POLITICA ESTERNA": address of Dr. Andreoni of the Unione Spartaco.

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6) MEETING AT THE "ISTITUTO PER LA POLITICA ESTERNA": address of Dr. Andreoni of the Unione Spartaco.

A woman's meeting was held on April 4th 1945, at N° 230 Via Nazionale in the appartment of Prof. Giovannucci. There were present some 25 women, and five men of whom some were recognized as frequenters of the headquarters of the "Movimento Partigiano (48 Via Sistina)".

After attacking the Comunist Party, the speaker, Andreoni, praised the "Movimento Comunista" & the "Frazione di Sinistra dei Comunisti e Socialisti Italiani", citing Poce, Russo and others by name. In speaking of the anarchist movement, he made the elogium of Bordiga, Zaccaria and Berneri. Of the three currents discernible within the Socialist Party, the middle one is headed by Pietro Nenni who "seems to have been a member of the Communist Party for about 10 years". He memtioned the "Partito Socialista Rivoluzionario Italiano", of Naples which is viewed with suspicion by politicians because of its American origin. He spoke with sympathy of the Christian Democrats and Liberals. He urged women to take an interest in the activities of the various parties and particularly of those of the left, but to bear in mind that their clear cut programmes are never consistently adhered to.

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It is a differnet matter with the Unione Spartaco which has a definite objective in view which it will certainly attain.

A woman distributed copies of "La Montagna", of which she had a supply of some 200.

Prof. Busacca of the Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro was present.

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7) PARTITO LABORISTA ITALIANO.

According to an Italian source who is believed reliable, the headquarters of this party are located at N° 7 Galleria Regina Margherita, on the fourth floor, apartment N° 8. The premises consist of about ten well-furnished rooms. During the course of a political discussion with a female secretary, the latter virulently attacked the "Movimento Comunista", saying that it swelled its revenues by black-market transactions and by prostitution, stating that she had frequently seen women accompanied by Allied soldiers enter and leave the "Movimento's" local section headquarters. The woman, perhaps thinking that hse had gone too far, added that these were purely her own personal opinions.

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8) "MOVIMENTO ANTIFASCISTA INTRANSIGENTE."

According to a reasonably reliable Italian source, the above movement originated in Sept. 1944. Its first "presidente", Prof. Scintu wished to cooperate with the Party of Action, but after his resignation the movement turned more and more towards the extreme parties.

The Rome headquarters are at N° 37 Piazza Poli, 2nd floor, appartment N° 3.

At present (April 10th, 1945) the party is directed by a provisional Executive Committee composed of the following members: Bruno CIOLFI, Tancredo TIZI, Guiseppe CICCATELLI, Quirino ROSINI, Attilio PATRUNO and Giulio MEZZANI.

The movement is viewed with disfavor by the Government and agents are continually calling to demand information. It hopes before long to have a party organ (a weekly). It claims 600 members in Rome, and somewhat surprisingly, 16 sub-sections in liberated Italy.

It seems to be in the nature of a union , for its members for the most part belong to other parties, with which, the movement is alleg-

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It seems to be in the nature of a union , for its members for the most part belong to other parties, with which, the movement is allegedly in good standing. The movement seems to have close ties with the "Unione Spartaco" and with the "Federazione Comunista e Libertaria". It seems to be at odds with the "Movimento Comunista".

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9) THE "COMITATO SINDACATI UNIFICATI".

A reasonably well-informed and reliable Italian source informed a P.W.B. officer that this organization has its headquarters at N° 19 Via Grottapinta in Rome. The premises consist of two large halls, and seem to have been at one time a"dopolavoro".

According to source, a meeting was held at the above address on April 9th 1945. It was attended by some 15 people of whom the majority were men of the humblest classes. Pamphlets and other forms of propaganda were distributed or were on sale.

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A man named Righini presided, and Prezzolosi, of the "Movimento Libertaria", and Poce and Andreoni of the "Movimento Partigiano" were scheduled to speak. A man named Aldo Luzzi of the "Partito Repubblicano del Lavoro" was present. (Source was called away on other business so that no information is available on subsequent proceedings).

The organization finds its members among workmen belonging to the various movements represented in the Unione Spartaco.

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From a well-informed and reliable source:

The party has its headquarters at N° 86 Via Agostino de Pretis (2nd floor) in Rome. It has occupied said offices since the liberation of the city.

Quoting Adriano OSSICINI, one of the party's tw political secretaries, the party is organized as follows:

1. a central directorate of IL members.
2. a Political Bureau (Segreteria), composed of two secretaries appointed by the directorate.
3. a Central Executive Committee of 6members, appointed by the directorate.

The committee attends to administrative matters, membership, propaganda etc. etc.

From the directorate depend Provincial Federations with, under them, lower echelons in the communes.

The membership of the directorate are: Paolo MORUZZI, Cesare GRANDICELLI, Antonio RINALDINI, Filippo SACCONI, Roberto ZABELLONI, Franco RODANO, Marisa RODANO, Antonio TATO, Giuseppe MIRA and Pio MONTESI.

According to Ossicini, in February 1945, the party counted about 25,000 members. It publishes a weekly, "Voce Operaia", with an authorized circulation of 10,000, recently reduced to 7,000. Having obtained the necessary authorization, the paper will shortly become a daily. It has a sufficiently large allotment of newsprint, none of which it purchases in the black-market.

The party fused (Nov. 15th 1944) with the "Partito Cristiano Sociale", with ten of the eleven leaders of the latter fully approving the fusion. The IIth and dissident member, Gerardo BRUNI, remains at the head of the "rump" Partito Cristiano Sociale, which still has active"sections" in Tuscany and Umbria. In Rome, Bruni virtually stands alone. The leaders of the "Partito Cristiano Sociale" were allegedly opposed to Bruni's holding office because of "an obscure and inacceptable" past.

The ten former members of the directorate of the "Social Christians" are: Pio MONTESI, Silvio ORLANDI, Gabriele DE ROSA, MARCHESI, SAPONARO COMOLLI, MINGARDI, LONGHI, TISEI, and LAPPONI.

Relations between the "Partito della Sinistra Cristinan" and the Christian Democratic Party are somewhat strained as the latter's leaders view with disfavor the former's revolutionary ideas. The party however, is in close relation with the Christian Democratic left wing members such as, for instance, FUSCHINI.

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II)"MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA."

The internal organ of the "Movimento Comunista" in Rome, the "Bandiera Rossa", carried in its March IIth 1945 number, an article entitled "3rd Citizens' Congress". The Congress held several sessions the first being on Feb 25th, in the premises of the "Eusebio Troiani"

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section in Via Bixio.

The Congress met to consider and review the accomplishments of the movement since July 1944, and to adopt a general plan and directives pending the convening of a national congress.

The following is a list of the speakers who addressed the congress and brief summaries of what each said, as reported in the article:

COCCO: Paid tribute to those members who had lost their lives in the war.
DE LUCA: Unable to attend owing to ill-health.
SBARDELLA: Secretary of Executive Committee, appealed to all members to devote all their energies to further Communism.
ROTOLO: Of the movement's administrative section, spoke on administrative problems.
BARONCINI: Outlined the "Soccorso Rosso" (i.e. "Red relief") organization.
CRETARA: Said that the "Soccorso Rosso" must have the same autonomy (in Italy) as it had all over the world, and that it would be a political force of fundamental importance.
PETTINARI: Spoke of the importance of maintaining contact with the other sections in liberated Italy, but added that it was often difficult to do so.
MUCCI: Suggested a reorganization on the same basis as the old "Comitato Romano" of the clandestine period. In the debate which followed it was decided to retain the programme for reorganizing the movement inside the "Soviet dei Segretari".

At the close of the first session it was decided to convene during the week the "Soviet dei Segretarii" and the organizing committee. The second session was held at Via Torino 125. After a discussion on administrative matters:

POCE, Antonio: Spoke on the Trade Union and Cooperative problems confronting the movement and reviewed the work already undertaken.
TOMBARI: Suggested that a Trade Union organization outside the CGIL should be formed. To this POCE replied that the Libertarians, who had at one time prepared the reformation of the "Unione Sindacale Italiana", had now discarded the idea. To-day it was necessary, he went on to say, that the working masses be strongly united, and at the same time they should be induced to join the large unitarian organizations.
CRETARA: Spoke on press matters and of the Government's opposition to the authorization of the Movement's paper.
SBARDELLA: Outlined the history of the "Movimento" since the foundation of the Russian Bolshevik Communist Party.
MUCCI and ROSSI also spoke.

The next and final session of the 3rd Citizens Congress was set for

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POCE, Antonio: Spoke on the Trade Union and Cooperative problems confronting the movement and reviewed the work already undertaken.

TOMBARI: Suggested that a Trade Union organization outside the CGIL should be formed. To this POCE replied that the Libertarians, who had at one time prepared the reformation of the "Unione Sindacale Italiana", had now discarded the idea. To-day it was necessary, he went on to say, that the working masses be strongly united, and at the same time they should be induced to join the large unitarian organizations.

CRETARA: Spoke on press matters and of the Government's opposition to the authorization of the Movement's paper.

SBARDELLA: Outlined the history of the "Movimento" since the foundation of the Russian Bolshevik Communist Party.

MUCCI and ROSSI also spoke.

The next and final session of the 3rd Citizens Congress was set for March IIth 1945.

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12) "UNIONE PATRIOTI D'ITALIA".

Like many analogous organizations which are sprouting up in liberated Italy like mushrooms after a thunder-storm, the above unione has a high-sounding name, and worthy principles and purposes, and while seeming to offer certain advantages to its adherents, its organization and activities remain somewhat nebulous things of the future. What is really definite and practical is the fixation of dues or other financial contributions, coupled with an organization to collect them.

According to a reliable Italian source the above organization has its headquarters at Nº II Viale Giulio Cesare.

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

The following information was furnished source by the Union's secretary.
The Union was organized in September 1944. During the clandestine period, it assumed the name of "Fronte Clandestino di Resistenza" and its members, all of them Partisans, were allegedly active in Rome and its neighborhood. It is not a political but a relief organization which proposes to unite all patriots and help them economically. Ten cooperative shops have allegedly been formed and are run by members of the union. "Shares" in the cooperatives cost 100 lire . But the shops are not a sucess for want of shareholders.

The ex-president of the union, Signor Vito VAVELLI, outlined the union's organization as follows: a president and two vice-presidents, a national assembly with attendant national committee, and section assemblies with attendant section committees. A council of regency has actually been set up, composed of four members, viz: Avv. Francesco MELITO, Col. Enzo MESSINA, Dott. Salvatore CIRINNA, and Dott. Salvatore MEZZANA. The council will in the course of time elect a new president.

There are alleged by Vavelli to be sections throughout Italy and more especially in the South. About 1000 members are claimed for the province of Rome.

The "Unione" has no contact with the political parties, nor is it in touch with other organized Partisan groups. It claims to be viewed with favor by the Ministry of War, through which it is in touch with Partisans in Sardinia.

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3) "MOVIMENTO COLLABORAZIONISTA COSTITUZIONALE".

(now absorbed by the "Partito del Reduce Italiano").

The following information was furnished a P.W.B. officer by a well-placed and highly reliable Italian source.

The movement has only been mildly active politically, and only count a few members, most of whom were army officers, with a few Carabinieri officers.

The president formerly was H.E. Donato Antonio di Leonardo Tommasi, a very distinguished retired army officer, decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor during or immediately after the last war. He was elected Deputy of the "Partito Popolare Italiano". He was later removed as such by Achille Starace, and became the target of bitter attacks in the Fascist press for having drafted the famous decree proclaiming a state of siege in Rome (Oct 1922) which allegedly would have prevented the March on Rome, and which the King refused to sign.

The programme of the movemnt was the abolition of class struggle and the promotion of the cooperation of capital and labor under the guarantee of the State, which should act

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The programme of the movemnt was the abolition of class struggle and the promotion of the cooperation of capital and labor under the guarantee of the State, which should act as supervisor and mediator. It advocated the loyal collaboration with whatever constitutional movement might be in power, and claimed to be apolitical. It undoubtedly was of monarchist and catholic tendencies.

On Sept. 18th 1944, the movement was absorbed by the "Partito del "Reduce Italiano".

The latter's bureau consists of the above-mentioned TOMMASI as president, of Avv. Edgardo NICOLETTI as secretary general, and of Comm. Alessandro Strazza as assistant secretary general. The party's headquarters are in the Palazzo Brancaccio, Via Merulana 248.

It boasts of 15,000 members, and is authorized to publish a daily paper, "Patria", if it can obtain the necessary newsprint.

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX II, No. 65

The Economic Barrier Between North and South

Translation of a leading article from "Il Globo", 22 April 1945.

There are many people in liberated Italy who are awaiting the liberation of the North, but not in order to embrace their dear ones or to celebrate the union of Italy which will be the signal for national reconstruction, but to conduct shady business transactions.

The prices in Northern Italy are lower than in liberated Italy. Also, as in the midst of our misfortune we have had the good fortune to have all the machines of the mint in the North destroyed by bombs, the Nazi-Fascists have not been able to print million lire notes at their pleasure.

Certain speculators had calculated on invading the North immediately on its liberation with their wallets crammed full of bank notes (lire and AM lire) to buy up large stocks of goods which are relatively abundant in the North, paying a price which would seem high to the northerners, then either selling these goods in Central and Southern Italy, where the prices are higher, or later on in the North when prices go up.

The Minister for Occupied Italy, Scoccimarro, announced yesterday that there will be no communication between Southern and Central Italy and the newly liberated territory for some time. Southern and Central Italy will be divided from Northern Italy an an economic barrier ("cordone sanitario economico").
Gusts of the economic wind from the North will not be felt. There will not be any exchange of goods between the two parts of the country, and no passage of people. Speculation will be impossible. The economic Sub-Commission of A.C. has made this decision.

From one point of view this measure is a good thing. It means that the liberation of Northern Italy will be rapid. Otherwise the economical justification would not be comprehensible. If we are dealing with a slow liberation like that of the Tuscan and Emilian provinces the economic equalisation could take place in Lombardy, Piedmont and in the Veneto in the same way, slowly and smoothly.

From another point of view, however, the economic barrier is perplexing. Preventing the Southern and Central Italians from going North will not prevent speculation. The Northerners (and there is no lack of speculators among them) know that the prices are high in the South and that sooner or later there will be an equalisation (because the circulation of AM Lire will increase the price of goods) can block all the none perishable goods and keep them in store until the barrier is lifted and prices have soared.

On the other hand this roping off will retard reconstruction which can only take place in a territorially, commercially, administratively and socially unified Italy.

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On the other hand this roping off will retard reconstruction which can only take place in a territorially, commercially, administratively and socially unified Italy. Liberated Italy is not made up solely of speculators, but also of people who have their businesses, their homes and their dear ones in the North. For all of them, and they are the majority of those who are awaiting the liberation of Northern Italy, the economic barrier will be a cruel measure, a hindrance to their preparations for furthering their work, and a cold douche on their enthusiasm. The division of Italy should therefore be considered an injustice, especially for those who left their homes and families on 8 September to join the patriots in the South.

Italy has given enough proof of her earnestness both in the liberated and occupied areas. In the South with her new army and in the North with her patriots. She has suffered cold, hunger and privations in the North as well as tortures and executions. We hope that, if it is not possible or desirable to avoid this measure, it be at least of short duration. The Italians want to work, to reconstruct, to produce and to return to their homes and join their dear ones. This barrier will tie them down.

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CONFIDENTIAL N° 14.

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

"D" Section 13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

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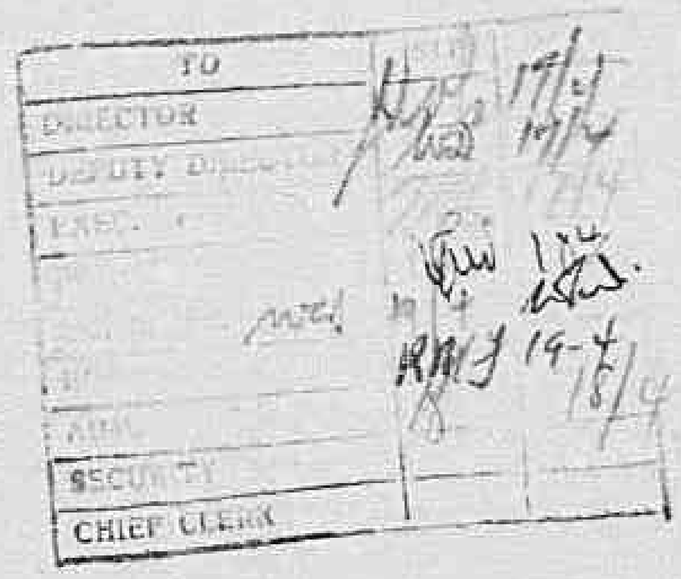
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13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

The news of President Roosevelt's death has naturally overshadowed everything. His passing has come as a great shock to Florentines of every shade of political sentiment and there is universal regret that his end should have come on what seems tp be the eve of the final collapse of Nazidom.

The Aimone di Savoia case is being [illegible] exploited by Republicans and even people with no particular anti-monarchy bias deplore the Duca d'Aosta's behaviour.

Subscriptions to the new bond issue in Florence City have considerably exceeded expectations, something like 500,000,000 lire of purchasing power having already been skimmed off a plethoric money market. The response from the countryside, however, leaves much to be desired and it is therefore planned to send out propaganda vans manned by Bank of Italy personnel to drum up enthusiasm among the farmers

A statement by the president of the Florence Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia (see Appendix) contains some interesting information on the Florentine artisan industry

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"D" Section 13th April

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

POLITICAL

1. Professor Calamandrei on the Monarchy.

Professor Calamandrei, Rector of the University of Florence and a distinguished legal scholar, has written a long article in the first number of IL PONTE, the monthly review directed by him, on the present position of the Monarchy in Italy.

In the revolution which brought about the fall of Fascism the destructive phase has been completed, but the constructive period is still awaited, and the Italian people is constrained to exist, as it were, suspended between two worlds, that of a constitution already condemned to death and that of a constitution which is desired, but not yet alive.

The act that concluded the destructive phase of the revolution was the decree law of 25th June 1944. This decree, which declares that a Constituent Assembly will be set up at some future unspecified date, indicates a complete break with the Statuto or constitution of Carlo Alberto, according to Calamandrei. It is not possible to sustain, he writes, that 20 years of Fascism merely represented 20 years of constitutional government by a minister chosen by the King, and then when he had proved a failure, dismissed.

20 years of Fascism so completely changed the functions of the Monarchy as to make it unrecognizable. Calamandrei quotes the Fascist laws which deprived the King of his power to choose and dismiss his ministers and made the succession to the throne dependent on the Fascist Grand Council. "Fascism had become the Statute and behind it there was nothing but a constitutional void."

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The decree law of 25th June 1944 was the culminating act in the process of destroying the old order of the Statuto, and Calamandrei notes that whereas the legislation of the Badoglio government looked towards a restoration of the Monarchy, within the framework of the old constitution, the legislation of governments set up after the Allied liberation has opened up the way to a renewal of the constitution to be obtained without impediment from the institutional forms of the past.

A new form of oath for ministers has been introduced by the decree, which is no longer an oath of fidelity to the King and the Statuto, but one in which they swear to exercise their functions in the supreme interests of the nation.

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Then why should there be a Lieutenant-General of the Realm? Calamandrei explains that the war situation, which required an ever greater participation by Italian forces, made it necessary to avoid as far as the Italian services were concerned, a too sudden break with tradition. It was to safeguard military continuity that the expedient of the Lieutenancy of the Realm was devised and the institutional truce was entered into.

This truce resulted in a provisional modus vivendi being accepted by the people's government on the one hand and the Lt. General on the other. The writer goes on to discuss the effect of the institutional truce on the conduct of the parties and maintains that each was pledged not to make use of the constitutional powers provisionally conferred upon them to alter the juridical structure of the modus vivendi they had agreed upon.

The institutional question could be discussed by the press, though Calamandrei criticises the interviews given by the Lt. General as tending to disturb the "modest reserve" that should have governed the conduct of the contracting parties. Also the fact that Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lt. General and assumed his post once more at a summons from him, was a reversion, contrary to the truce, to a form of government that resembled absolute government rather than government by the people.

Calamandrei goes on to prove that the function of the Lt. General must be considered as destined to fade out naturally on the day that the Italian government is confronted with the problem of convoking the Constituent Assembly.

2 Action Party Resolution

A resolution voted by the Action Party at the end of its first congress of sections of the Party in the province of Florence, which was held in Florence on April 6th, expressed the firm intention of those present to:

a) support, with all the means at their disposal, the war of liberation.

b) develop more effectively than in the past the syndical activities of the Party,

c) intensify party propaganda among the population as a whole and especially among industrial workers and peasants,

d) bring about closer collaboration between the central office of the Party and the provincial sections and sub-sections,

e) continue to collaborate [illegible]

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d) bring about closer collaboration between the central office of the Party and the provincial sections and sub-sections,

e) continue to collaborate closely with all parties which in concert with the Action Party were willing to bring into being a democratic and republican society in the country.

3. The Work of the Provincial Delegation for Epuration

The Delegate for Epuration in the Province of Florence, Signor Giorgio Ugolini, told a press representative recently that the legal measures regarding epuration which were being applied in territory directly under Italian jurisdiction were also valid for territory under A M G. administration.

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Outlining the work of the delegation, Ugolini said that its first step had been to set up committees of investigation in all large administrations for collecting information on persons whom it was proposed to subject to epuration proceedings. Many of these committees had now finished their tasks and their findings would be passed on to the competent authorities - the so-called judgment committees (commissioni giudicatrici)- for decision. The dossiers of the "epurandi" in the FF.SS., the Istituto Previdenza Sociale, the Istituto Nazionale Assicurazione Infortuni Lavoro, and the Telefonica Tirrena were among those ready to be examined. Incidentally, when evidence emerged during investigations whereby a person could be indicted under ordinary criminal law precedure, the Public Prosecutor was duly informed.

Speaking of his efforts to obtain a local solution of the problem of epuration, Ugolini stated that so far he had been successful in having judgment committees sit in Florence for examining cases in the postal organization, the State Railways, the telephone company, elementary and intermediary schools, and the Credito Agrario per la Toscana (Land Credit Institut for Tuscany). A committee has also been set up to deal with local government administration.

Epuration of the professions begins with notifications by the respective associations to the Delegation. The delegation then investigates and passes on its findings to the Committee charged with the revision of professional rolls. The Delegation, it may be added en passant, has just denounced 86 lawyers to this committee and in respect of 44 has asked that they be struck off the rolls and that the remainder be barred from practising for varying periods.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

4. Comment on the Aimone di Savoia Case.

Most of the persons approached for an opinion on this affair were in agreement in deploring the behaviour of the Duca D'Aosta and did not omit to seize the opportunity to attack the Monarchy. A few, however, obviously approved the Duca's sentiments, while lacking the courage to say so openly. They argued that the Roatta proceedings were characterized by a particularly Fascist brand of illegality i.e. political vendetta under the cloak of justice. The case for the prosecution fell through, according to them, because the accused were merely carrying out orders issued by a government which whatever its merits ore demerits was then the constitutional one.

All the persons interviewed, however, were unanimous in their condemnation of the part Mrs. Sprigg played in the matter. She had, it was thought, been guilty of a breach of professional etiquette and of the laws of hospitality, and in any case had no right to interfere in what was purely an Italian concern.

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GENERAL

5. Subscription to the New Bond Issue.

The five year (1950) Treasury Bond Issue has been a success in Florence City, but the response from the province has been poor, so poor in fact, that it has been decided to send out on 16th April two vans staffed by Bank of Italy personnel on a propaganda tour. In Florence the lists were opened on the 8th April and by the 9th nearly 500,000,000 lire had been subscribed through the following channels:

Banca d'Italia	6,485,000	lire
Banco di Napoli	23,175,500	"
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	8,649,500	"
Monte dei Paschi di Siena	2,713,500	"
Banca Commerciale Italiana	70,000,000	"
Credito Italiano	117,345,000	"
Banca di Roma	70,000,000	"
Banca d' America e d'Italia	17,437,500	"
Banca Toscana	40,029,000	"
La Fondiaria - Firenze	1,000,000	"
Istituto Centrale Banche e Banchi	8,951,000	"
Istituto Centrale Banche Popolari	670,500	"
Co. Finanziaria Agenti di Cambio	2,275,000	"
Casse di Risparmio	67,570,000	"
R. Azienda Prestiti	5,224,000	"
Casse di Risparmio e Prestiti	11,810,000	"
Total.	483,335,500	lire

This figure constitutes an all-time record for Florence and is all the more remarkable as there has been no previous propaganda. It is thought that another 200,000,000 lire will be collected before the lists close on the 19th May.

The chief subscribers seem to be the industrialists and the nouveaux-riches to whom the bonds appeal because of the high degree of liquidity they possess.

6. Cloth at Political Prices.

Of certain stocks of textiles which were deblocked some time ago, it was decided to earmark 20% for sale to actual workers in the Province of Florence at prices well below those prevailing in the shops. A committee composed of representatives

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6. Cloth at Political Prices.

Of certain stocks of textiles which were deblocked some time ago, it was decided to earmark 20% for sale to actual workers in the Province of Florence at prices well below those prevailing in the shops. A committee composed of representatives of the C.T.L.N., the Prefecture, the C.C.L., industrialists and tradesmen was set up to study the machinery of distribution and the following plan was agreed upon. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the scheme must make application to the secretary of the shop committee of their place of employment or to the secretary of their trade union. The secretary approves the purchase - one only of each article in stock for each member of the worker's family - and makes out a purchase order. The goods which may be purchased by a worker may not exceed in value 1500 lire for himself and 500 lire for each dependent member of his family. 70% of this purchasing power

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is to be used in acquiring material and ready-made garments; 20% for hosiery and shirting and the remainder for sundry cotton articles. The benefit of the scheme is extended to evacuees, unemployed and pensioners. The actual distribution is being made from a single point and the sales are for cash. It is calculated that stocks are sufficient to supply the immediate needs of about 12,000 families or a total of 50-60,000 workers. Prices will be within the range even of the worst-paid worker: e.g. 279 to 390 lire a metre for material for men's suits and 88 to 390 lire a metre for material for women's dresses.

7. Wages on Sliding Scale Urged by C.C.L.

The C.C.L. of Florence recently adopted a resolution urging the taking of appropriate measures to meet the rising cost of living. The following suggestions were put forward:-

1) Adoption of a sliding scale of wages, whereby wages would be adjusted monthly on the basis of an official cost-of-living index.

2) Severe control of prices and pool deliveries. To this end joint committees of employers and employees would be set up in all Communes of the province to examine the causes tending to inflate prices. The committees would have disciplinary powers for dealing with profiteers responsible for the Black Market, turning their businesses, in extreme cases, into co-operatives run by the respective personnel.

3) Development of the consumers' co-operative movement with elimination of middlemen.

4) Energetic action in the matter of transport and electric power with a view to promoting production in all sections of the economy.

8. How the Richard-Ginori Factory was Saved.

It would indeed have been remarkable if the Richard-Ginori factory at Sesto Fiorentino, one of the largest and oldest pottery factories in Italy, had not been marked down for destruction by the retreating German forces. Such in fact, was the case, and the factory was well mined in preparation for the withdrawal. But only a few of the mines went off as the fuses of the remainder were cut in time by the personnel. No less than 422 kg. of unexploded dynamite was collected when the factory was subsequently

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plans the Nazi-Fascist authorities never had the slightest suspicion of what was going on.

The damage to the plant has been repaired to a large extent. Thirteen furnaces are now in operation again and something like 600 quintals of pottery, china and majolica ware per month is actually being produced.

9. Tuscan Tile Factory reactivated

A tile factory capable of producing 1,500,000 tiles a year has been reactivated at Saline di Volterra in Pisa province by VIth Army A.M.G. Electric power has been allotted to the plant for three hours a day and enough coal is on hand to keep the kiln going. Already 40 persons are employed and output is expected to begin within a couple of months at the rate of 3,000 tiles a day made from locally procured material.

10. Garbage Removal

Acting on the advice of A.M.G., the Commune of Florence has taken over the service of garbage removal which had hitherto been contracted out. The step does not entail a real municipalisation of the service which will instead be run with a certain measure of independence of the Commune on a basis taking into account the public interest on the one hand and commercial and industrial criteria on the other. The general management of the service has been entrusted to a committee presided over by the competent "assessor" and composed of three citizens nominated by the Giunta and of technical and administrative officers of the Commune; while from a point of view of hygiene the communal health officer will be the responsible authority. An interesting feature is introduced in connection with remuneration of the personnel who will receive periodical bonuses the size of which will depend on the volume of cash receipts and the cost of operating the service.

This quasi-participation in profits coupled with the inclusion of private citizens on the committee of management are indications of a praiseworthy attempt on the part of the communal authorities of Florence to put democratic principles into practice.

11. Collection on Behalf of Devastated Parts of Florence

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11. Collection on Behalf of Devastated Regions Yields Good Results.

Highly satisfactory results have been yielded by the house-to-house drive conducted recently in Florence on behalf of the devastated regions. It has now been announced that up to date (8th April) lire 6,500,000 has been collected in cash and more than 35,000 articles of clothing, including about 2000 blankets, in kind. The results of a lottery and picture exhibition in aid of the fund have yet to be added. A collection from which 2892 is expected, is also being made in the town of Prato.

Meanwhile the clothing and blankets are being classified

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and disinfected prior to distribution according to a plan to be made known later.

12. Allied Police Round up Florence Shoe-Blacks.

On April 9th members of the Allied Police, assisted by the Florentine civic police (vigili urbani) invaded the main squares of the town where swarms of "Shoe-shine" boys were plying their [illegible] and rounded them up, taking away their utensils.

Protest had been made for months past respecting these boys, who were making big money, and in some cases, carrying on other illicit activities as touts and black marketeers. Allergic to honest work (a boy of 13 jeered at the idea of a job of office window-cleaning declaring that he made an easy 1000 lire a day on the streets), these urchins were being morally wrecked, preparing for a future as idlers and westrels, if not worse. It is hoped that this round-up will not prove a momentary and isolated public measure, but that the lads will be placed under proper discipline in schools and workshops, habituated to steady work and taught honest trades.

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APPENDIX

THE FLORENTINE ARTIGIANATO.

The term "artigianato" originally had a rather restricted meaning and referred to occupations in which the production of objets d'art or articles reflecting the folklore of a district was the main activity. In its modern or at least Italian connotation the word embraces a wide range of callings, the common feature of which, broadly speaking, is that the entrepreneur is at the same time the producer and that labour enters into costs as the largest item. In deciding whether a firm was to be classed as artisan the Fascists used as the main criterion the number of persons employed, and this resulted in the inclusion of a large number of trades and occupations than might ordinarily be regarded as followed by master craftsmen.

Hereunder Avv. Luigi Boniforti, president of the Florentine Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia, sets forth his views on some problems affecting the local artisan class.

" Florentine artisans are well known for their artistic handiwork, in particular the goldsmiths, silversmiths, copper-workers, wrought-iron workers, potters, leather workers, hand-weavers, art restorers, etc.

" In this field the artisans represent the main economic force of the province and in them are centered the hopes for a resumption of work, particularly for the export trade, and in connection with the plan for making Florence a centre for the arts and a mecca for tourists

" Besides the typically Florentine artisans there are others of a more general character comprising wood workers, wrought iron and other metal workers, decorators and painters, plant installers, clothiers, leather and shoe manufacturers, textile workers, stenographers, makers of musical instruments etc

" The Fascist Federazione degli Artigiani classified more than 300 trades as belonging to the artigianato. Nearly 23,000 firms, employing about 80,000 people were members of this Federation and they were divided by trade as follows:-

Wool 174 firms

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Wood	174	firms
Iron and Metal	1552	"
Decorators and Painters	611	"
Plant installers	104	"
Clothiers	348	"
Leather and Shoemakers	2987	"
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	521	"
Pottery and Glass	[illegible]	"
Textiles and Embroidery	1527	"
Printers	210	"
Musical Instruments	30	"
Photographers	17	"
Marble and Stone	329	"
Sanitary Accessories	230	"

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House and Garden Furniture	342 firms
Food Processing (mills)	419 "
Restorers (art)	126 "
Hairdressers	1479 "
Rural Artisans [illegible]	554 "
Head Workmen for Armed Forces	19 "
Maritime Artisans (boat- and ferrymen)	5 "
Sundry Trades	269 "
Transport	2285 "
Total :	22835 firms.

The distribution of these firms on a geographical basis was as follows:-

	without employees	up to 2 employees	over 2 employees
Provincial Capitals	9392	1345	507
Communes with less than 50,000 inhabitants	1928	175	27
Other Communes	8253	502	706
Totals:	19573	2022	1240

" After the Fascist Federation was dissolved the artisans of Florence formed a provincial association with an executive committee of five members nominated by the C.T.L.N. This committee is at present busy organizing the artisans and is preparing a comprehensive plan to deal with artisan problems in general.

" The artisans who have joined the new organization to date. number more than 8000. Membership is increasing daily, although transport difficulties have so far militated against the enrolment of artisnas from outlying communes.

"The new association has from the first studied the possibility of artisan products for export and has formed a group of "export artisans". It is planned to send a technical commission abroad to study foreign markets which Fascism, by its methods, had lost long before the outbreak of the present war. The setting up of a permanent artisan exhibition [illegible]

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" At present the artisan trades are suffering from a lack of raw materials, particularly iron, leather and skins, thread, wool, coal and coke, lignite, textiles, varnishes and glues, chemical products, petrol, lubricating oil etc.

" Another serious problem is that of electric power, the small allocation of which is hampering efforts to set the local artigianato on its feet once more.

" Employees of artisan firms are organized in the Camera Confederale del Lavoro according to the trade they follow."

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

TO	INIT.	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
EXEC. OFFICER		
POLICY		
LIC. & REG.		
PERSONS		
ACTIVITIES		
SPECIAL		
CHIEF		

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 5 April 1945.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
No. 62.

PART I - SUMMARY

1. The Italian Cabinet met last week and approved a legislative decree instituting the National Consultative Assembly. The functions of the Assembly were outlined in a communiqué published after the Cabinet meeting. The Assembly, it is explained, will give its opinion on general problems and on the legislative provisions which may be submitted to it by the government. The Assembly will be consulted as to the budget, taxes and electoral laws. The government may consult the Assembly in a plenary session or consult with one or another of the commissions which make up the Consulta.

There will be ten commissions:

1) Foreign Affairs
2) Political and Administrative Affairs
3) Justice
4) Education and Fine Arts
5) National Defense
6) Finance and Treasury
7) Agriculture and Food
8) Industry and Commerce
9) Labour and Social Insurance
10) Reconstruction, Public Works and Communications

The National Consulta will, in its first plenary assembly, nominate its President, two Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. Each Commission will elect for itself a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary. The meetings of the plenary assembly will be public but not those of the Commissions. Members of the government may assist at the meetings and participate in the discussions of the plenary assemblies and of the commissions. The members of the commissions will be chosen in the first place as nominees of the principal parties and, in the second place, from anti-fascist ex-deputies and, in the third place, from those belonging to the Trade Unions or to cultural or ex-service men's organisations. The Cabinet entrusted the President of the Council and Togliatti, De Gasperi, Ruini and Ambrosio with the task of studying the suggestions already put forward by the different sides and then to outline definitely the concrete proposals for the application of the principles and the

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2. Public opinion continues to be absorbed by the rapid advances of the Allied armies in Germany. The prospect of an early end of the war in Europe has raised the spirits of many Italians. The Press, for the most part, assumes that the war will be over in a few weeks. Pleasure is felt at the prospect that with the end of the war all Italy will be once more freed and united.

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3. Disappointment continues to be expressed among Italians at the fact that Italy has not been invited to the San Francisco conference. There have been demonstrations in Naples and Rome stressing the Italian character of Trieste. Although these demonstrations are no doubt organised by nationalist circles they express to a certain

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(Passages marked at the side are for information only)

extent a widespread preoccupation in Italy as to the future of Trieste. There is also a certain measure of preoccupation among Italians on account of the report put out by Reuter that French troops had crossed the Franco-Italian frontier south of Switzerland.

4. On 24 March the anniversary of the Fosse Ardeatine Executions was commemorated by a mass held in the Church of S.Maria degli Angeli in Rome. Many relatives of the victims were present. Before the ceremony started a woman claiming to be the widow of one victim, arrived to find no place for her. After much protestation she was eventually allotted a seat but as soon as the Crown Prince entered the church she stood up and shouted: "Via, via, non lo vogliamo. Hanno massacrato mio marito". She was calmed and led from the church. After this minor disturbance the ceremony proceeded peacefully. In the afternoon of 24 March a pilgrimage was made to the Fosse Ardeatine by the Roman populace. Some 50,000 people assembled outside the Colosseum and walked slowly to the caves, where they listened to a restrained speech by Velio Spano, the Communist Editor of UNITA, who said, among other things, that liberty was the greatest gift of God to mankind. This ceremony proceeded without interruptions and order was kept by the Partisans.

5. During the week the Regional Commissioner for the Southern Region announced that the Allied officers were being withdrawn from the different provinces and that there would only remain a few Allied liaison officers who would be there in the capacity of observers, and certain technical officers who had been requested by the Italian Government. In view of its importance as a port to the Allied armies Naples for the moment would remain under AMG.

6) The controversy between the Liberals and Christian Democrats on the one hand and the Communists on the other continues in their respective party organs both in Rome and the Provinces. The Liberals maintain that there are approximately 10,000 armed persons in Calabria who represent a danger to public order and they think that the Government should intervene and put an end to this unsatisfactory state of affairs. On Saturday, 31 March, the POPOLO published an account of the meeting of the Directorate of the Christian Democrat party in which the events of Caulonia and Roccaforte were examined. The party had sent Avv. Gava to Calabria to accompany the Communist delegate Molinelli to examine the position and he reported on what he had seen. From this report, it is clear that bands of pseudo-partisans had been organised around a small nucleus of real partisans. These pseudo-partisans behaved more or less like brigands and seriously threaten public order. These pseudo-partisans, according to Gava, were responsible for the events of Caulonia as they had been guided and encouraged to a large extent by the Communists. In his report the Prefect of Reggio is criticized for not taking action and

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The affairs in Calabria and other similar ones in Apulia have alarmed many Italians who see in them a return to the methods of fascism and 1919. Many who had hitherto tolerated Communism have become much more suspicious. Other Italians express the feeling that it may be difficult to avoid violence in the forthcoming elections as they feel that if the Communists find that they are not leading in local elections they may try to prevent people from voting freely.

7. There was considerable political activity in the Provinces during the week. Mario Ferrara addressed a Liberal Party meeting in Naples and stressed that epuration must be carried out gradually so as not to disturb the efficiency of the bureaucratic machine. It is reported that his audience interrupted him at this moment and demanded a more expeditious and effective epuration.

Arangio Ruiz, the Minister of Education, visited Bari and addressed a meeting of Liberals in which he made a spirited defense of democracy. He pointed out how the Liberals did not feel far from the Labour Democrats and the Christian Democrats and Action Party. He also implied that it would also be possible for them to co-operate with the Socialists. He made it clear however that it would be difficult for the Liberals to work harmoniously with the Communists who believe in a dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the provincial congress of the Christian Democrats in the province of Benevento, Avv. Scelba, the Vice-Secretary of the party, in a speech said that the party's policy toward the monarchy would be decided when the National Congress of the party meets after the whole of Italy has been liberated. He made it clear that the party had not in any way made up its mind as to its policy toward the monarchy and he also pointed out that the monarchy in the past had never favoured Catholicism particularly. At the congress the dominating influence of the Liberal Democrats in Benevento was also criticised.

6. The CGIL have demanded the suppression of the large estates and the nationalization of private monopolies, key industries and public utility services.

9. During the week, a controversy broke out between Corrado Alvaro, the principal editor of the news bulletin of Radio Rome, and Paolo Treves, one of the editors. Alvaro handed in his resignation, protesting that he believed the radio should be run freely and should not be a government institution. He added that he thought the news for radio programmes should be taken from any reliable source and without government interference. Treves in his reply maintained that in wartime a radio must adopt an official line and the sources of news must be carefully checked. The controversy and the resignation seem to have arisen more out of personal antipathy than out of any

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10. During the week Ignazio Silone, the well-known novelist, gave a lecture in Rome on "Socialism's Inheritance from Christianity". He stressed the fact that Socialism must be Christian and above all he emphasized that Socialism must be democratic and preserve political liberty.

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No. 62

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 5 April 1945

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Explanation of reliability rating:

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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CONFIDENTIAL No. 62.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 5 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 62

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PART II - ANNEXES

A. - CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to the Allied Offensive in the West

All the Rome newspapers are full of headings, editorials and articles on the progress of the Anglo-American and Soviet drive towards the heart of Germany, and the progressive dissolution of the German troops, who are without any hope of victory now and only resisting from a sense of discipline towards the Nazi leaders. Nearly all the papers label further resistance on the part of Germany, which will result in the destruction of the whole country as "madness". The INDIPENDENTE (official government paper) asks how is it that the German generals do not understand that it would be better to surrender unconditionally. The newspaper believes that the German people and army are carrying on because the band of Nazi criminals who hold power insist on it. They wish to show the German people that the defeat and destruction will really be as frightful as their propaganda has said.

Whatever the decisions of the Nazi leaders and the army may be, the victory of the Allies is only a question of time. The RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE writes, "It is impossible to see where the Germans can build up a new line of defense. Perhaps the rearguard fights that are going on have the aim of making easier the movements of the chosen S.S. troops towards the mountain fortress where Hitler will have prepared his last stand." This will not however, according to the paper, obstruct the two Allied armies from joining forces and ending the major operations.

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"Kaput!" the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO writes on 31 March, underlining the fact that at the beginning of the big Allied offensive, Germany could only count on half a million men. Now, concludes this independent paper, an immense river of men and arms flows over the undefended plain of Germany towards Berlin. Surrender is the order of the day. This is the epilogue to the craziest strategy that has ever been used in the world. L'ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) sees in the disrupting march of the Allies toward Berlin a significant fact. The Germans at the end of the last war maintained that they had lost because they were betrayed by internal enemies. This time the Germans have had a military defeat on the battlefield. This military defeat, says the paper, will prevent every future veiled attempt of the Germans to rise again. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) believes that the war has reached its end at last. "Kesselring, the hard Bavarian,"

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writes the paper,"must defend the Reich with a broken shield and a shattered sword. Even if he wanted he can no longer form a defensive line..." The paper goes on to say that the surrender, which will not be negotiated, but imposed by the Allies, who are breaking in from every side, will come very soon.

LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (Right Wing) is also of the opinion that the war which for six years has convulsed Europe, has reached its end. The paper says that the Germans up to the last have tried to divide the Anglo-Americans from the Russians in order to obtain a compromise peace and now prefer to open the doors of Germany to the Anglo-Americans as the lesser evil. IL MOMENTO (Liberal right wing) in an editorial entitled "The Bourgeoisie Have Won", praises the fighting methods of the Anglo-Americans, who despite all, under their uniforms are peaceful bourgeoisie. The paper makes a parallel between the German Army and the Fascist Army,and those of the Allies to demonstrate that the first is based upon militarism and an old-fashioned conception of war in which the sacrifice of the soldier counts for nothing while the battaiare based on individualism. "The Allied soldiers, despite everything, have remained bourgeoisie and because of this have won the greatest of all wars."

CURRENT EVENTS

2. Anniversary of the Fosse Ardeatine Mass Executions

Many commemorative services and demonstrations were organized in Rome on March 24, first anniversary of the above act of Nazi terrorism, as tokens of respect for the victims and of sympathy for their families. The Camera del Lavoro decreed 5 minutes of silent interruption of work for all workers in civilian occupations, and 1 minute for all employed in public utilities.

A PWB officer reported as follows on the mass held at the Church of S. Maria degli Angeli: The Church was filled with people of all classes, and many mothers, widows and families of the 320 victims of the massacre were present. Just before the mass started, the Luogotenente and his aides entered from the Sacristy to take seats on a

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Low Mass was quickly said, and followed by the blessing and absolution of the Catafalque. The clergy, followed by the Luogotenente and his aides then filed into the Sacristy, while the government officials remained conversing and only gradually left through a side door.

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Outside the Church, inside an area marked off by a cordon of soldiers, several groups of people, mostly women, engaged in violent discussion and protest against the Luogotenente and the authorities in General. They seemed awaiting an opportunity to duplicate the demonstration of the woman in the church and disappointed when the Prince did not appear. In contrast, a group of women gathered about the banner of the Association of the Widows and Mothers of Victims of the Fosse Ardeatine. Two of the " mourners", a mother and son, both apparently 'plants' and in a state of over-acted excitement, were hurling epithets at the crowd in general, until at last the mother concentrated her "fury" on the cordon of police whom she qualified as "Venduti" (sold). However the potential demonstrators were not numerous and gradually disintegrated among the congregation as the latter left the piazza.

When the delegation from the Partisans' "Garibaldi Division", who had formed part of the Guard of Honor around the Catafalque, left the Church they were surrounded and accompanied to the far side of the Piazza by members of the crowd from the church and its approaches.

(It is to be noted that the ITALIA LIBERA (organ of the Action Party) devoted an editorial to the "incident" which took place in the church. Whereas there was in fact only one manifestant, a "mother" or "widow" of doubtful authenticity, the author of the editorial does not hesitate to make political capital based on misrepresentations and writes that the spontaneous and indignant protestation of the mothers and widows (both in the plural) on this occasion and at this place has a significance, from certain aspects greater than that of the recent demonstrations at the Quirinal and the Viminal.)

The pilgrimage to the Fosse Ardeatine took place in the afternoon. The point of assembly was the Colosseum where some 50,000 people gathered. From there they proceeded to the Fosse some three miles beyond, the majority walking, though some were provided with trucks, horse-drawn vehicles or bicycles. A fifty-piece band led the straggling procession, playing the Garibaldi, the Mameli and the Lavoratori "hymns" (inni). Innumerable wreaths were carried, as well

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At the entrance to the Ardeatine Caves, the Communist editor-in-chief of AVANTI, Velio Spano, made a very brief speech, in the course of which he said that liberty was the greatest gift of God to mankind, and that the crime committed a year ago was one against all Italy. He urged the people to take the pledge that nothing would stop them in their social progress.

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The emotion of the crowd at the Caves was intense, and there were isolated outbreaks of hysteria. But there were no disorders and

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beyond Spano's restrained address, no attempt was made to interject politics in the demonstration of respect for the victims of the massacre.

There were many touching scenes on the way and at the caves. Groups of women were singing the Rosary as they marched in the dust and many people of the humblest classes were carrying expensive wreaths, or bunches of flowers which seemed far beyond their means.

There was lack of organization at the Caves, where order was maintained by a group of Partisans who were unfamiliar with their duties. Only the relatives of the victims were allowed admittance, and they were required to show identification disos. The bulk of the crowd were disappointed at their exclusion and rumors were in circulation that the Carabinieri were to have sent a detachment but had failed to appear in the hope that confusion would result from their absence.

On Sunday morning, 25 March, a meeting in commemoration of the victims was held in Teatro Adriano. In addition to members of the families of the victims, the Prime Minister and members of the Government and Italian and Allied Authorities, including the American Ambassador, were present.

After an introduction by Costantino Prezioni of the Committee of National Liberation, the Mayor of Rome, Prince Doria, made an address. He pointed out the significance of the occasion, and told of the resistance of the Roman population under Nazi oppression and of the tragic massacre of the Fosse Ardeatine. He spoke of all the fallen heroes who were animated by the same ideals which eventually will lead to the complete liberation of Italy from fascism and from the Nazis. Although lacking in dramatic qualities, Prince Doria's address was warmly applauded.

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

3. Brigadier Dunlop's Farewell Press Conference, Naples

The following is a resumé of the farewell press conference which Brigadier Dunlop held at the Provincia Building on 28 March 1945.

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In referring to the announcement made on 24 February by Mr. Harold MacMillan to Signor Bonomi, Brigadier Dunlop confirmed that Allied Officers would be withdrawn from Italian Government territory, and that after 31 March there would therefore no longer be any Regional Commissioner, Southern Region, or any Regional Officer. He then spoke of the smooth way in which arrangements at Naples had worked as a result of the excellent understanding and cooperation between Lt.Col.Simson and the Italian authorities, and felt sure that all would continue smoothly in the future.

He paid a tribute to the excellent work done by Lt.Col.Simson and after sympathizing with, and sharing the general regret for the

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departure of this officer, he announced that the new Commissioner will be Col. Pennycuick, a gallant officer who has held for many months the post of Regional Commissioner in Sardinia.

The continuance in office of an Allied officer in the case of the Commune of Naples was, he said, an exception, due to the great importance of the Port of Naples to the Allied cause. Apart from that and a few other minor exceptions, such as the employment of Allied liaison officers to facilitate relations between the Allied military and Italian civil authorities at the port of Bari, other Allied technical officers for services in connection with the Allied Armies, and those officers who, for a limited period will continue, at the Italian Government's request, to assist in the olive oil campaign, the important fact would remain that full administrative authority would be restored to the Italian Government by the end of March.

Brigadier Dunlop went on to stress the point that any Allied liaison officer in Italian sovereign territory would be there chiefly as an observer, and further stressed the point by saying that they would not -- not, he repeated -- offer even advice to the Italian authorities, and that if the latter asked for it, they would be referred to their Rome ministries.

He then referred to the hard work with which the Allied officers, who were now leaving, would be faced in the North as the result of the destruction, dislocation and shortage of food in occupied Italy. After considering that the experience gained in the South would serve officers well in the North, he compared the picture which Naples presents now to that of 1943. He did not, however, claim any credit for the great improvement, but considered it rather his duty to pay tribute for it, on the part of the citizens of Naples, to his predecessors General Hume, Colonel Kraege, Colonel Poletti, Colonel Chapman and Colonel Temperley who indefatigably worked for the good of Naples. He said that there was, of course, much that still remained unaccomplished, but was confident that the Italian people and the Italian authorities would carry on the work started by the Allies.

In conclusion, he regretted leaving Southern Italy after the happy months he had spent there, but on the other hand, he was satisfied to do so since his departure implied confidence in the Italian people and in ultimate victory. Brigadier Dunlop finally thanked

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In conclusion, he regretted leaving Southern Italy after the happy months he had spent there, but on the other hand, he was satisfied to do so since his departure implied confidence in the Italian people and in ultimate victory. Brigadier Dunlop finally thanked all civilians, officials and organizations for their valuable cooperation.

After the speech, the chief editors of IL GIORNALE, Vorluni, and of IL DOMANI D'ITALIA, Franciosi, who were the most important among the journalists in attendance, expressed their appreciation of Brigadier Dunlop's remarks, their gratitude for his valuable contribution to the welfare of Southern Italy, and with their regfets at his and Lt.Col. Simson's departure, they expressed their best wishes for the future of the two officers.

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There was a pleasant atmosphere of simplicity and cordiality in the proceedings and several of the journalists stated that they were voicing the opinion of the majority of Neapolitans when they said that Brigadier Dunlop's cordial and easy manner, and his evident interest in all local problems, had won him the general sympathies of all officials and people with whom he had come in contact. (A-2)

4. Arangio Ruiz, Minister of Public Instruction, in Bari

At 17:30 on the afternoon of 23 March, the Minister of Public Instruction, Arangio Ruiz, visited the headquarters of the local Liberal Party where he gave a talk. The room was about 20' x 50', and the greater part of the audience of 200, mostly members of the Liberal Party, had to stand. There were some members of other parties and the PWB officer, probably the only non-Italian. There were also a few women.

Although the talk of the Minister had been announced for 17:30, Sig. Ruiz arrived half an hour late. The audience waited goodhumoredly and welcomed him enthusiastically. The Secretary of the Liberal Party of Bary, the Lawyer Raffaele La Volpe, opened the meeting by warmly thanking the Minister for his visit to Bari and introduced him to the Audience.

Ruiz said that he was very happy to be in Bari, which today has a history, especially after the 8 September 1943. The publishing house of Laterza (located at Bari) has contributed a great deal by printing for wide dissemination the works of the great philosopher, Benedetto Croce, the soul of the Liberal Party. Bari has given much and will continue to give much to Italy. Her new history begins with the date of the Armistice. An historic event of world importance was the famous Congress of all the anti-fascist parties in January, 1944.

The Minister then spoke of the theoretical differences which exist between the Liberal Party and the other parties included in the National Committee of Liberation. The difference between the Socialist Party and the Liberal Party is that the Socialist creates class distinctions while the Liberals consider that all people belong to the same social class. Between the Action Party and the Liberal Party there is a difference so small that with a little

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The Liberal Party believes that every problem which needs reform should be studied at the proper time and place, calmly and with due thought. Next, the difference between the Communist Party and the Liberal Party was discussed. The Communists today speak of a proletariat dictatorship. "After an experience of over 20 years of dictatorship it would be just as well if such words", said the Minister, "were to completely disappear from our governmental reform programme". This is the greatest difference which exists. He also mentioned that there is no such thing as a dictatorship of the masses but only a dictatorship of the few and that a dictatorship of the proletariat in Italy would mean the dictatorship of Togliatti. Finally he mentioned briefly the Demo-Christian Party maintaining that although the designation "Christian" suggested a certain superior qualification of this party that the connotations invoked by the disgnation, "Christian", were common to all parties.

"At present one hears of political unrest among the parties. But in truth", said the Minister, "one should speak of personal egoism more than of political unrest. Among all the maladies from which Italy suffers such as war destruction, lack of transport etc., the greatest is egoism".(hearty applause). "One should speak rather of a lack of civic conscience. It is this lack of civic conscience that is evident in those Fascists who still will not admit the defeat of their Party. It is a lack of civic conscience which is evident in those Fascists who take to fleeing from justice and stir up trouble and revolutions. For example: General Roatta. It is lack of civic conscience which is in evidence in those people who buy merchandise at its weight in silver and resell it at its weight in gold. Finally there is a lack of civic conscience also in those persons who hoard material for their own good, disregarding the misery of the greater part of the people. In fact, almost every ody displays a lack of civic conscience in one way or another.

Minister Ruiz concluded his brief address by saying that today all the anti-Fascist Parties must have a single aim, the full establishment of democracy for the present and future well-being of the country. Everybody must concur in this well-being whatever his individual political beliefs may be. All the Italian strength and all the anti-Fascist beliefs must tend toward the work of reconstruction of the country. The difficult problems which are before us can only be solved if each one of us feels with a true sense of civic conscience, the times through which he is passing.

The talk of Minister Ruiz was enthusiastically applauded. During the course of his talk he was interrupted several times by lively applause. The Lawyer, Lattanzio, President of the Professional Deputation, thanked the Minister in the name of the University students of Bari for the provisions made for the University. Sig. Ruiz answered that his greatest wish was that Bari should have a complete University such as would be appropriate to her geographical and historical position in Italy. Someone asked about epuration in the schools. The Minister replied very clearly saying that this epuration would take place at an opportune time. After this the meeting ended. Among those present and seated at the speaker's table were: Prof. Tommaso Fiore, the Provveditore for Studies, Dr. Natale Loiaconi, Mayor of Bari and Sig. Lattanzio, the President of the Deputation.

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tatorship of the proletariat in Italy would mean the dictatorship of Togliatti. Finally he mentioned briefly the Demo-Christian Party maintaining that although the designation "Christian" suggested a certain superior qualification of this party that the connotations invoked by the designation, "Christian", were common to all parties.

"At present one hears of political unrest among the parties. But in truth", said the Minister, "one should speak of personal egoism more than of political unrest. Among all the maladies from which Italy suffers such as war destruction, lack of transport etc., the greatest is egoism".(hearty applause). "One should speak rather of a lack of civic conscience. It is this lack of civic conscience that is evident in those Fascists who still will not admit the defeat of their Party. It is a lack of civic conscience which is evident in those Fascists who take to fleeing from justice and stir up trouble and revolutions. For example: General Roatta. It is lack of civic conscience which is in evidence in those people who buy merchandise at its weight in silver and resell it at its weight in gold. Finally there is a lack of civic conscience also in those persons who hoard material for their own good, disregarding the misery of the greater part of the people. In fact, almost every ody displays a lack of civic conscience in one way or another.

Minister Ruiz concluded his brief address by saying that today all the anti-Fascist Parties must have a single aim, the full establishment of democracy for the present and future well-being of the country. Everybody must concur in this well-being whatever his individual political beliefs may be. All the Italian strength and all the anti-Fascist beliefs must tend toward the work of reconstruction of the country. The difficult problems which are before us can only be solved if each one of us feels with a true sense of civic conscience, the times through which he is passing.

The talk of Minister Ruiz was enthusiastically applauded. During the course of his talk he was interrupted several times by lively applause. The Lawyer, Lattanzio, President of the Professional Deputation, thanked the Minister in the name of the University students of Bari for the provisions made for the University. Sig. Ruiz answered that his greatest wish was that Bari should have a complete University such as would be appropriate to her geographical and historical position in Italy. Someone asked about epuration in the schools. The Minister replied very clearly saying that this epuration would take place at an opportune time. After this the meeting ended. Among those present and seated at the speaker's table were: Prof. Tommaso Fiore, the Provveditore for Studies, Dr. Natale Loiaconi, Mayor of Bari and Sig. Lattanzio, the President of the Deputation.

The Minister spoke in a rather husky voice and somewhat in dialect. He is a rather small man. His gray hair was brushed straight back from his forehead; he has a very prominent arched nose; his gray suit and his shirt appeared mussed, probably from travelling. While speaking, he gesticulated almost constantly.

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5. Elections in Italy

(a) Some Opinions. The subject of the forthcoming administrative elections was recently discussed by a PWB officer with three Italians - a magistrate, a business man, and a musician. They were all Romans and all were of "center" political tendencies.

They all admitted that they were not in the habit of voting, and that they would be afraid to go to the polls, fearing violence and disorder. According to them, elections in Italy have in the past always been bitterly contested. Feelings run high and people get over-excited. Certain groups, especially the Communists, resort to threats of violence - which are not always idle - against those whom they suspect of intending to vote against them. In all but the larger cities, every individual is known by sight by virtually all his fellow townsmen who also know his political opinions, so that if a man is seen going to the polls it is pretty well known how he is going to vote. Violence, or at least threats of violence, are sure to be frequent occurrences when the next elections take place.

The three Italians were of the opinion that the Christian Democrats would probably carry the election in most districts, provided they were not deterred from voting by the fear of "incidents".

(b) Voting System. A PWB officer, on March 25th, obtained the following information from an official of the Ministry of the Interior.

The law on administrative elections is in the process of being modified, and to date the text of the new law covering these elections has not been adopted. However, one knows the general lines which will determine how these elections will be held. The Civil Administration branch of the Ministry of the Interior is studying the problem, and it is probable that it will recommend a return to the general lines of the law of 1915 (Communal and Provincial Law, Royal Decree of 4 February 1915, No. 148, amended in 1919), according to which administrative elections take place under the "majority system" (as distinguished from the "system of proportional representation").

Under the "majority system" there are no lists of candidates officially registered by the political parties, which however, campaign for their respective candidates by their press, by posters, circulars etc. and distribute ballot forms. Every voter votes directly for the candidate of his choice. This method theoretically gives greater liberty to the voter as he can vote for any individual regardless of the latter's party.

Every electoral district, has its own poll officials who are appointed by the president of the local court of Appeal and who consist of: A President and Vice-President both of whom must be magistrates, a Secretary and four vote counters.

Administrative elections involve the election of the Communal Councils and of the Provincial Councils. Under the law of 1915, popular representation on the two

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Administrative elections involve the election of the Communal Councils and of the Provincial Councils. Under the law of 1915, popular representation on the two councils is as follows:

COMMUNAL COUNCIL

80	members for communes of	250,000	inhabitants
60	-do-	60,000	"
40	-do-	30,000	"
30	-do-	10,000	"
20	-do-	3,000	"
15	-do-	less than 3,000	"

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PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

60	members for provinces of	600,000	inhabitants
50	-do-	400,000	"
40	-do-	200,000	"
30	-do- less than	200,000	"

Due to the fact that the populations of the large cities (Rome, Naples, Palermo, Milan, Genoa, Turin) have greatly increased during the past 25 years, the limitation of the membership of the Communal Councils to a maximum of 60 is under consideration. These cities all have populations of some half a million or more so that the councils would be so large as to be unwieldy.

The election of the councils which before Fascism were considered "auxillary organs" of the state, will serve to restore considerable autonomy to the provinces and communes. There are however, a number of reasons,- financial and administrative - which will tend to curb regional autonomy. The huge task of reconstruction will have to be financed by the central government and will necessarily require considerable centralized control. The disastrous state of local public finance will also involve constant State intervention.

Under the law of 1915, the Communal Councils elect the mayors and members of the municipal councils while the Provincial Councils elect the president and members of the Provincial Deputation.

Proportional representation is being advocated by the parties with mass followings, but the system has never been in use before in Italy and presents many problems. One of these is the question of public order. The system involves a list of candidates, which in turn means that a whole province will go to the polls on the same day, and disturbances are to be feared as Italians are traditionally excitable on election day. On the other hand, under the majority system, elections can be held piecemeal, making it easier to provide means for maintaining order.

There are two reasons for adjourning the forthcoming administrative elections: All of the communes have not yet prepared their electoral lists, and the new electoral law has not been adopted in its final form by the government.

On 28 September 1944, the Italian government passed a ministerial decree slightly modifying the Royal Decree of 2 September 1919, relative to the formation of the electoral lists in the communes. These modifications cover the granting of votes to women, the disenfranchisement of ex-Fascists where they are subject to art. 8 of the law for Sanctions against Fascism, special provisions to enable refugees absent from their communes to vote etc. Due to the fact that many communes have been completely disorganized by the war, their inhabitants scattered all over Italy, many public buildings and public records destroyed, and that such elections have not been held for over 25 years, the preparation of the electoral lists is a difficult task. However, it is now believed that the lists will be ready by the middle or the end of June.

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6. Crisis in the Liberal Party - Bari

A FBB collaborator has submitted the following report:

"On 24 March a secret meeting of the political direction of the Italian Liberal Party was held in which came to light the split between the two principle trends of thought within the Patty, the Conservative and the Progressive. Lawyer Gioia, the editor of the weekly publication "L'Idea Liberale" at the end of the session declared to some ofhis friends belonging to other political parties, "The worst forces of reaction are in control of the direction of the party. Today we discussed the line of conduct to follow with respect to the incidents which have taken place in various small agricultural centers, against the local headquarters of the Party. I have tried to make it clear why the Communists object to the rehabilitation of Fascist elements among our ranks. Not one of my colleagues shares my views. All of them have cynically defended the infamous names of assassins and terrorists dangerous to the democratic future of Italy. I feel it my duty to resign unless the set-up is changed'".

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A young engineer has the following to say: "People who frequent the Laterza bookshop for reasons of study have reported the uneasiness of the proprietor of the famous publishing house at heading a movement which has completely assumed the characteristics of a refuge for those compromised by the Fascist regime. The proprietor is said to have commented that "Lawyer Perrone-Capano uses his political influence to save his own threatened position. He exploits his friendships and influence in order to increase his own sizeable savings. In rather shady manoeuvres he has a worthy accomplice, Lawyer La Volpe. I feel a moral uneasiness at being known as the head of such a bunch of rascals. But I cannot withdraw because Senator Croce many times has begged me to have faith".

The news of such a controversy has not caused any surprise to the public. For some time the public has been aware of the unhappy combination of honest and dishonest men. The liability of a group of pro-Fascists has discredited the honour of a Party of the Right. From a conversation with a member of the Provisional Deputation, a PWB collaborator reports the following:

During the secret meeting of the Liberal Party which was held at the headquarters of the Party on Saturday 24 March, some of the leading members quarrelled among themselves. Lawyer Perrone Capano and Lawyer Raffaele La Volpe maintain that the Party ought to admit into its ranks all the ex-Fascists who want to join the organisation. At this proposal, Lawyer Gioia, the editor of the Party organ "L'Idea Liberale" expressed himself in opposition, insisting that those attacks and polemics against the Liberal Party which took place after the flight of General Roatta and culminated in the incidents of Andria, Spinazzola, Minervino and in other localities in Puglia, were caused by the fact that the Liberal Party had received among its members, without much regard for the consequences, individuals who were compromised with the Fascist Party. Lawyer Gioia insisted on a revision of the membership of the Party and proposed, if necessary, an epuration. These last words antagonized Lawyer Perrone Capano, already fairly well known everywhere for his outmoded ideas, and as always happens, one word led to another. Lawyer Gioia to put an end to this heated discussion, resigned from the Party and as editor of the newspaper. The editorship of the newspaper was later handed over to Lawyer Perrone Capano.

This split has brought about many rumours among the petty politicians and especially among those who do not approve and are opposed to the programme and directives of the Liberal Party "because they say that, among the Liberals, there are many conservatives and fascists". "One cannot judge a Party by a few of its members". "Every Party has among its members some who are extremely orthodox. Others coming from other Parties accept the new ideas for their own ends or because they have been epurated by the Parties to which they formerly belonged". "These splits are an indication of a lack of unity within the Party and naturally do a good deal of harm to the Liberals who formed the so-called historical "right"".

These and other similar remarks have been heard in the conversation which revealed the facts reported above. In the conversation about ten persons took part, among them two doctors, an engineer, a lawyer and some university students some of whom were members of the Liberal Party.

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7. Minor "Left" Political Parties

The following local "Left" political parties are confusing because of the similarity of their names, They are however, different organizations:

Unitá Proletaria	(Cosenza)	Anarchist
Unione Proletaria	(Rome)	(Salvarezza)
Movimento di Unificazione Proletaria	(Catania)	Anarchist (?)
Movimento di Unitaria Proletaria	(Italy)	Dissident Communist

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8. Trieste

(a) Meeting of Adriatic League - Naples

At a recent special meeting "La Lega degli Adriatici" (The Adriatic League) a political association with Liberal tendencies, passed an order of the day regarding Italy's North Eastern frontiers.

Briefly, this order supports the one passed by the Venezia Giulia National Committee of Liberation, stating that Trieste and Venezia Giulia are Italian, and expresses the hope that the Western Democracies will intervene effectively in the matter. The order of the day of the "Lega degli Adriatici" goes on to stress that Trieste is Italian, and that it is in the political interest of the great Western Democracies themselves to see that Trieste continues to be Italian. The order of the day finally concludes by binding all members of the League itself to an active campaign in favour of an Italian Trieste.

(b) Interview with a Professor, formerly of Trieste

In view of the importance which the Trieste problem has for Italy, and considering that local public opinion has shown great interest in the matter, an interview has been sought with a University Professor of history who has spent many years at Trieste.

The professor has briefly outlined the history of Trieste. Ancient Tergeste was in 129 B.C. conquered by the Romans who turned it into a military colony; it afterwards became part of the 10th Italian region, and finally a self-governing commune. At the time of the Roman Empire it was a very prosperous city, gave Rome many of its illustrious citizens, and its soldiers, generally, fought in the XV Apollinare Legion.

It suffered very considerably during the barbaric invasions. In 848 it was under the temporal power of a Bishop who also bore the title of Count. In 1139 Trieste became an independent commune, and it is then that her trade began to grow: a rivalry, therefore, sprang up with Venice, at that time a most powerful maritime republic, which frequently lead to fratricide wars between the two cities. In 1382 Trieste concluded an agreement with Leopold III by which Trieste, whilst retaining her independence, acknowledged the emperor who, in exchange, promised protection and assistance. As a result, however, of commercial competition, the conflicts between the two sister cities continued. In the meantime, the Empire, while it helped Trieste economically, slowly but surely dominated her politically and administratively. But the soul of the old Italian commune never gave up hope even during her forcible domination by Austria.

While the unification of Italy was being accomplished, the people of Trieste began to take up an ever-increasing tinge of aversion towards Austria: at all public gatherings the people of Trieste acclaimed the free fatherland, Italy. Thus began a period of very active irredentism, and in 1882 Guglielmo Oberdan was con-

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While the unification of Italy was being accomplished, the people of Trieste began to take up an ever-increasing tinge of aversion towards Austria: at all public gatherings the people of Trieste acclaimed the free fatherland, Italy. Thus began a period of very active nationalism, and in 1882 Guglielmo Oberdan was condemned to death by the Austrian Government for working for the return of Trieste to Italy.

On the outbreak of war in 1914, many Trieste men deserted the Austrian ranks in order to fight on the side of Italy, and the Austrian Government in its turn did not send any Trieste units to fight against the Italians, but sent them, instead, to the Russian front. From November 4th 1918, Trieste definitely returned to its original state of Italian territory.

The above brief summary, the professor pointed out, clearly shows that Trieste is Italian: its history, language, traditions, culture, race and the aspirations of the people themselves are all Italian.

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(c) The Communists and Socialists and the Trieste Problem

According to an article which appeared in "Rinascita" (under the editorship of Togliatti) the Communists have changed their attitude of renunciation in connection with the Trieste frontiers and those of Venezia Giulia and reverted to an agnostic attitude as they state now that an agreement must be reached with Yugoslavia at all costs.

The Socialists, on the other hand, in an editorial by Pietro Nenni, maintain that Trieste cannot be saved by more nationalistic discussions or by the demonstrations which were attempted during the past few days by the right-wing parties and reactionaries, but only by fighting both on the military and the home front against hitlerito-Fascism. "We will conserve as much as possible of the 1918 victory," writes Pietro Nenni, "by breaking away for ever from the dreams and illusions of military monarchy and fascism, by creating a new democratic order and by showing ourselves to Europe as a country which bases all its hopes on its manpower."

(d) Students Demonstration

Some two hundred students carrying placards inscribed with the words "Trieste is Italian" paraded to the Palazzo Viminale, the Ministry of the Interior, where Bonomi has his office, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday March 27th.

A detachment of carabinieri were massed behind the closed gates and on the terrace of the building, while mounted troops had taken up a position to the left of the entrance.

A delegation of students were admitted to the Ministry where they remained for half an hour, and then rejoined their comrades. Its leader then made a short address to the students, after which the "demonstration" came to an end. The entire affair seemed to be rather in the nature of a student's "lark".

PUBLIC OPINION

9. The Views of an Economist - Naples. (as expressed to a P.B officer)

British Elections: The speaker believes that the next elections will still be in favour of the Conservatives, but that their ranks will be reduced, perhaps by as much as sixty seats, while Labour will improve in the same proportion, so that the balance of power might rest in the hands of a small group of Liberals. It is difficult to look further ahead, but the subsequent election will probably put Labour in the saddle.

Britain and Italy: Some leaders in Britain have probably realised the importance of Anglo-Italian collaboration, but the general public do not appear to understand the position, and if there is to be close co-operation between the two countries, public opinion must be brought round, in order that the Government may feel

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Britain and Italy: Some leaders in Britain have probably realised the importance of Anglo-Italian collaboration, but the general public do not appear to understand the position, and if there is to be close co-operation between the two countries public opinion must be brought round, in order that the Government may feel that in a line of conduct based on friendship with Italy, it has the backing of the majority of the nation. With her 45 million population Italy could raise an army of seven million men, which might be useful to Britain in the Mediterranean.

Italian Heavy Industry: Will Italy be able to re-start her heavy industry of producing pig-iron and steel? It is doubtful, as it will depend on the possibility of procuring coal and producing electricity. Her electric installations in the South did not suffer very much from the war, whilst those in the Centre were very heavily damaged. A lot will depend on the condition in which installations in the North will be found. Should the Germans destroy them, the consequences will be tragic, because it would take years to reconstruct them, and this would paralyse a large part of Italy's industry.

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Another incognita in the matter is the peace treaty and its terms: will Italy be authorised to produce steel and iron? There is one region where she can manufacture a special kind of high-grade steel, which is about equal to what Sweden can produce; this is at Cuorgne. She could export this profitably against lower-grade steel. American, Britain and Germany all produced steel, and each one specialised in certain varieties, so that each one of the three countries exported to and imported from the other two. But perhaps the most profitable use to which she could put her furnaces, would be found in producing aluminium, from her very rich deposits of Bauxite. But her again arises the question of electric power which would be required in very considerable quantities.

Coal: Before she had developed her hydro-electric installations, Italy was a large buyer of coal; she imported as much as 13 million tons in a single year; in fact at one time she was among Britain's best customers in this line. If Italy's electric installations as a whole are heavily damaged, she will have to go back to coal to a great extent. Will Britain supply it or America? The United States have the advantage of less deep mining and more up-to-date methods, but the drawback of distance between the mines and the port of loading. Britain is handicapped by her antiquated methods and lack of up-to-date machinery. It may perhaps come down to a question of freight or the possibility of securing return freights so as to avoid ships sailing in ballast. The cost of transport plays a considerable part where bulky goods are concerned.

Communism: After a great war with its inevitable restrictions and hardships, the political pendulum usually swings to the Left, towards the Parties which appear to offer the best chances of democracy and progress; it is only natural. This is happening at present in Italy, and the Party which, in words, is noisily promising most, is the Communist. Yet in Southern Italy the belief is very widely held that, barring unexpected occurrences, the country will not go Communist.

Franco-Italian Relations: There appeared to be a possibility of a closer understanding between the two countries which, if transformed into an alliance, might have caused Britain some headaches. The chance has been spoiled by the rumour that Franco was casting loving eyes on the island of Elba, which is within swimming distance of the Italian coast. Perhaps Franco had not forgotten the loud talk there had been in Italy about Nice, Savoy, Corsica. At all events there does not seem to be any probability of an agreement between the two, for the time being.

De Gaulle: It is interesting to note de Gaulle's progress: he started off with very decidedly Left Wing tendencies, culminating in the agreement with Russia; then, by degrees, as France began to find her feet and to express an opinion, De Gaulle has been steadily working his way towards the centre, where he stands today. Is he going still further to the Right? Was the Moscow agreement made with the full consent of the majority of his people? Appearances do not point that way. Did he seek the approval of Britain, of Churchill to whom he owes his success?

(B.3)

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Coal: Before she had developed her hydro-electric installations, Italy was a large buyer of coal; she imported as much as 13 million tons in a single year; in fact at one time she was among Britain's best customers in this line. If Italy's electric installations as a whole are heavily damaged, she will have to go back to coal to a great extent. Will Britain supply it or America? The United States have the advantage of less deep mining and more up-to-date methods, but the drawback of distance between the mines and the port of loading. Britain is handicapped by her antiquated methods and lack of up-to-date machinery. It may perhaps come down to a question of freight or the possibility of securing return freights so as to avoid ships sailing in ballast. The cost of transport plays a considerable part where bulky goods are concerned.

Communism: After a great war with its inevitable restrictions and hardships, the political pendulum usually swings to the Left, towards the Parties which appear to offer the best chances of democracy and progress; it is only natural. This is happening at present in Italy, and the Party which, in words, is noisily promising most, is the Communist. Yet in Southern Italy the belief is very widely held that, barring unexpected occurrences, the country will not go Communist.

Franco-Italian Relations: There appeared to be a possibility of a closer understanding between the two countries which, if transformed into an alliance, might have caused Britain some headaches. The chance has been spoiled by the rumour that France was casting loving eyes on the island of Elba, which is within swimming distance of the Italian coast. Perhaps France had not forgotten the loud talk there had been in Italy about Nice, Savoy, Corsica. At all events there does not seem to be any probability of an agreement between the two, for the time being.

De Gaulle: It is interesting to note de Gaulle's progress: he started off with very decidedly Left Wing tendencies, culminating in the agreement with Russia; then, by degrees, as France began to find her feet and to express an opinion, De Gaulle has been steadily working his way towards the centre, where he stands today. Is he going still further to the Right? Was the Moscow agreement made with the full consent of the majority of his people? Appearances do not point that way. Did he seek the approval of Britain, of Churchill to whom he owes his success?

(B.3)

10. The San Francisco Conference and Public Opinion - Bari

A PWB collaborator has submitted the following report on the above subject.

A few days ago in its edition 22 March, the "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" published the news from London that in government circles it was already known that the United Nations has definitely refused the Italian government permission to send observers to the San Francisco Conference which will be held on 25 April. "Italy", states the article in the "Gazzetta", "will be informed of all the decisions which are made regarding her". All kinds and classes of people have been interviewed concerning this subject - lawyers, doctors, students, white collar workers, teachers, ordinary workers, etc. They are all grieved by this pronouncement of the United Nations, particularly coming from England and America. 2884

A doctor, 40 years old, member of the Demo-Christian Party: "Italy today finds herself in very special circumstances and just because of those very special circum-

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stances she deserves a treatment different from that given to other nations. I do not mean that she should have more privileges than other countries but it would be enough if she had a simple and more attentive consideration of her condition. We are still at the usual point. First of all they promise all kinds of things and then they let you know(because they never have the courage to tell you frankly without ulterior motives) that the promise cannot be kept and the hope which is in your heart grows less every day. I will make a comparison which is relevant with respect to the relations between Italy and the Allies. Italy is seriously ill, the Allies are her doctors. The promises which they make are the injections of camphor. As long as we have them our hopes keep up".

A refugee student from the School of Law of the University of Torino, 23 years, a liberal: "It is a wonder to me how, at this time, America and England are settling things in a manner which actually is not to their advantage. It is true that Italy has faults but she has already paid dearly for them and I believe that she has paid enough."

A Professor of Latin - 50 years old, an Independent: "...The Conference of San Francisco represented for Italy another chance to hope in a better tomorrow, in a tomorrow made effective by reconstruction and rebirth. But with the refusal to Italy's desire to attend the conference all of this stimulus disappeared. The Italians have always been animated by good will and just because of this good will, because of their courage in the face of misfortune, because of their spirit of renunciation, they have come so far without allowing themselves to be fascinated by Communism. But they are now tired. All their will, courage and resignation have been trampled upon by the Allies who have followed the Fascist policy of beautiful words and beautiful promises but all inconsistently, and it is with profound sorrow that today I look upon the martyrdom of Italy".

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L A B O U R

11. Demands of C.G.I.L.

The General Confederation of Labour handed to the Presidency of the Council a motion in which among other things, it asks Allied authorities to de-requisition factories not engaged in war work. It asks the Italian government to liquidate big landed property, to nationalize private monopolies and key industries, as well as the Italian Railways, the telephone company and the services of public utility. The process of nationalization whould begin with that of the I.R.I. (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale).

LOCAL CONDITIONS

12. Events of the Week, Naples

Besides the controversy which is still going on between Communists and Liberals, nothing special has happened during the week to influence the political situation. Public opinion is centered on military events on the Western Front which it hopes will bring the war to an early end. With particular reference to Campania, the following events may be mentioned:

1) The speech of Mario Ferrara, National leader of the Liberal Party and Editor of IL RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, on Sunday in a Naples theatre. It was fairly full and among the personalities present were Benedetto Croce, His Excellency Morelli, etc.

He outlined the position of the Liberal Party at this political juncture; the leading points of the speech were the reference to the institutional problem and the question of epuration.

He maintains that great tact must be used in carrying out epuration, because of the risk of jeopardizing the working of the whole bureaucratic machinery of the state. Against such an outlook on the question of epuration, and also to obtain a more energetic attitude, many voices were raised from the public, and heated discussion was started between the audience and the speaker. This showed that most of the people present were for strict and complete epuration.

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Ferrara declared that regarding the institutional problem, the Liberal Party will only decide on the matter after the entire liberation of Italy, but that in any case no prejudice should exist against the Monarchy which indeed had done much for the country. This attitude implies at the moment that most of the leaders of the Liberal Party are in favour of a monarchy for Italy.

2) The Provincial Congress of Christian Democracy of the Province of Benevento was held during the 25-26 of March. The main points of interest were the way in which the institutional problem was explained by Avv. Scelba, Vice Secretary of the Party, and the revelations by Avv. Lepore on the political administrative situation of the Province of Benevento.

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Avv. Scelba stated that Christian Democracy will, after the liberation of Italy, make its decision in accordance with the prevailing opinion of Demo-Christians, but that in any case the Party is in no way tied to the Monarchy which besides has never favored Catholicism since the liberation of Italy began. Such assertions are no doubt important, seeing that Avv. Scelba is the Vice Secretary of the Party, and that an anti-Monarchist orientation of Christian Democracy would undoubtedly contribute to turn the scale of Italian public opinion towards Republicanism.

Avv. Lepore followed by saying that a situation of absurd privilege had been created in the province of Benevento in favor of just one party (i.e., Liberal Democracy, which some time back had joined hands with the Liberal Party) and that unless the Government vigorously intervened to stop such a state of affairs, the Demo-Christian representatives in the communal administration of the province of Benevento would all resign. The situation mentioned does in fact exist and is the outcome of the attitude openly adopted by the Prefect of Benevento in favor of Liberal Democracy from the time Benevento was liberated.

3) Many repercussions and comments have been caused by the press conference held by Brigadier Dunlop in connection with the handing over of the administration of Southern Italy to the Italian Government. The local press has very favorably commented the general tone of the declaration made to the press at the conference, and brought it into great relief. Public opinion also has been very favorably impressed by the declaration and has above all remarked on its objectivity and sincerity.

13. The Western Front

Naples public opinion is almost surprised at the latest Allied offensive in Western Germany, as they had apparently been under the impression that the weight of the war was being carried chiefly by the Russians. They are now realizing how important a part the Allies have played and continue to play in the final discomfiture of Germany.

(E-2)

14. Black Market Price, Naples

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(B-2)

14. Black Market Price, Naples

Bread		L.	140	per kilo
Pasta		"	170	" "
Flour	(brown)	"	130	" "
	(white)	"	220	" "
Sugar		"	1100	" "
Mozzarella		"	400	" "
Lard		"	580	" "
Pork		"	650	" "
Salame		"	1000	" "

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Sausages	L.	1100 per kilo
Butter	"	900 " "
Potatoes	"	42-45 " "
Charcoal	"	28 " "
Oranges	"	43-50 " "
Apples	"	75 " "
Fish - Cod	"	400 " "
Mullet	"	450 " "
Anchovies	"	150 " "
Onions	"	6 " bundle
Eggs	"	28 each
Artichokes (Palermo)	"	24 "
(native)	"	45 "
Oil	"	400 per litre
Wine	"	45/50/60 " "

(D-2)

PRESS & PROPAGANDA

R A D I O

15. Alvaro-Treves Controversy

The resignation of Corrado Alvaro, radio news editor, has been the subject of much discussion among the Roman newspapers. Corrado Alvaro, the well-known writer, in a letter to the press and to the Commissioner of the R.A.I., Russo, on 23 March, announced his resignation. He stated that he had been offered the editorship of an independent radio, while actually shortly after his appointment as such he had met with outside interference directed at limiting or qualifying the freedom of the radio news service. Alvaro maintained that radio being a public service, should be outside all government interests and therefore he could not agree to it being restricted to the mere announcement of information from official or semi-official sources. These were the reasons for his resignation.

The Commissioner's reply to this letter was published in the newspapers. It stated that at the present moment, owing to the fact that the radio is functioning in a national capacity, and is important as such, it can give only news [illegible] TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (in

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Mullet		"	450	" "
Anchovies		"	150	" "
Onions		"	6	" bundle
Eggs		"	28	each
Artichokes	(Palermo)	"	24	"
	(native)	"	45	"
Oil		"	400	per litre
Wine		"	45/50/60	" "

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The Commissioner's reply to this letter was published in the newspapers. It stated that at the present moment, owing to the fact that the radio is functioning in a national capacity, and is most important as such, it can give only news which is accurate. LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (independent) published a statement by the Editor in Chief of the Radio News Service, Paolo Treves, former editor of the BBC feature "Sul fronte e dietro il fronte Italiano", in which he says "Corrado Alvaro implicates me without mentioning my name in his letter of resignation. The disagreement between Alvaro and myself is: Can the Radio, a national institution, include in its news items, private unconfirmed information which any newspaper believes itself free to publish? I say no. Alvaro appears to say yes. That is all, because I do not intend to pay any attention to Alvaro's reference to the c[illegible] Consiglio should

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have in me, neither can I enter into a discussion on serious matters like liberty and democracy, with a person I consider a novice in such matters."

L'EPOCA (independent), in the place of the leading article published a letter from Corrado Alvaro to Paolo Treves. Alvaro writes, "Dr. Paolo Treves exaggerates when he refuses to discuss serious things such as liberty and democracy with those whom he considers new to such arguments, that is myself. He exaggerates, because I did not want to carry the protest so far as to make it personal, and wished to leave the Radio Giornale without causing dissension. He exaggerates, because he seems to think in common with several of his friends, that he has returned into the midst of a tribe of Congo savages, who have taken no part in the war, not suffered, and did not make the most dramatic suicide that a nation could make to regain its liberty. Paolo Treves' experience of liberty, of which he is very proud, was with Radio London, where he played contralto in that magnificent instrument for propaganda, flattering us as never Col. Stevens flattered us, counterbalancing the hard English words with brotherly expressions. It was a liberal and democratic organization which stretched its arms across the Channel to us, speaking to us with wellknown voices; free, yes, I believe so, but only up to a point. Not free enough to disregard the thesis of the Foreign Office when the monarchical crisis opened in Bari. It was a fundamental crisis and we were advised to keep the monarchy. Paolo Treves took part in this 'concerto'. If these are his qualities, allow me to give him some advice, not to be too outspoken about them. The Italians who went to the BBC liberty school do not remember it willingly." After continuing in this tone for some time, he says that the technical disagreement between Paolo Treves and himself can be reduced to this fact: Treves upholds the necessity of an official radio, while Alvaro does not agree with him. He gives some incidents of interference whilst he was director: "There is an editor at the Radio who can testify that information received from an excellent source, that is from a Minister and undersecretary of State, about the amount that could be obtained by the confiscation of excess war profits of the regime (from 300-400 milliards) was taken

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L'EPOCA (Independent) published an answer to this letter from Treves. Treves says "Alvaro is at liberty to burn incense in front of other alters now, but once again I will not enter into a discussion with him. I merely wish to make it clear that I have never said that

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Radio should be official even if I hold that its news must come from a good source and be based on reliable information." Treves also stated that he always spoke from Radio London with complete freedom, supporting for example the actions of the Anti-Fascist Parties in Bari and contrasting the thesis of the Monarchy. He affirms that he has copies of his talks for anyone who wishes to check his statement. All the rest of Alvaro's two columns is only gossip.

Alvaro wrote a reply to this with five personal accusations against Paolo Treves but without further reference to the functioning of the Radio, to which a brief reply by Treves appeared in the AVANTI under the heading "End of a Discussion", in which he says, "Alvaro in his answer to my letter published in yesterday's EPOCA does not continue a discussion but makes a personal attack on me which does not correspond to the truth. Those who know me are aware of this and that is enough for me. As far as I am concerned, no matter what Alvaro may write, the subject is now closed."

SOME PRESS REACTIONS: The discussion among the papers, although of a personal character, also touches upon a principle of general interest. ITALIA LIBERA points out that there are two contrasting theories. Should the radio be the mouthpiece of the government, and as such an official instrument, or should it be free and belong to the people?

The press holds different views on the subject. ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) is in favor of a free radio, as otherwise the function of the Radio would be a purely political one in the service of the Government. "A Government-controlled radio," writes the paper, "would only try to influence public opinion for the elections in favor of the Government by means of a careful selection of news. The radio, in addition to the Prefects and centralized system of government, would develop into a political weapon. And as a natural consequence, the radio would be bad and inefficient."

VOCE REPUBBLICANA of 27 March takes the same line, writing: "According to Paolo Treves, the radio in the service of the nation must only give official, therefore government-controlled, news... We are not shocked at such language. But we feel profoundly humiliated that the son of Claudio Treves (a well-known Socialist) whould use

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L'EPOCA supports the same theory, as it previously expressed itself in favor of absolute freedom of the press at a time when some Romen papers had been suppressed. "Alvaro's words," the paper writes, "join in the chorus of voices which for a century have been repeating that true freedom is based on the freedom of thought and expression."

IL LAVORO, 27 March, believes that democratic Italy must have a free and independent radio, free from Government control. The Government might have its own broadcasts but the public should be told which broadcasts are official ones. "The scandal must cease," writes IL LAVORO (General Confederation of Labour) "of one man controlling the radio and what is more a man of authoritarian character, as is the

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case of Rusca. The radio must be directed by several persons who represent all currents of public opinion and thus prevent the interest of one group in particular...At any rate it is obvious that the new editor of the radio news service must not be appointed by Rusca and not even by the Under Secretary for the Press, but by a representative group." The paper concludes by hoping in the future socialization of the Radio.

UNITA' (Communist) takes the same line. According to the paper, in a country at war "an independent radio news bulletin cannot exist ...the only thing that is permissible is that the radio should conform to the policy of the government and therefore be a democratic radio." Absolute independence, that is independence from Government directives and from the National Liberation Committees, is tantamount to independence from the six parties, and would be a pretext for allowing reactionary forces and interests to manoeuvre the radio.

PROPAGANDA

16. Anti-Anglo-Saxon Propaganda

Referring to PWB Consolidated Report dated 21 March, 1945, Appendix III, the circular therein summarized seems to have been written by Giovanni AMADORI.

The 30 June 1940 edition of "Chi E'" gives the following information about him:

Born in Cesena (Forli) 23 JAN 1883, son of Luigi Amadori and of Esterina Virgili; diplomat; degrees in law and social sciences. Uses "Un Italiano" as nom-de-plume. Parliamentary journalist 1905-09, then commercial delegate (1st Class) in Salonica and Belgrade (1909). In 1910, entered diplomatic service as legation attaché. Was sent on a research mission to Asiatic Turkey (1913-14). In 1920 was entrusted with a mission in Russia, where in 1922-23, was head of the Italian Economic delegation in Moscow, he initiated Italo-Russian relations. He later served as chargé d'affaires in Siam, and in turn as Minister to Lithuania, Norway and Ecuador, where he was in 1940. He is the author of the following:

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La Questione rumeliota e la politica estera Italiano, Bitonto, 1908.
Il probleme politico dell'emigrazione italiana e la questione della cittadinanza, Roma, 1911. (Un ITaliano).
Il problema dell'Asia centrale e la politica estera Italiana, ib, 1913. (Un Italiano)
La Politica estera italiano (1875 - 1916) Bitonto, 1916.

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17. Liberals vs. Communists

The polemics between Liberals and Christian Democrats on the one hand and Socialists and Communists on the other, caused last week by events in Caulonia, continued on a stronger line this week, accentuating the existing divergence of opinion.

The Liberals, basing their opinion on a Government communiqué which put the total figures of armed men calling themselves partisans in Calabria at about 10,000, believe that the Government should intervene energetically in order to re-establish law and order in this region. The Christian Democrats support this theory and believe that Priolo, the Prefect of Caulonia, should be held responsible, as well as the numerous "Red" Mayors in this region. The Socialists and Communists on the other hand assert that what happened is the outcome of the popular fury against the failure to punish the responsible fascists. "We certainly deplore," writes Palmiro Togliatti in UNITA', " clashes between Italians at a time when all efforts should be directed towards intensifying our fight for liberation. But we must make a new start. If resistance to democracy is not overcome or smashed by an energetic action against fascism, order and discipline will not be maintained for long." Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party, is of the same opinion; in an article in AVANTI he states that order cannot be maintained if political reform does not take place first. The State is in dissolution. The Government must therefore be based on the Liberation Committees, on the Trade Unions, and take into account the feelings of the masses. "If the Government does not change its attitude," Nenni concludes, "or if the country does not change its Government, we feel ourselves authorized to forecast that we shall have to face far more serious incidents than those of Calabria." The problem therefore, as the Socialists and the Actionists see it, must be solved by inducing the Government to see the people's point of view as otherwise an inevitable cleavage between the country and the parties, already visible in outline, will be accentuated and have serious consequences. This Government must at present have a minimum programme based on three fundamental points:

1. Definite liquidation of responsible fascists.
2. Financial stabilization (renunciation of an increase of salary

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which put the total figures of armed men calling themselves partisans in Calabria at about 10,000, believe that the Government should intervene energetically in order to re-establish law and order in this region. The Christian Democrats support this theory and believe that Priolo, the Prefect of Caulonia, should be held responsible, as well as the numerous "Red" Mayors in this region. The Socialists and Communists on the other hand assert that what happened is the outcome of the popular fury against the failure to punish the responsible fascists. "We certainly deplore," writes Palmiro Togliatti in UNITA'," clashes between Italians at a time when all efforts should be directed towards intensifying our fight for liberation. But we must make a new start. If resistance to democracy is not overcome or smashed by an energetic action against fascism, order and discipline will not be maintained for long." Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party, is of the same opinion; in an article in AVANTI he states that order cannot be maintained if political reform does not take place first. The State is in dissolution. The Government must therefore be based on the Liberation Committees, on the Trade Unions, and take into account the feelings of the masses. "If the Government does not change its attitude,"Nenni concludes, "or if the country does not change its Government, we feel ourselves authorized to forecast that we shall have to face far more serious incidents than those of Calabria." The problem therefore, as the Socialists and the Actionists see it, must be solved by inducing the Government to see the people's point of vies as otherwise an inevitable cleavage between the country and the parties, already visible in outline, will be accentuated and have serious consequences. This Government must at present have a minimum programme based on three fundamental points:

1. Definite liquidation of responsible fascists.
2. Financial stabilization (renunciation of an increase of salary and institution of a tax on capital.)
3. Control of food supply for the Italian people.

Taking up the argument other papers, such as IL MOMENTO, ITALIA NUOVA, L'INDIPENDENTE, point out that if these two opposing tendencies cannot arrive at an agreement, civil war in Italy will be inevitable. The above-mentioned papers ask the parties to be calm, so that physical violence may not be added to mental strife. "The most revolutionary laws which we would like to impose today by forde," writes IL MOMENTO, "bound to be opposed by hostile reactionary forces, will not be such any longer when expressed by the will of the people, conscious of its responsibilities."

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Various Rome papers continue to criticize the Communist Party strongly, accusing it of monopolizing anti-fascist feeling. ITALIA NUOVA, in an editorial of 20 March, criticizes the Communists and tells them to look facts in the face and admit that their party is on a par with the others. The mistakes of 1939 which led Russia to a pact with Germany and to Russia's successive alliance with the capitalistic powers are clear proofs that besides Communism there exist other progressive democratic forces which cannot be accused of fascism. An article in DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE (weekly) takes a strong line. Its criticism of the Communist party takes a more practical form. It contests the fact that it was the Communist party which led the anti-fascist struggle. The Communist forces did not exceed 1500 men during the period of Nazi-fascist occupation, when anti-fascism fought underground.

18. Press, Naples

IL DOMANI D'ITALIA published on 23 March an article "Condemnation of Political Absenteeism" signed by Cardinal Elia Dalla Costa. By numerous quotations the writer eloquently proves that it is the duty of every citizen to participate in the political life of the country and that if on the contrary people do not take part in the elections, there is a risk that the government of the country may fall into the hands of an overbearing few who might do immense harm to the nation.

The writer then goes on to point out the course to be followed by Catholics during the elections and after promising that in accordance with the Lateran Conventions, it is forbidden to all members of the clergy to belong to any political party, he states that all laymen are free to join any party, provided the party chosen offers sufficient guarantee of respect for religion and the Catholic church. The article concludes by stressing that only the precise and conscientious application of the above directives by all citizens can ensure an honest and Christian democratic government.

The article in question is of great importance because

a) It expresses the views of the Church in regard to the attitude of Catholics at the elections and towards the

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The article in question is of great importance because

a) It expresses the views of the Church in regard to the attitude of Catholics at the elections and towards the democratic government;

b) It is part of the press campaign supported by the Church and the Clergy in even the most outlying districts in respect of the next administrative elections, and

c) It shows how closely the Church is bound to Christian Democracy, and vice versa.

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C U L T U R A L

19. Socialism's Inheritance from Christianity - Lecture by Ignazio Silone, 25 March

On 25 March, Ignazio Silone, well-known Italian author, delivered a lecture at the Sala Capizucchi to an audience of some 250 people who overcrowded the small lecture hall. The following is a summary of his address:

The finding of a substitute for Fascism is not a simple matter and may be said to resolve itself in pre-fascists and post-fascists. The most notable event is the re-appearance of socialism, and by socialism is not meant the Socialist Party, but the whole of modern society and more particularly the proletariat. The latter alone can be the constructor of human order and progress. The new socialism will not be one of tyranny, as were Fascism and National Socialism, but one of liberty.

Fascism failed to solve any of the problems of modern society, it only adjourned them. It failed because it did not have the true spirit of socialism - that is the idea of the supremacy of man over production and denied liberty and self-government.

Today, anti-Fascism means the restoration of everything which fascism foreswore or abolished; it means the renaissance of our cultural heritage and of social civilization. There exists no panacea which will insure the happy solution of present problems. One can only hope and strive for the restoration of human dignity and of the human conscience, without which there can be no progress. We all belong to the Christian civilization. Christ died for all of us, not for only those of us who go to church.

The expectation of God's Kingdom on earth has been a source of disillusionment. Christian socialism, translated into terms of modern socialism, means the creation of the Kingdom of man; it means placing economy at the service of mankind. The present world is evil, but socialism wants to create a better one in which man does not exploit man. The denial of Socialism would mean the denial of human conscience and of morality. The real strength of Socialism lies in its union with the working classes. It may change its form and its ideologies may evolute but its indissoluble union with the proletariat is basic and will always remain. It represents the human craving for redemption. Socialism can be a crusade for the betterment of the terrestrial kingdom. It is no longer a question of a struggle between capitalism and socialism; it is a question of what kind of socialism will prevail. Will it be the socialism of Christ or the socialism of Berdiaev? The economic revolution aims at the removal of obstacles now hindering the life of the people. We cannot foresee the future relative position of the Church and Christianity in the Socialism of the future, but in the past Christianity has shown its adaptability and has impressed its stamp on all civilizations - whether Byzantine, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, etc. It will continue to inspire and model all future and unknown civilizations. In a new society entirely founded on the self-government of free and equal men, will existing barriers between clerics and laics subsist?

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"D" Section, Press Reading Bureau

APPENDIX No. I.

ROME NEWSPAPERS

1. Political trends of Rome Dailies (with particular reference to the period February 25 - March 5th 1945)

2. List of all Rome Dailies with director, address and telephone. Outstanding weeklies, monthlies and periodicals.

3. List of outstanding newspapers of Liberated Italy, directors, addresses.

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1. POLITICAL TRENDS OF ROME DAILIES
(with particular reference to the period February 25 - March 5th 1945)

A V A N T I

Official mouthpiece of the Socialist Party, strongly reflects the personality of its editor, Pietro Nenni. It is one of the most widely read papers in Liberated Italy. It demands the epuration of Fascists, the abolition of large landed property, the socialisation of factories. Politically it demands a Republic. It is not clear up to what point and in what sense it stands for liberty. For a certain period it saw eye to eye with the Communists, with whom the Socialist Party is still closely linked by a pact establishing unity of action, which AVANTI often commented favorably.

Nevertheless AVANTI to-day represents the opposition to the Bonomi Cabinet, to which the Communists belong. Its chief collaborators are, besides Nenni, Giuseppe Saragat and Umberto Calosso. The latter does not deal exclusively with politics, but specialises in a reform of women's rights in Italy. Ignazio Silone occasionally writes for AVANTI.

In short, AVANTI's tendencies are Socialist, Republican, Marxist and, for the time being at least, non-communist.

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L' E P O C A
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Published since February 1945. A Socialist paper, which would like to see an amalgamation of the left-wing parties (Action Party, Socialists, Left-wing Catholics, General Confederation of Labour, etc.) and have this bloc carry out Socialist reforms but avoiding a Marxist dictatorship. It is not yet possible to assess its popularity. L'EPOCA can therefore be described as a paper of Socialist tendencies, aiming at promoting a coalition of Left-wing parties, in a non-communist sense.

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I L G I O R N A L E del M A T T I N O

IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO is a successor to the daily edited by PWB, IL CORRIERE DI ROMA. Its chief characteristic is an unconditional approval of Allied policy in Italy. Consequently the paper equally refrains from any criticism of the Italian Government. During the period of interest to us, for instance, the Stone and MacMillan's statements announcing the greater autonomy granted to Italy was greeted by great enthusiasm. (Not without a rather conformist loyalty. "We have complete confidence in Bonomi, just as we have faith in the Allies's sense of justice," writes Arrigo Jacchia in the editorial of 27th February.)

More than any Rome paper, IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO devotes comments and articles to military operations. This paper also publishes articles by personalities whose ideas differ from the policy of the paper: on the 25th February and on the 1st of March, Carlo Sforza and Mario Vinciguerra expressed their personal points of view in editorials entitled: "Symbol and Messages of an Ambassador" and "Old and New Diplomacy". This was also the policy of the former CORRIERE DI ROMA.

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I L G L O B O
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This daily which announces itself as the bearer of economic information is all out for reconstruction. It gives only very cursory attention to political events inside Italy during the period in question. The main interest of the paper is the dispassionate analysis, without harbouring illusions, of the present economic and financial situation of the country. It believes that in a time of so vast and general collapse the only way to salvation lies in production, by whatever means and whatever methods possible. IL GLOBO, despite everything, has faith in Italy's rehabilitation. It repeats its faith in this by its comments devoted to the statements by Stone and MacFarlane concerning the greater autonomy granted to the Italian Government by the Allies. IL GLOBO believes up to a certain point in the efficaciousness and disinterestedness of Allied help for Italy. "Nothing would be worse than to sit and wait for the rebirth of national economic life, to expect it as a gift from the powers who have defeated us; despite the fact that collaboration with them - and above all with America - is absolutely essential if we want to start on the road to rehabilitation. The forces on which we must count, above all, are initiative and Italian labor. To work and to produce: and to strenghten the link with the great Latin country, equally striken by poverty and, akin to Italy, able to recuperate: France."

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On the whole a certain right-wing tendency can be discerned in IL GLOBO. The paper naturally is in favour of a resumption of international trade. Its attitude towards Allied policy in Italy is rather cautious.

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I N D I P E N D E N T E
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A moderate independent paper, which in general explains Government measures and the Government's point of view to the public. It is not influenced by any party, but clearly on the side of the Government. It is the official mouthpiece of the second Bonomi Cabinet.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. T85016

I T A L I A L I B E R A
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This is the official mouthpiece of the Action Party. It is Republican and progressive. It aims at the socialisation of large industries, the reform of the civil service and the army, the dismissal of all the responsible Fascists from public offices. Ever since July 25th it represented the opposition to the Government, except during the last Badoglio Cabinet in Naples and during the first Bonomi Cabinet in Rome.
In the field of foreign policy, ITALIA LIBERA is intransigeant as well: it attacks Fascism throughout the world. It believes that Yalta has no more meaning than the pact of Westphalia, Vienna, Frankfurt, Berlin and Versailles had in past. It aims at the abolition of spheres of influence. It fights for a federal Europe. In contrast to UNITA' and AVANTI it is not marxist and wishes to see the social reforms carried out in an atmosphere of freedom. The title of its juvenile edition (appearing on Monday) is GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA'.
On the whole, ITALIA LIBERA is a paper of liberal-socialist tendencies, strongly anti-Fascist and anti-Monarchist.

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I T A L I A N U O V A

Mouthpiece of the Italian Democratic Party (monarchist), this paper is called reactionary by the entire left-wing Press. Its editors however are capable. Their trump cards are:

1.- Respect of democratic law (this respect of law and order does not convince the left-wing parties, who prefer to call it an attempt to uphold the House of Savoy by dynastic legitimism).
2.- Polemics against the Committee of Liberation exarchy.
3.- Stubborn defence of the nation's territorial integrity (Trieste) and of the right to regain the pre-fascist colonies.
4.- Need to avoid internal disorders in order not to discourage those Anglo-Saxon capitalists who are willing to finance Italian reconstruction.
5.- A campaign in favour of the granting the status of ally to Italy.

The passage in Churchill's speech which referred to Italy regaining her place among the great nations of Europe, was in fact stressed. The favourable comment to Roosevelt's speech followed the pointedly realistic policy of this paper in dealing with international problems: and that is, that no one should be surprised if the future peace shows signs of a new international order, based more on unilateral criteria

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I L L A V O R O
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Mouthpiece of the C.G.I.L. - the General Italian Confederation of Labour - it has come out recently, in January 1945.
Its importance is great, for the reason that it is the non-political Trade-Union paper. Its object is to show up the workers' conditions. It recently fought for an increase in salary, which later was granted by the Government. Between February 25 and March 5 it greatly stressed the need to establish increasingly cordial relations between Italy and France. It does not always, in practice, succeed in keeping completely away from politics, as it would like to.
On the whole, IL LAVORO is a left-wing paper, particularly interested in looking after the workers' interests in their relationships to employers.

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L I B E R A S T A M P A

It is not easy to take the vague policy of the afternoon paper seriously. As far as internal policy is concerned, LIBERA STAMPA attacked the Government when it tried to suppress or suspend straight news publications; then, having regained confidence in its threatened existence, it turned once again to deal with the Black Market.

In the sphere of foreign policy, this paper shows a "European" spirit and is submissive towards France (see editorial of March 1st) and rigid, almost chauvinistic in regard to Yugoslavia (see editorial of February 2nd: "Trieste and Italy").

It must be added that LIBERA STAMPA follows obviously no policy of its own. Its aim seems to be to serve the public real "canards"; Rudolph Valentino is in Rome, as an American colonel, or Marconi commits suicide to avoid revealing his "Death-Rays", to the Duce. Politics come later: and the subjects dealt with reveal an amateurish hand.

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I L M O M E N T O

IL MOMENTO, a relative newcomer, calls itself a "popular paper". This by no means denotes, even in a purely demagogical sense, a left-wing tendency of this paper, whose editor, Tommaso Smith, is a Liberal die-hard. ~~He was a political exile for many years and made his come-back during the 45 days of the first Badoglio Cabinet during which time he visited Il Messaggero.~~

IL MOMENTO aims above all at supplying news and its political tendencies seem to swing to the right.

Of an intransigeant and stubbornly anti-Fascist attitude, its criticisms of the Bonomi Government are above all directed against the slowness with which epuration proceeds. (See editorial of February 2nd: "Confusion".)

During February, IL MOMENTO also advocated a determined Press campaign to induce the Government to publish a list of the O.V.R.A. spies. Besides, IL MOMENTO is one of the most active in advocating the severest measures to be taken, regarding the confiscation of Fascist property, directly or indirectly acquired, as the case may be. (See editorial of March 1st and 2nd.)

The paper's point of view in regard to the Allies is inspired by confidence and trust and but not appear supinely optimistic. If, for instance, the speech Churchill made on February 27th in the House of Commons was very favourably commented on - Morgenthau's statements - indicative of Allied financial policy towards Italy - were bitterly

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I L P O P O L O

As distinct to the Liberal paper, this mouthpiece of the Christian-Democratic Party shows itself far more impatient in demanding an alliance; it stresses the contradiction between a co-belligerant Italy and an Italy still considered a defeated enemy in the comment on Churchill's speech. Roosevelt's speech on the end of American isolationism was very favourably received. The final statement of the National Council of the Christian Democratic party repeats this party's fundamental aversion for all forms of social or State changes by violent methods and not by legal and constitutional means and without consulting public opinion.

In short, IL POPOLO shows a democratic trend and favours reforms carried out within the law.

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I L Q U O T I D I A N O

This mouthpiece of the Catholic Action Party often deals with moral problems conflicting with Catholicism. As far as internal policy is concerned it is generally averse to all methods which mean a revolution and disturb the existing order. As far as foreign policy is concerned, its extremely aggressive polemics against Soviet Russia are worth pointing out. (See especially the article by S. Federici which replies to the defamatory campaign of Moscow against the Vatican.)

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

Mouthpiece of the Democratic Labor Party, it is particularly preoccupied with the problem of the nation rallying unitedly round a democratic Government. This paper openly avows its aversion for abstract, extremistic and mystic ideologies. The Democratic Labor Party is the party sponsored by civil servants.

Comments to MacMillan's statement were favorable. The comments to Churchill's speech were moderately favorable. In conclusion the hope was expressed that Italy might be able to regain her place among the great nations.

RICOSTRUZIONE seems to be of even more pronounced right-wing tendencies than IL POPOLO or RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE.

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R I S O R G I M E N T O L I B E R A L E

This mouthpiece of the Liberal Party does not share in the disappointment expressed by nearly the entire Rome Press after the conference at Yalta. The editorial dealing with this event and written by the very anglophile Alberto Albertino aimed at inducing the Italian to hope and not to be disappointed. The comments to MacMillan's statements and Churchill's speech were equally very favourable. The comment to Morgenthau's statements on the Am-Lire was restricted to the mere publication of Minister Soleri's comments on it. The meeting of the National Committee of the Liberal Party culminated in the speeches of Cattani and Croce. Cattani reasserts the party's agnostic attitude concerning the constitutional problem but clarified the Liberals' point of view: they see it in the light of a choice between a parliamentary constitutional Monarchy or a parliamentary Republic. Croce complained of the lack of right-wing views among the present Italian parties: according to Croce, there should be a right-wing political group so that the Liberals could represent the Center.

On the whole one might say that RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE is of moderate and intelligently right-wing tendencies.

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IL S E C O L O XX

This paper describes itself as an economic and financial sheet, but it does not require much effort to discern its right-wing tendencies, stronger more pronounced in fact than that of many other Rome papers. The publication of biographic sketches of "men of the day" is a feature of this paper. These"men of the day" if not eminent politicians, are the "new captains" of Italian industry and finance: Alberto Theodoli, Elio Turchetti, Federico Jarah, Giuseppe Palombelli. This paper is decidedly against Government control of private enterprise, which it deems necessary for the reconstruction of the country.

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I L T E M P O

This paper describes itself as independent, but from the time Renato Angiolillo remained its sole editor (as its co-editor Leonida Repaci revealed himself as an independent socialist) it has acquired right-wing tendencies.

It interpreted the Yalta meeting as the end of Europe: the old continent has lost the war, which has been won by non-European powers such as America and Russia; but Europe has the function of intermediary between conflicting worlds.

Other characteristic attitudes of this paper are:

1. A simpathy for the lower middle class;
2. Polemics with Tito's Yugoslavia concerning the question of Trieste whose "Italian character" it affirms;
3. Polemics with the Action Party, which it describes as a muddle-headed party;
4. Defence of Italian autonomy with regard to her war criminals (Italian war criminals should be judged either by Italian tribunals or by International tribunals; but not by Yugoslav tribunals).

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L A T R I B U N A DEL P O P O L O

Very often this paper gives prominence to technical subjects: the resumption of foreign trade, for instance, or even - as in the editorial of February 28th - "Present Economic Science".

But if the TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO is forced to express its point of view, its attitude is clearly right-wing. In the middle of February, when the existence of the non-party papers was at stake, it attacked the Communists with particular violence, jumping to conclusions and formulating general accusations based on specific individual cases.

LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO assumes a respectful attitude towards the Government and fundamentally agrees with Bonomi's policy in the Government. The paper also agrees with the Allies: both Stone and MacMillan's statements and Churchill's speech (of February 27th) were favourably received by LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO.

A reactionary trend is visible in this paper, when it deals with economic social questions.

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LA VO C E R E P U B B L I C A N A

Mouthpiece of the Republican Party, it heatedly attacks the King, Badoglio, the "generals of 8th September" and the Fascists. It is widely read even in the country, because the traditions of the Republican Party date back to Mazzini and Garibaldi. It is against an interference by the Church or the Vatican in affairs of the State. It favors epuration. Sometimes it strongly criticizes Allied policy which tends to hold democratic Italy responsible for the crimes of Fascism. It greatly admires Republican America and the democratic organization of the United States. It is decidedly against Britain, which it holds responsible for a misguided and opportunist policy towards Europe and, at present, towards Italy. It is favourable to an economic and social reform but in reality it is above

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February 26th - "Present Economic Science".

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LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA

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LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA is therefore fundamentally a popular paper, Republican and stubbornly anti-monarchist.

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U N I T
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As the official organ of the Communist Party, it reflects the party's attitude towards all problems. It fights vehemently for the epuration of Fascists from Government offices and civil service, particularly in the provinces and in villages and small towns which it would like to see carried out with great severity. An article by Concetto Marchesi (Rector of the University of Padua and party member) blames the state of culture in Italy for having upheld Fascism. Another diligently pursued aim of the paper is the demand to be allowed to participate in the war of liberation and to chase the Germans from Italy. Thus, the recent measures taken by the Allies and diminishing the control of the A.C. were favorably received by UNITA', which made only one reproach: that Italy was not allowed a greater participation in the war. The paper also fights stubbornly against any remainder of nationalism in Italy. It nearly always refers to the Allies in favourable terms: its vehement polemics are reserved for Fascists and Italian reactionaries. It respects the truce with the monarchy. It always gives great prominence to Soviet victories, but equally headlines Allies advances in the West. Besides Britain, the United States and Russia, France as well seems to invite the sympathies of the paper.

UNITA'can therefore be termed as a strongly anti-Fascist and revolutionary paper as far as internal policy is concerned: while it adopts a conciliatory attitude as far as foreign policy is concerned, with a notable deference towards the Allies.

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ROMAN DAILIES

NAME	DIRECTOR	ADDRESS
AVANTI	Pietro Nenni - G. Saragat	Corso Umberto I°,
L'EPOCA	Leonida Repaci	Via Nazionale,89
GIORNALE DEL MATTINO	Arrigo Jacchia	Via del Tritone,1
IL GLOBO	Carlo Vaccaro	Via S.Basilio,45
L'INDIPENDENTE	Giuseppe Micheli-Picardi	Corso Umberto I°,
L'ITALIA LIBERA	Alberto Cianca	Via Due Macelli,4
ITALIA NUOVA	Enzo Selvaggi	Piazza Montecitor
IL LAVORO	A.Grandi-Di Vittorio-Lizzadri	Via IV Novembre,1
LIBERA STAMPA	Ermete Santucci	Via della Mercede
IL MOMENTO	Tommaso Smith	Via del Tritone,6
OSSERVATORE ROMANO		Città del Vatican
LA PATRIA	Pietro Bullio	Posta Militare,3
IL POPOLO	Guido Gonella	Corso Umberto I°
IL QUOTIDIANO	Igino Giordani	P.S.Carlo al Cor
RICOSTRUZIONE	Mario Leoni	Via Milano,70
IL RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE	Mario Pannunzio	Corso Umberto I°
IL SECOLO XX	Lelio Ravà	Via Due Macelli,
IL TEMPO	Renato Angiolillo	Via della Stelle
LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO	Gaetano Natale	Via Milano,70
L'UNITA'	Velio Spano	Via IV Novembre,
LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA	Giovanni Conti	Via dei Prefetti

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ROMAN LAILIES

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E	DIRECTOR	ADDRESS	PHONE
	Pietro Nenni - G. Saragat	Corso Umberto I°,476	62119-62465
	Leonida Repaci	Via Nazionale,89	480271
ATTINO	Arrigo Jacchia	Via del Tritone,156	44141-44144
	Carlo Vaccaro	Via S.Basilio,45	41746-43189
E	Giuseppe Micheli-Picardi	Corso Umberto I°,239	41141-43045
A	Alberto Cianca	Via Due Macelli,47	63816-64864
	Enzo Selvaggi	Piazza Montecitorio,121	61185
	A.Grandi-Di Vittorio-Lizzadri	Via IV Novembre,194	66436-7-8-9
	Ermete Santucci	Via della Mercede,9	66984
	Tommaso Smith	Via del Tritone,62	61151-2-3
OMANO		Città del Vaticano	55251
	Pietro Bullio	Posta Militare,3.800	
	Guido Gonella	Corso Umberto I°,239	60282
	Igino Giordani	P.S.Carlo al Corso,433 c	64202-60817
	Mario Leoni	Via Milano,70	42141-43142
TO LIBERALE	Mario Pannunzio	Corso Umberto I°,239	62041-63961
	Lelio Ravà	Via Due Macelli,97	60980-60283
	Renato Angiolillo	Via della Stelletta,23	564751
L POPOLO	Gaetano Natale	Via Milano,70	43141-43142
	Velio Spano	Via IV Novembre,149	66436
PLICANA	Giovanni Conti	Via dei Prefetti,46	64705

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ROMAN WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

NAME	DIRECTOR	ADDRESS
AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI	Gino Tomaiuoli	Via Torino,122
ALBA REPUBBLICANA (Voce Repubblicana)	Giovanni Conti	Via dei Prefetti,46
AZIONE DEMOCRATICA (Ricostruzione)	Roberto Jaroli	P.za Augusto Imperatore,3
AZIONE FEMMINILE	Angela Maria Guidi	Piazza del Gesù,46
LA BILANCIA	Casimiro Céas	P.za SS.Apostoli,53
BUONA GUARDIA		Ministero della Marina
CANTACHIARO	Raffaele Ferruzzi	Via dei Prefetti,8
CITTA' LIBERA	Giorgio Granata	Via Frattina,89
CITTA' UNIVERSITARIA	Vincenzo Balestrieri	Via S.Maria in Via,38
IL COMMENTO (Monthly)	Giuseppe Sardo	Via Borgognona,47
CORRIERE DELLO SPORT	Pietro Petroselli	Largo dei Lombardi,14
CORRIERE GIUDIZIARIO	Giorgio Lombardi	Via Montebello,22
COSMOPOLITA	Giuliano Briganti	Via dei Lucchesi,26
DANNI DI GUERRA	Ugo Conelle	Via Regina Elena,86
DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE	Federico Valenzani	Via dei Greci,3
DOMENICA	Piero Arnaldi	Via Torino,122
DOMENICA DEL POPOLO	Agostino Mottiga	Via Beccaria,35
DONNA SOCIALISTA (Avanti)	Luisa Usellini	
IL DOVERE	Amedeo Gigliotti D'Andrea	P.za Grazioli,5
ECONOMISTA (Monthly)	Arturo Giordano	P.za Poli,37
ESTERO (Monthly)	Mario Elia	Via Illiria,18
LA GAZZETTA	Fausto Sartorelli	Via Vittoria Colonna,1

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ROMAN WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

	DIRECTOR	ADDRESS	PHONE
LI	Gino Tomaiuoli	Via Torino,122	481267
)	Giovanni Conti	Via dei Prefetti,46	65705
	Roberto Japoli	P.za Augusto Imperatore,32	681872
	Angela Maria Guidi	Piazza del Gesù,46	62005
	Casimiro Céas	P.za SS.Apostoli,53	683763
		Ministero della Marina	
	Raffaele Ferruzzi	Via dei Prefetti,8	64379
	Giorgio Granata	Via Frattina,89	681413
	Vincenzo Balestrieri	Via S.Maria in Via,38	
RIA	Giuseppe Sardo	Via Borgognona,47	683446
aly)	Pietro Petroselli	Largo dei Lombardi,14	
ORT	Giorgio Lombardi	Via Montebello,22	480779
RIO	Giuliano Briganti	Via dei Lucchesi,26	64565
	Ugo Conella	Via Regina Elena,86	487092
	Federico Valenzani	Via dei Greci,3	480495
NAZIONALE	Piero Arnaldi	Via Torino,122	484645
	Agostino Mottiga	Via Beccaria,35	33237
CLO	Luisa Usellini		
(Avanti)	Amedeo Gigliotti D'Andrea	P.za Grazioli,5	65162
	Arturo Giordano	P.za Poli,37	
thly)	Mario Elia	Via Illiria,18	762414
)	Fausto Sartorelli	Via Vittoria Colonna,1	360383

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ROMAN WEEKLIES AND [illegible]

N A M E	D I R E C T O R	A D D R E S S
GAZZETTA DELLA GIUSTIZIA	Giuseppe Rizzo	Via del Babuino,72
GIORNALE DELL'AVIATORE	Ufficio Stampa Ministero Aeronautica	Via IV Fontane,18
GIORNALE DEL LAVORATORE	Igino Giordani	Via Ara Coeli,3
GIORNALE DEGLI IMPIEGATI	Edoardo Stolfi	
GIOVENTU' NUOVA (Unità)	Giulio Spallone	Via Nazionale,343
GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA' (Italia Libera)	Franco Galluppi	Via Parma,3
INTRANSIGENTE	Gino Reverano	Via della Mercede,42
ITALIA	Pietro Bullio	Via Giovanni Baracca
ITALIA ILLUSTRATA	Sec.Am. La Tribuna	Via Milano,70
MARFORIO	Arduino Maiuri	Via della Scrofa,64
MERCURIO (Monthly)	Alba De Cespedes	Via Savoia,27
MERIDIANO	Pio Fedele	Via P.pe Amedeo,132
MINERVA CRITICA	Antonio Grossi	Città Universitaria
LA NUOVA BATTAGLIA (Il Popolo)	Giuseppe Fuschini	Piazza del Gesù,46
LA NUOVA EUROPA	Luigi Salvatorelli	Via del Corso,47
L'OPINIONE	Armando Zanetti	Piazza Navona,49
OSSERVATORE DELLA DOMENICA	Città del Vaticano	
IL PARTIGIANO	Carlo Andreoni	Via Sistina,48
IL PETTIROSSO	Primo Parrini	Corso Umberto I°,476
POLITICA ESTERA (Monthly)	Giuseppe D'Amico	Via Liguria,42
LA PUNTA (Il Popolo)	Giorgio Tupini	P.za del Gesù,46

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ROMAN WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

	DIRECTOR	ADDRESS	PHONE
DELLA GIUSTIZIA	Giuseppe Rizzo	Via del Babuino,72	
DELL'AVIATORE	Ufficio Stampa Ministero Aeronautica	Via IV Fontane,18	
DEL LAVORATORE	Igino Giordani	Via Ara Coeli,3	
DEGLI IMPIEGATI	Edoardo Stolfi		
NUOVA (Unità)	Giulio Spallone	Via Nazionale,343	
E LIBERTA' libera)	Franco Galluppi	Via Parma,3	41347
ENTE	Gino Reverano	Via della Mercede,42	64419
	Pietro Bullio	Via Giovanni Baracca,12	859508
LUSTRATA	Soc.An. La Tribuna	Via Milano,70	
	Arduino Maiuri	Via della Scrofa,64	
(Monthly)	Alba De Cespedes	Via Savoia,27	80145
	Pio Fedele	Via P.pe Amedeo,132	5D524
RITICA	Antonio Grossi	Città Universitaria	
BATTAGLIA)	Giuseppe Fuschini	Piazza del Gesù,46	62005
EUROPA	Luigi Salvatorelli	Via del Corso,47	60048
	Armando Zanetti	Piazza Navona,49	
E DELLA DOMENICA	Città del Vaticano		
LANO	Carlo Andreoni	Via Sistina,48	60352-3-4
OSSO	Primo Parrini	Corso Umberto I°,476	62119
ESTERA (Monthly)	Giuseppe D'Amico	Via Liguria,42	485751
(Il Popolo)	Giorgio Tupini	P.za del Gesù,46	62005

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ROMAN WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

NAME	DIRECTOR	ADDRESS
IL PUBBLICO	Ferdinando Soria	Via Calabria,17
QUADRANTE	Vittorio Calvino	Via dei Sabini,7
LA RASSEGNA	Alberto Canaletti	Via S. Basilio,45
REALTA'	Mario Pantaleo	Via dei Lucchesi,26
REALTA' POLITICA	Riccardo Bauer	P.za Mignanelli Editore De Luigi
IL REPORTER	Pietro Bonanni	Via Milano,70
RICOSTRUZIONE (Monthly)	Erminio Crespolani	Via Marcantonio Colonna
RINASCITA (Monthly)	Palmiro Togliatti	Via Nazionale,243
IL RISVEGLIO	Ernesto Buonaiuti	Via Calabria,56
RIVOLUZIONE SOCIALISTA (Italia Libera)	Matteo Matteotti	Via Piemonte,40
ROMA DEL POPOLO	Emilio Frattarelli	Via dei Prefetti,46
SERENISSIMO	Pio Vanzi	Piazza di Pietra,34
LA SETTIMANA	Giuseppe Sciortino	Via Veneto,84
SOCIALISMO (Monthly)	Giuseppe Saragat	Corso Umberto I°,476
STAR	Ercole Patti	Via Torino,122
UMANITA' NUOVA	Anselmo Preziosi	Piazza Fiammetta,11
UOMO QUALUNQUE	Guglielmo Giannini	Via della Mercede,56
VOCE DEI GIOVANI (Italia nuova)	Giorgio Criscuolo	Via dei Portoghesi,18
VOCE DELLA SCUOLA	Pasquale D'Appiero	Via Po,102
VOCE OPERAIA	Filippo Sacconi	Via A.De Pretis,86
VOCE PARTIGIANA	Salvo Tomasselli	Campidoglio
VOCI RADIO	Guglielmo Morandi	Piazza della Piletta,3

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ROMAN WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

	DIRECTOR	ADDRESS	PHONE
	Ferdinando Boria	Via Calabria,17	435107
	Vittorio Calvino	Via dei Sabini,7	638547
	Alberto Canaletti	Via S. Basilio,45	431280
	Mario Pantaleo	Via dei Lucchesi,26	64565
	Riccardo Bauer	P.za Mignanelli Editore De Luigi	
	Pietro Benanni	Via Milano,70	43141-2
onthly)	Erminio Crespolani	Via Marcantonio Colonna,66	35264
ly)	Palmiro Togliatti	Via Nazionale,243	
	Ernesto Buonaiuti	Via Calabria,56	41664
ALISTA	Matteo Matteotti	Via Piemonte,40	
	Emilio Frattarelli	Via dei Prefetti,46	683842
	Pio Vanzi	Piazza di Pietra,34	65279
	Giuseppe Sciortino	Via Veneto,84	43772
thly)	Giuseppe Saragat	Corso Umberto I°,476	62119
	Ercole Patti	Via Torino,122	481267
	Anselmo Preziosi	Piazza Fiammetta,11	564749
	Guglielmo Giannini	Via della Mercede,56	61979
VANI	Giorgio Criscuolo	Via dei Portoghesi,18	564747
	Pasquale D'Appiero	Via Po,102	865838
LA	Filippo Sacconi	Via A.De Pretis,86	42219
	Salvo Tomasselli	Campidoglio	62995
	Guglielmo Morandi	Piazza della Piletta,3	683470

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OUTSTANDING NEWSPAPERS OF LIBERATED ITALY

CITY	NAME	DIRECTOR	ADD
Napoli	IL DOMANI D'ITALIA	Angelico Venuti	Via
"	IL GIORNALE	Manlio Lupinacci	Lar
"	IL RISORGIMENTO	Floriano Del Secolo	Ang
"	LA VOCE	Nino Gaeta, M. Alicata	Via
Firenze	CORRIERE DEL MATTINO	Pietro Fossi	Via
"	NAZIONE DEL POPOLO	Pietro Compagno	Via
Palermo	GIORNALE DI SICILIA	Enrico Wolleb	P.
"	SICILIA LIBERA		Via
Bari	CIVILTA' PROLETARIA	Antonio Di Donato	P.
"	GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO	Luigi De Secly	
Messina	NOTIZIARIO DI MESSINA	Biagio di Paolo	Co
Catania	CORRIERE DI SICILIA	Carlo Ardizzoni	
R.Calabria	IL TEMPO	Francesco Cipriani	Via
"	VOCE DELLA CALABRIA	Filippo Rizzo	Pia
Cagliari	UNIONE SARDA	Giuseppe Musio	Via
Sassari	L'ISOLA	A. Fadda-Fuffiani	Via
Cosenza	CORRIERE DEL SUD	Mariano Albanese	Co
Catanzaro	LA NUOVA CALABRIA	Giovanni Paparozzo	Le

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OUTSTANDING NEWSPAPERS OF LIBERATED ITALY

NAME	DIRECTOR	ADDRESS
IL DOMANI D'ITALIA	Angelico Veruti	Via S. Carlo,26
IL GIORNALE	Manlio Lupinacci	Largo Spirito Santo,28
IL RISORGIMENTO	Floriano Del Secolo	Ang. Galleria Umberto I°.
LA VOCE	Nino Gaeta, M. Alicata	Via Medina,72
CORRIERE DEL MATTINO	Pietro Fossi	Via Ricasoli,8
NAZIONE DEL POPOLO	Pietro Compagno	Via Ricasoli,8
GIORNALE DI SICILIA	Enrico Wolleb	P.za Giulio Verdi
SICILIA LIBERA		Via Italia
CIVILTA' PROLETARIA	Antonio Di Donato	P.za Roma,18
GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO	Luigi De Secly	
NOTIZIARIO DI MESSINA	Biagio di Paolo	Corso Cavour,61
CORRIERE DI SICILIA	Carlo Ardizzoni	
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APPENDIX II NO.62

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN VALMONTONE AND ORVIETO

VALMONTONE

The above town which is situated on the inland highway from Rome to Naples was visted by a PWB Officer on 27 March.

The town was almost entirely destroyed by bombing and shelling. It had a prewar population of 7500, now reduced to 6700. Not a single house was left intact. About 1000 persons live in some 50 houses that have been sufficiently repaired to provide shelter; about 5000 live in huts and caves. Some 200 are lodged in the town-hall and some 3-400 persist in living in houses which are still shambles and periodically have to be evicted, for there have been casualties caused by collapsing floors and walls. In spite of the numerous air raids and heavy shelling only about 150 inhabitants were killed.

According to the Commissario, Romeo Saracini, and the local doctor, Remo Natalizia, the following are present day conditions:

The sewage system is non-existent. The electric power plant which had been nearly completely destroyed, was partly repaired two months ago. After being totally deprived of electric power for 6 months, the town now gets about 20% of its normal supply. The railroad line and main road have been repaired. The water supply is 20% of normal, and is furnished by one of the town's previous five fountains. Some of the streets have been cleared of rubble. The hospital which was modern and up-to-date was completely destroyed. There is now an improvised first aid station, which is utterly insufficient for local needs, and lacks medical supplies, bandages and instruments. Serious cases have to be sent to Rome.

Sanitary conditions are very bad; with no sewers, no toilets, no bathing facilities, an insufficiency of water, and hardly any soap, the danger of epidemics is a very real one. People sleep in their clothes, and about 90% have scabies. Last summer there were 15 cases of typhus, 5 cases of Maltese fever, and more than 120 case of malaria. Pneumonia is rare, but tuberculosis is on the increase. Malnutrition is widespread, and cases of organic breakdown are frequent.

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The supply of fresh vegetables and milk is adequate, with the price of the latter at 30 lire per liter. There is practically no meat or fish, and eggs are scarce, costing 25-30 lire each. There is no baker and the people make their own bread with their flour rations. While the pasta rations have been regular, there has been only one distribution of oil (February) for nearly a year. Wine is available but only a few can afford to buy it at its current price of 60-100 lire a liter. There has been no cheese whatsoever since Christmas. The black market price of oil is 500 lire a liter, and that of meat 700 per kilo. Within the last two months there has been no sugar, and none is available even on the black market. Soap is totally lacking, and it is two months since the people have received their monthly ration of 100 grams.

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Thefts are common, even the pipes of the church organ having been stolen. The police force consisting of 3 carabinieri is utterly insufficient to cope with the situation.

The Ente Assistenziale, subsidized by the government, makes limited distributions of food to the poorer people. There are some nuns who aided by the Vatican serve soup to the poor.

The land is under intense cultivation as many persons who cannot at present carry on their normal activities have taken to agriculture. The new harvest will consist of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, beans and grapes. Although more ground is under cultivation the harvest will probably not exceed that of last year because of the lack of fertilizers.

About 20 houses have already been repaired, and about 50 more, whose owners have been granted loans by the Government, may be expected to be repaired soon. The rest are beyond repair. The town schoolhouses were completely wrecked, but two elementary schools have been opened in the outskirts. Except for a few who have been sent to Rome by their families, high school pupils are without means of education.

Of the twelve churches in the town, 11 have been completely destroyed. The twelfth was very severely damaged, but it is now being used. A stable has been converted into a church, which accommodates about 60.

Some 10 persons, the richer ones, on their own initiative have begun to rebuild their houses. About 30 have built small temporary houses in the country. Most of them are sheltering homeless fellow townspeople.

In September 1944 the Pinto Construction Co. began the building of 35 two-family houses, 15 one family houses, and 10 prefabricated barracks on a hill in the outskirts of the town. However the company was unable to finish the work and gave it up in January. The Cardoni Company has now taken over the contract, and has agreed to complete the barracks within one month, and the houses in three. The project is government-financed, and is under the supervision of the Civil Engineer Corps.

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Many of the people of Valmontone are now living in caves in the cliffs in and near the town which were formerly used as stables or store rooms. Some of the caves are 50-60 feet long and the people, overcrowded, live in the midst of mud, dampness and smoke. There is no ventilation. Along the sides, alcoves have been dug out and the people sleep in them like animals. In one cave, with an area of some 35 square metres, 15 people were living huddled together in the utmost squalor. Sanitation is non-existence and the caves are infested with lice and other vermin.

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Valmontone is suffering from a labour shortage as far as reconstruction of the town is concerned. Workmen employed in removing rubble are paid 105 lire a day and receive in addition an extra bread ration. Farm laborers, on the other hand, are fed and earn from 200-300 lire per day. Bricklayers, masons and specialized workmen from Rome or elsewhere are demanding the prohibitive pay of from 700 to 800 lire per day. For the relative dangerous work of demolition, specialists in that field are demanding 2000 lire per day.

The political situation in Valmontone seems confused. The Mayor told the PWB officer that he belonged to the Labor Democratic Party, which according to him is the only "democratic" party -- all the others, excepting the Socialists and Communists, being locally composed of fascists. The chairman of the Local Committee of National Liberation however told the PWB officer another tale; according to him, the Mayor is a Communist with dictatorial ideas who refuses to cooperate with any other parties. Plans are afoot to replace him with a member of the Christian Democrat Party which allegedly has the largest local following. The local C.L.N. includes members of the Communist, Socialist, Action, Liberal, Christian Democrat and Labour Democrat Parties. The Committee will shortly appoint a municipal "Giunta". Political life is active in town. Every Sunday morning there are one or more political meetings with speakers often coming from Rome. Several townspeople who were interrogated were of the opinion that the political parties were only interested in querreling with each other.

ORVIETO

On Sunday, 25 March, a PWB officer in the company of a U.S.Naval officer, passed through Orvieto where he spent two hours. It was midday and the streets were thronged with the local population and large numbers of young soldiers. The former were well dressed in their Sunday clothes and gave the general impression of relative prosperity and wellbeing. There was no apparent poverty or misery, and not a begger was seen anywhere. It should be said, however, that the streets and squares visited were for the most part in the center,

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The soldierw were principally from Sicily and from the Southern Provinces. Those of them who were interrogated said that they had completed their training and were waiting to be sent to the front. 2866 Their new dark green uniforms were neat, the men held themselves well and their morale was high. They were smiling and cheerful. They struck the PWB Officer as being high grade troops, perhaps "hand-picked", for they were relatively educated and intelligent for men from the "illiterate" south. Many groups of them were visiting the Cathedral and expressing interest and pride in its size and beauty.

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Both the civilian population and the soldiers were extremely friendly, lining up against the walls of the houses of the narrow streets to let the jeep through, waving good-naturedly, and making conjectures as to the uniforms and the ranks of its passengers.

The jeep was left standing in the front of the Cathedral for a few minutes during which some one as a compliment to its American passengers decorated its windshield with a few sprays of mimosa.

The main part of the town lies on an acropolis which rises several hundred feet from the floor of the Tiber valley and is guarded on all sides by precipitous cliffs. It has suffered no war damage. Only the new part of the town in the neighborhood of the station below in the valley and at a considerable distance from the center, has been damaged.

No red flags, or other signs of political activity were to be seen. Although headquarters of political parties undoubtedly exist in Orvieto, their offices were not in evidence in the principal streets and squares.

Analogous conditions of relative prosperity seem to prevail in such other towns and villages visited by the PWB officer as have similarly escaped war damages. Their populations have shown at least superficially similar friendliness towards the Allies -- or at any rate towards the Americans. Being close to the source of agricultural products and not directly dependent upon industry for their immediate daily needs, these populations appear on the whole to have remained relatively undisturbed by political strife and, so far at least, to be satisfactorily holding their own in today's economic crisis.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX III, No. 62

CENSUSES AND SURVEYS FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Summary)

Published by Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Central Institute of Statistics, and Allied Commission. (Rome February, 1945)

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In order to determine the effect of the war on economic social and living conditions in Liberated Italy, a Census was undertaken at the initiative of AC and the Italian Government in September 1944. The present volume contains the preliminary results. For reasons of speed and economy no detailed information was sought; and approximate, or representative results were included.

To carry out and control the job, 209 specially trained inspectors were stationed at 196 typical communes (an average of 5 for every Province); in addition 68 expert officials of the Statistical Institute acted as supervisors, in provincial offices and in the field. 57 different schedules and a total of 4,500,000 forms were used. Some 5,000 persons were employed on the job - 3,200 of them for editing and tabulation. 340 adding and calculating machines, 13 punching, 10 sorting and 15 verifying machines were used. By using a greater number of persons as enumerators and by limiting the collection of data to the most important fields, it was possible to cut down the time necessary to a fraction of that ordinarily required for such a census; while paper consumption was only about 1/10. The cost was held to 4.5 lire per inhabitant as against 2 lire pre-war (equivalent to at least 20 lire today).

Information on the various communities was tabulated as soon as 80 to 85% of the returns had been received. As regards the Industrial Census, information received up to December 10, 1944 was included - which was 89% complete. Some of the information collected, but not included in

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What are some of these results:

Importance of the Area covered.

The Census covers 38 Liberated Provinces, representing 48% of Italy's territory, 43,4% of its people (though only 38,4% of the working population). These 38 Provinces formerly grew 44,3% of the country's Wheat, but only 5,7% of its Sugar Beets; 81,3% of its Dried Legumes; 87,9% of its Olives; 99,7% of its Citrus Fruit. They contained only 20,5% of its Cattle, but 76,5% of its Sheep and Goats. They produced from 25,5% to 29,6% of the output of essential Phosphates and Nitrogenous fertilizers. They contained

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38,6% of the country's industrial plants, but only 26,3% of its industrial workers, 20,9% of its mechanical horse - power. The territory's output of electrical energy was 22,7% of that of all Italy.

Its highway system is 52,3% of the total, but it had only 24,7% of the trucks and trailers. The people's deposits in Savings Institutions (Excluding Postal) were only 12,9% of the total; Postal Savings ammounted to 39,7%. The transaction tax yielded only 26,8%, the income tax 24,1%, but the land tax 42,8% of the total (in 1939).

Elementary school enrollment was 41,8% - or proportionate to the population. That for secondary schools was higher, (53,6%) as was that for universities (51,5%). But on the basis of 1932 data the number of hospital beds was only 24,9%.

Population

364,706 persons, or about 2% of the people in the 38 Provinces were driven from their homes into other communities; 7o4,854 persons (3,7%) lived in houses damaged by war; 48,415 (25 in 10,000) lived in emergency shelters, such as barracks, tents and caves. 128,552 were unemployed in September 1944 and 114,126 were employed by Allied Forces.

AGRICULTURE

On September 15, 1944, 140,108 ha of land (sowable or in specialized tree tops) or 1,7% of the total were not utilized due to war damage. 28,052 ha (or 20%) of these were flooded; 36,195 ha (or 26%) were mined and bombed; 75,861 ha (or 54%) were occupied by the military. In addition 54,679 ha of woods (or 3% of the total woods and forests) were either destroyed or suffered considerable damage. 90 million vines (about 2% of the total) were either destroyed or considerably damaged, so were more than 2½ million olive trees (about 2½%) and 6,3 million other fruit trees.

44,949 rooms in rural dwellings were fully or partly destroyed, and cannot be used; three times as many were damaged, but are usable. 332,743 sqm of livestock shelter had been destroyed; twice as much damaged; 1,2 million

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44,949 rooms in rural dwellings were fully or partly destroyed, and cannot be used; three times as many were damaged, but are usable. 332,743 sqm of livestock shelter had been destroyed; twice as much damaged; 1,2 million cbm. of storage room for foods and machinery was destroyed; 1,4 million cbm. was damaged. 35,332 cbm. of forage silos were destroyed; three times as many were damaged. 20,725 cbm. of buildings for drainage and irrigation were destroyed; twice that many were damaged.

Land reclamation and irrigation works had been particularly affected. While only 7,2% of the productive land was damaged, 45,1% of the buildings (in cubic meters), 11,6% of the dams and dikes (in cubicmeters), 27,4% of the syphons (in litres per second) and 1/3 of the bridges (in meters) were either destroyed or heavily damaged.

The loss of livestock is given by way of compairing their numbers on September 15, 1944 with those of 1942. Thus the number of cattle was reduced by 1/3; of horses and

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mules by 14%; of swine by 29%; of sheep 25%, and of goats 17%. The Germans stole 140,031 heads of cattle; 14,048 horses; 22,680 asses; 6,614 mules; 143,542 swine; 668,018 sheep and 54,409 goats.

Other tables list the amounts and kinds of agricultural products amassed; the quantities of cereals and olive oil retained by producers; and what the farmers bought of fertilizers, parasiticides, seed and fodder-concentrates, agricultural implements and tools, fuels and lubricants.

Industry

The census covered 8,926 industrial establishments which pre-war had 220,006 employees (each of them had more than 10 employees) and 842,326 horsepower. About half or 4,397 of these establishments supplied information regarding war damages, which may throw some light on the total damage suffered by Italian industry. Out of these 4,397 establishments, 1,769, or 40% reported that about 1/3 of their properties had been destroyed. In terms of value, this loss was made up to 40,8% by destruction of machinery; 18% by damage and destruction of buildings, and 41,2% by the loss of raw materials, finished and semi-finished products. Half of the destruction of buildings was caused by bombings; more than 1/4 of the machinery loss was due to removal by the Germans; 43,4% of the destruction of machinery is ascribed to "other causes", among which willful demolition by German mining was presumably the most important.

The Germans removed from these industries a total of 3,175,327 Kg of aluminum, brass, bronze, nickel, steel, lead, etc., and 2,964,513 Kg of metal alloys, such as aluminum alloys, special steels, etc. They stole 23,461 grams of platinum; 55,227 grams of silver, and 847,760 Kg of copper.

Of the total of 8,926 industrial establishments, 2,403 (or 26%) were entirely active, employing 93,039 workers (or 45%) and 145,350 mechanical horsepower (17%). 2,615 were partially active, giving work to 105,472 (48%) and having 454,478 HP (54%). Almost half of these could not work fully because of lack of electricity and raw mate-

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3,908, or 45% of the total censured were idle. Their number of dependent employees was however only 21,495 (or 9,5%); the idle horsepower amounted to 242,498 (or 29%). Among the reasons given, 27% listed lack of electricity and raw material; 5% were idle because of requisitioning by the Allies.

Industry suffered its biggest losses, however, in power producing equipment. Of its Primary Motors (Hydraulic, Steam, Gas, Diesel, Gasoline; etc.) 338 were destroyed, meaning a loss of 424,350 HP; the Germans removed 172 with 13,976 HP; 455 with 152,144 HP were (as of Sept.15, 1944) inoperable because they needed repairs or spare

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parts not at present obtainable. In all, some 965 units with 594,470 horsepower were either destroyed, stolen or idle. In addition, 193 Electric Generators with 254,639 HP were destroyed, 15 with 5,049 HP were removed by the Germans, and 136 with 111,812 HP were idle due to needed repairs or parts.

The Germans also stole 14,088 electric motors with 84,369 HP; 5,990 electric motors with 58,164 HP were destroyed; and 8,229 with 67,493 HP were out of operation. The total loss in power production added up as follows:

Destroyed	741,913 HP
Removed by the Germans	104,360 "
Idle due to repairs etc.	353,789 "
Total	1,200,062 HP

Living Conditions

Nutrition

The data published under this heading refer to the average consumption of various foods, their caloric values, availability through rations or on the black market, their prices, etc. Since September 1944 the bread and pasta rations have been increased, black market prices have changed, other rations (such as of olive oil) have been issued. That is, conditions seem to have changed enough to require corresponding changes in the data on food contained in this census. Additional material on this subject has been collected and will be published later.

Clothing

The census indicates that on the average about 1/3 of all men's and boys' clothing is in very bad condition; about half to 60% is in bad condition but usable. That is, only some 10 to 20% is considered in good condition. More than half the bedding material is in bad condition, but usable; between 10 and 20% is in very bad condition.

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There were only 44 overcoats for every 100 men, only 23 for 100 boys; and only 67 pairs of shoes for 100 boys.

Houses

In the 38 Provinces investigated, a total of 129,390 dwellings with 426,844 rooms were completely destroyed. In addition 57,378 rooms were destroyed and 145,002 rooms so badly damaged as to be useless, in houses considered seriously damaged. Damaged dwellings which were, however, occupied, totalled 169,744, containing 714,496 rooms; in these dwellings 105,089 rooms were however unoccupied because of war damage. The total loss in rooms thus adds up to 734,313, as follows:

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Destroyed rooms in destroyed dwellings ...	426,844
" " " seriously damaged dwellings	57,378
Severely damaged rooms in seriously damaged dwellings	145,002
Severely damaged rooms in occupied dwellings	105,089
Total	734,313

Health

Deaths from typhoid fever were 71% higher in the 3 months from June to August 1944 than in the corresponding period in 1939; the death rate from tuberculosis was 38% higher. The editors of the census believe that the death rate from these causes was actually still higher. Infant mortality, on the other hand, was in this period actually 9½% lower, though considering the falling birth-rate, the census editors believe 1944 figures are "considerably higher" than in 1939.

The average weight and height of children at birth, at various age levels decreased slightly between 1942 and 1944. However, it is difficult to say whether this decrease could be considered alarming. The Census expresses no opinion.

Education

Detailed tables give information as to the situation of the schools, enrollment, etc. as of the close of the Scholastic Year 1943-1944. No comparisons are made with previous years.

Public Services

An interesting table shows how many communes are and are not provided with hygienically safe drinking water, with gas, electricity and sewer systems. A separate table shows that 278 communities, or 22% of those investigated, suffered damage to 193,076 Km (or 3%) of sewer lines. On September 15, 1944 267 communities, or 11½% of the total of 2,318 investigated were without any electricity, affecting 1,390,207 persons (8%). 1,138 communities (or 49%) affecting 11,086,542 persons

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Health
Deaths from typhoid fever were 71% higher in the 3 months from June to August 1944 than in the corresponding period in 1939; the death rate from tuberculosis was 38% higher. The editors of the census believe that the death rate from these causes was actually still higher. Infant mortality, on the other hand, was in this period actually 9½% lower, though considering the falling birth-rate, the census editors believe 1944 figures are "considerably higher" than in 1939.

The average weight and height of children at birth, at various age levels decreased slightly between 1942 and 1944. However, it is difficult to say whether this decrease could be considered alarming. The Census expresses no opinion.

Education
Detailed tables give information as to the situation of the schools, enrollment, etc. as of the close of the Scholastic Year 1943-1944. No comparisons are made with previous years.

Public Services
An interesting table shows how many communes are and are not provided with hygienically safe drinking water, with gas, electricity and sewer systems. A separate table shows that 278 communities, or 22% of those investigated, suffered damage to 193,076 Km (or 3%) of sewer lines. On September 15, 1944 267 communities, or 11½% of the total of 2,318 investigated were without any electricity, affecting 1,390,207 persons (8%). 1,138 communities (or 49%) affecting 11,086,542 persons (or 64%) had reduced electricity service.

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The above give only a rough outline of the wealth information contained in the Census. The data are broken down to show the difference between rural and urban communities and between provincial capitals and other communes in the Provinces, giving separate information for the 9 Compartments and 38 Provinces censured. The book also contains 9 charts which illustrate some of the information contained in the tables.

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REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES NO. 8

WEEK ENDING APRIL 4, 1945

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ROAD TRANSPORTATION

The press continues its criticisms of ENAC (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Cose) through which the Government seeks to control road transportation.

"Il Reporter" (Febr. 10) - independent - comments that the first result of the functioning of ENAC is that goods have become scarcer on the Rome markets; common sense could have foreseen this.

"Libera Stampa" (Febr. 16) - also independent - calls ENAC a new "elephantine" bureaucracy. Without specifying any reasons, the paper says that if ENAC is not immediately reformed, national recovery will be endangered.

"L'Indipendente" (Febr. 17) reports an interview with Transportation Minister Cerabona, who explains that high transportation costs are in line with the prices being paid for vehicles. He confirmed that ENAC was trying to solve this problem by controlling the purchase and sale of trucks

"Il Globo" (March 7) shows how in practice requests for transportation are usually accompanied by designations of the trucks to be used - contrary to the spirit of the law. This enables the shipper to make private arrangements with the truck owner - at higher than tariff rates. Transportation requests which do not designate the trucking firm, are turned over by ENAC to its truck pools where similar private arrangements can be made. Those who do not want to pay more than tariff find it difficult, if not impossible, to ship their goods. "It follows that ENAC is in no position to exercise effective control over the employment of trucks." If ENAC were to ask that a truck be unconditionally put at its disposal, it would be sure to have a break-down, which in view of the lack of parts would present great difficulties.

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"L'Italia Libera" (March 13) - center party paper - considers the institutional organization of ENAC "absurd". Under existing conditions in communications "it is impossible to give any real assurance that the transportation undertaken by ENAC actually responds to the public's needs. The organization, therefore, does not solve the problem for which it was established, and remains a bureaucratic waste. Instead of assuring the transportation of staple products and lower rates, ENAC merely levies a tribute per quintal/kilometer and the truckers have to fill out new forms."

"Il Globo" (March 25) declares that the cost of transportation is from double to ten times the legal tariff rates.

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"We must admit that the organization lives outside of reality, if there is this big difference between legal transportation prices and actual costs". ENAC's bureaucratic control has not been able to prevent the direct contact between shipper and trucker who today freely and liberally determine the rates and conditions of transportation; nor has it been able to cause a reduction in the prices of trucks. The paper suggests that transportation be left free, and that the activity of ENAC be limited to granting authorizations for essential goods. "This would, in substance, create a freight market, and the situation can only improve, even though Italy has a deficiency of means of transportation."

On March 30, "Il Globo" publishes ENAC's reply to certain criticisms previously made by this paper. It admits that not all transportation costs are fixed on the black market. For instance, wheat is transported at official rates. The fact that black market rates exist besides the official ones does not prove that the control system has failed. As regards its proposal that truck transportation be uncontrolled, the paper argues that gasoline is rationed, and that its available quantity is hardly sufficient for the most urgently needed goods. Moreover, given the great excess demand upon transportation capacity, it must be presumed that freight costs may, in an absolutely free system, equal those of the black market, or even exceed them.

FOOD AND BLACK MARKET

Rome

The "Bollettino del Lavoro" (March 1) of the Provincial Labor Office, publishes an index number of the cost of food for January, 1945. With 1940 as a basis, this index number is 1754,11; that is, the cost of food is 17½ times that of 1940. The Bollettino further finds that during the last five months of 1944, the average typical family food expenditure was £. 8.704,= per month; of this, 62,5% was spent on the black market, 30,9% on the free market, and 6,6% for rationed foods. In January 1945, this family food cost had risen to £. 10.608,=, an increase of almost 20% over the previous five-month average.

Since February 1, 1945, food markets have reacted to (a) greater control in the country; and (b) extensive police

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Since February 1, 1945, food markets have reacted to (a) greater control in the country; and (b) extensive police activity against black market merchants in the city. Especially the latter has produced considerable comment in the press.

Among the papers of the right, "L'Italia Nuova" (Febr.20) while approving the activities of the police, still asks, how the people can eat with existing rations. It continues the argument (Febr. 21) by saying that the need to have recourse to the black market has not been reduced; but that instead prices have risen still further as a result of the greater risk.

"Ricostruzione" (Febr. 20) - center press - says that to try and solve the problem in this manner is like starting to

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build a house from the roof. It holds (Febr. 21) that the fight against the merchants is useless if the large stores existing in the country, which are their sources, are left alone. It concludes by demanding that all but two or three foods be left to the free market.

"Il Popolo" (Febr. 20) demands that police activity also include the large warehouses. How can the people live, it asks, (Febr. 22), without the aid of the black market, and with absolutely insufficient rations? It lists (Febr. 25) the motives which determined the fight against the black market as political, hygienic, and an attempt to discourage the producer from sending his goods to the black market, and hopes that there will be some improvement in the rations, as otherwise the fight would be harmful.

Among the left wing papers, "L'Unità" (Febr. 23) writes that the fight should be integrated with energetic organisational measures, among which the abolishing of the regional food blocks is the most important.

"Il Lavoro" (Febr. 20) - organ of the Confederation of Labor - also asks how the people will eat if the police campaign should succeed. In a later article (March 2) the paper declares that an effective fight against the black market can only be made by way of workers' consumer cooperatives.

On March 24, the same paper points out that the control commissions, yardstick-retail stores, consumers organizations, etc., decided upon at a Cabinet Meeting of February 17, have not yet been established. It demands that public representatives be included in the control commissions. The paper further complains (March 27) that in spite of the provisions regarding the management by government appointed commissioners, of mills and bakeries which had violated the food laws, no such commissioners had ever been appointed. All mills and bakeries are now supplying the black market and their management should be entrusted not to commissioners, but to labor representatives who will act in the public interest.

"Il Globo" (March 2) - among the independent papers - speaks favorably of the establishment of the "Coop" - a cooperative organization intended to buy foods for all the cooperatives at the lowest possible prices.

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"Il Tempo" (March 18) criticizes the battle against the black market: "Nothing comes from the country any more. We shall die of hunger; for we cannot live on our rations". The paper says that this battle should be fought in the country and the policy of compulsory collections (ammassi) be revised. It favors the requirement for the producer to sell only a part of his products at a low price, but enable him to sell the rest on a free market. This would promote maximum production, because the farmer would want to sell as much as possible over and above his quota to the ammasso. On the basis of ammasso receipts, rations would then be determined. If they are insufficient, recourse must be had to imports. In this manner,

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the paper argues, free market prices, (today's black market prices) may even decline, because they would no longer have to include the risk, and the number of intermediaries could be reduced.

"Il Tempo" (March 20) also publishes the proposal of an expert of the milling industry. In order to produce the best possible bread - almost white - he suggests the elimination of the bran from the mixture. This would entail only a small loss of weight to the consumer. Instead of having 200 gr. of inedible bread, this would give 175 gr. of excellent food. The savings in bran could be used to feed some 20.000 pigs which would furnish both meat and fat to the people of Rome. The paper asks its readers to write their opinions on this debatable question.

"L'Indipendente" (March 29) writes that "something new has happened regarding bread". Some bakeries have been taken from their proprietors and turned over to "ASA" (a communal organization) because they were guilty of violating war-time regulations. The paper welcomes this "first lesson" and observes that recently the bread has become better, apparently as the result of a better control of the mixture.

The press unanimously carried, and approved, the Pope's reference to the BlackMarket in his speech of March 18. "Be none of you among those who today see no other opportunities than to dishonestly enrich themselves at the expense of the needs and sufferings of their brothers."

SHIPPING

According to "L'Economista" (March, 1945) hardly 15% of Italy's pre-war merchant marine (3½ million tons in 1938) is left. About half of it is used by the Allies; the rest is under the control of COGENA (Commissariato Generale Navigazione).

Pino Fortini, in "Politica Estera" (Febr. 1945) believes that a merchant marine is important for Italy as means of employing both capital and a substantial number of workers. The seizure of Italian ships by neutrals should be reexamined on the basis of international law. While Liberty ships are not well adapted to Mediterranean traffic, 50 to 100 of them would

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De Grenet ("L'Economista" - March 1945) thinks there is little hope for the restoration of ships seized by neutrals. Nor should Italy nourish any excessive hopes as to Allied "First Aid" regarding shipping, until the United Nations are convinced that "it is opportune that bottoms be assigned to Italy in order to promote an effective, even if limited, economic recovery." Italians are a seafaring people; they have ship-building technicians and shipyards which could assure the

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recovery of her merchant marine. Her sailors could work on Allied ships. Empty ships returning from the Black Sea, could be used to serve Eastern Mediterranean ports.

"Il Globo" (March 8) suggests two proposals of immediate benefit: that America employ Italian sailors to man its ships (presumably lacking in personnel); and that Italy be given the temporary use of some 10 Liberty ships which could satisfy 80% of current shipping needs, and employ a few of the many idle sailors. The advantage would be mutual, as the pay of Italian sailors is lower than that of Americans.

"Il Globo" (March 21) also discusses the request of South Italian ship owners for 100 Liberty ships. The paper thinks it unlikely that this request will be granted, even though it would be of great advantage to Italy. The ships could serve the Allies and thus earn a profit to Italy in foreign exchange. Considering that after the war there will be an abundance of ships at low prices, "Globo" thinks that it may be preferable for Italy not to buy, but rent these ships today, man them and put them into Allied service.

"Il Giornale del Mattino" (March 31) recalls that Brazil seized 100,000 tons, and Argentina 70,000 tons of Italian ships, which were subsequently sold to these countries. The sales contracts contained a cancellation (or redemption) clause which the paper suggests should now be made effective so as to restore these ships to Italy. The paper considers it absolutely necessary to increase the available tonnage by any possible means.

RECONSTRUCTION NEWS - (from the Italian Press)

Shipping - ("Il Globo" March 23 and 24)

Until today 330 motor vessels and 20 medium sized sailing ships have been dorequisitioned. Additional 20,000 tons of ships, each in excess of 300 tons, are to be dorequisitioned for civilian use.

("Il Globo" March 27) - 16,000 workers are at present engaged in the reconstruction of the port of Naples.

("Il Globo" March 28) - For the repair of the Port of S. Benedetto del Tronto, the sum of 6½ million Lire has been allocated. Out of 100 motor fishing vessels which used to dock

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("Il Globo" March 28) -- For the repair of the Port of S. Benedetto del Tronto, the sum of 6½ million lire has been allocated. Out of 100 motor fishing vessels which used to dock at this port, only 10 of the smaller ones are left.

The shipyard at Porto Civitanova in March launched its first 500 ton motor vessel, its name, "Italia Liberata".

- ("Il Globo" March 31) - A net 50 million lire company "Sardemare" was formed in Sardinia, by Sardinians, for the purpose of managing shipping lines and promoting maritime transportation.

("Il Globo" April 1) - Thanks to considerable reconstruction efforts, the Port of Civitavecchia now has a daily capacity of 3,000 tons. In February, 36,000 tons of goods were unloaded; the March tonnage was 50,350.

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Road Transportation

("Il Globo" March 24) - Another 386 of the promised 1.700 American trucks have arrived. The total thus far arrived is 818.

Railroads

("Il Globo" March 28) - The electric railroad Porto S. Giorgio to Servigliano has been reactivated. It is hoped to extend the line to Amandola during the next month.

Foreign Exchange

("Il Globo" March 24) - From June, 1944 to February, 1945, Italo-Americans have remitted $ 10.835.000; Italians in England and the Commonwealth have remitted 130.000 pound sterling. The average remittance from America was $ 50; from Great Britain, 20 pounds.

Foreign Trade

("Il Globo" March 27) - In the week from March 11 to 18, Italy exported 2,000 tons of goods, valued at about 100 million lire. They included 1,265 tons of sulphur for Greece; 38 tons of mercury for France; 537 tons of citric acid, 80 tons of hemp; 6½ tons of silk, and 65 tons of tartaric acid to Great Britain.

("Il Globo" March 30) - During March 18 to 25, Italy exported 4,587 tons, valued at 135 million lire. Shipped to England were: 3,103 tons of lemons, 33 tons of citric acid, 22 tons of tartaric acid; to France: 129 tons of mercury, 4 tons of bergamot; to the U.S.A.: 600 tons of salt; to Malta: 220 tons of wine, 153 tons of salt and 147 tons of oranges; to the Middle East: 80 tons of citric acid.

Rebuilding of Houses

("Il Globo" March 29) - The Florence Genio Civile has repaired 2,000 rooms at a cost of 100 million lire. Private owners have repaired 4,200 rooms.

("Secolo XX" March 28) During 1944, 476 large and small firms with a combined capital of about 1 billion lire, were founded in Rome. Their objective: to build and repair homes. Additional companies were formed during the first quarter of

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Roads and Bridges

("Il Globo" March 27) - In Molise, 120 out of 600 destroyed bridges have already been rebuilt. 1,000 Km of roads have been restored.

("Secolo XX" March 29) - Several hundred tons of heavy road building machinery (part of a total of 4,000 tons ordered) have arrived from the U.S.A.

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Industry

("Il Globo" March 28) - The Cecchetti Railroad Shops at Porto Civitanova has reemployed 500 of its normal complement of 3,000 workers.

("Il Globo" March 31) - 50 tons of American and Egyptian cotton have been assigned to the Stabilimenti delle Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali. This factory produces currently 20 to 30,000 meters a day which are put at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture for distribution to Governmental Organizations and Cooperatives.

("Secolo XX" March 30) - 150 Prato textile firms have already begun partial operation, with 35,089 spindles working. With an adequate allocation of electricity and wool, the output is expected to increase soon.

Bentonite

("Secolo XX March 30) - The white bentonite mines at the island of Ponza (the only such mines in the world) are ready to produce again. The product is to be refined at Rome because of damage to the Gaeta plant.

Chlorine - Soda

("Secolo XX" March 23) - The Aniene Chemical Industry is almost in full production again. The current output is 40 tons of chlorine monthly (treating daily about 3 tons of rock salt), plus 30 tons of soda a day.

Paper

("Secolo XX" March 28) - In the course of this week, the Cartiera Emilio Boimond and the Cartiera di Ceprano, both in the Province of Frosinone, will resume production.

Agriculture

("Il Globo" March 28) - 10,000 ha of flooded land in Emilia have been almost drained. In Lazio, 6,700 ha have been drained, and during April another 20.000 ha of flooded, and 10,000 ha of insufficiently drained lands are to be dried up.

("Il Globo" March 30) - On February 15, 1945 the wool Ammasso had collected 2,025,747 Kg, of which 1,508,696 Kg was

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Hemp

("Secolo XX" March 27) - The 1944 harvest yielded only 10,000 tons of hemp; for 1945, 20,000 tons are hoped for. During 1944 exports of raw hemp to England amounted to 3,000 tons. No exports are expected for 1945, as 80% of the production will be absorbed by Allied needs in Italy; the remaining 20% are for domestic consumption. Some 8,000 workers are currently employed in the hemp industries of Naples, Sarno, Terni and Siena.

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