

ACC 10000/145/504

REPORT ON CONDITION IN LIBERATED ITALY

Jan - June 1944

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 8
APO 512

Central "D" Section, Italy, (Lib)

June 9, 1944.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 22

PART II ATTACHES ROME

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Appendix I The Press in Rome

Appendix II The Approach to Rome

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9 June 1944.

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Part II Annexes

THE FALL OF ROME TO THE ALLIES 4 - 5 June, 1944.

The following report has been supplied by a PWB officer who entered Rome with the first Allied troops:

The historical events which took place on the night of June 4 when American troops first entered the Capitol of Italy and on the following day when the whole population came out into the streets to welcome the Allies, cannot yet be told with anything like the fullness which such a dramatic and important story deserves. The impression, however, of those who formed part of the first forces to enter the town must remain to their dying days, amongst the most vivid of their lives.

The first important fact to report is that the Germans left the city almost entirely intact. They pulled out in a great hurry (for they were apparently expecting to hold the line of the Alban hills for another week at least) on the evening of June 4. A few minor clashes of no military importance occurred within the city between the American advance guard and German rear guards, but practically when the American 3rd Division pushed its reconnaissance forces into Rome during the night of June 4, the city had been evacuated by the enemy.

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PWB officers arrived in Rome at first light on the morning of June 5th after a long dramatic moolit drive from Velletri. Our column passed through one after another of Alban hill towns, Velletri, Genzano, Albano, to find scenes of destruction and death which seemed accentuated by the stillness of the night and the gleaming moonbeams. The ruined towns were completely abandoned except for a few army units who had found a bivouac in the remnant of some building more solid than the rest. Along the road was all the litter and confusion which war leaves in its wake, the tattered strands of telephone cable, the broken-down walls, the trees tripped of their leaves, fox-holes and gaping shell-holes. Looking further away the countryside was still and peaceful and tremendously beautiful and there was neither sight nor sound of warfare. The warm air brought with pungency a baffling succession of odours along the route -- the scent of thyme and jasmine and oleander alternating with the stench of corrupting flesh.

As we approached Rome we saw a few fires -- one at an aerodrome and another blazing away in a factory building near the racecourse. This aroused some misgivings as to the likelihood of demolitions in the city itself and as we drew near we anxiously watched the buildings for traces of damage. There was none. In the extramural quarter of Appio Latino beyond the Piazza dei Re di Roma we drove past a succession of modern flats and dwellings, many built since the beginning of the war and all of them untouched.

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On the outskirts of the town we saw a few flashes and heard the crack of firearms but no bullets seemed to come our way. The convoy put out all front and rear lights so as not to attract attention and we proceeded quietly towards the Porte San Giovanni. It was soon after 4 a.m. that we were driving through the suburbs but we did not pass unnoticed. Many people were looking out of their windows, some were on balconies and small groups were scattered here and there throughout the streets. As we passed these people they began clapping with their hands and the sound started at one end of the street and traveled along much faster than our column of vehicles to the far end. There was very little shouting

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-- an occasional "Viva gli Alleati" of "Viva gli Americani" was heard but the clapping greeted us in nearly every street as if it had been arranged as the chosen method of welcome. Many people had their lights shining from their windows (se we realised with some relief that the electricity had not been cut off) and some set lighted canoles on their balconies to welcome us.

We passed a convoy of American 3 tonners and anti-aircraft guns going into the city by the same route and there was a slight traffic jam at the gate of St. John. On the whole, however, we saw very few Allied soldiers in the early hours -- a troop of tanks tucked away down a side-street near the Piazza dei Re di Roma and an occasional armoured car on patrol. We halted just short of the Colosseum as dawn broke and the moon was shining down behind the ruin of the Temple of Claudius. Soon afterwards, following first the Via dell'Impero we proceeded to our destination in the Piazza Navona.

As soon as possible after checking in, P.B. officers obtained permission to make a tour of the streets of Rome so as to observe the reaction of the population to the arrival of the Allies. It was still early and not many people were in the streets but all those who were greeted us with cries of joy and much clapping of hands. There was no sign anywhere of demolitions, there were mines where reports had led us to expect them, the streets were spotlessly clean. Officers who had spent months in Naples and who had vivid memories of other war-scarred cities, observed with delight the exquisite shape of the buildings and the cleanliness and freshness of the town. There seemed to be plenty of water in fountains and some hydrants were overflowing. Incredibly enough it seemed as though the Germans had made no effort to deny the comforts of existence. All the big hotels and public buildings were in perfect order. No bridges were blown. On the western side of the Tiber, St. Peter and the Vatican stood quietly in all its traditional magnificence with the fountains playing but the square quite deserted. Two Swiss guards welcomed us at the side entrance and we asked for De Gasperi. There were no troops visible except for the guards on the Ponte Margherita.

From 7 o'clock onwards the streets began to fill with people and now we witnessed scenes of enthusiasm which were unforgettable. There was more restraint perhaps than in Naples where the fighting had been more bitter and where the population as a whole had suffered more. Not so often were officers pounced upon and kissed by ecstatic women, but everywhere men, women and children showed us a welcome which was obviously heartfelt. In Piazza Venezia, Piazza Colonna, in the Corso and in Via Nazionale large crowds were gathered to clap and cheer any Allied officers or soldiers who drove past. On at least three occasions we had bunches of expensive cars nations hurled into our jeep. From hundreds of buildings the flags of Great Britain, United States and Italy were being flown. Many came to greet us personally, shake our hands and tell us how odious the Germans had been. "Bravi" they said and "quanto tempo vi abbiamo aspettato." It seemed as though the whole people was breathing

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The Rome Committee of Liberation was active from the early hours. It seemed to have made its headquarters in the Piazza Colonna with other headquarters in the Messaggero building in the Via del Tritone. Patrols of "patriots" were out in the streets armed with a curious assortment of firearms and in a red, white and green arm-band. They seemed to be fairly busy arresting Fascists and we saw

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them bring in an NCO of the PAI organisation while we were outside the Messagero building. They have arrested a number of spies. It is worth recording that the current term for Fascists here among the patriots is "spy".

Round about 7 a.m. at the Campidoglio there was a meeting of General Allen, commander of the 3rd Division which occupied Rome, and Mr. Ceccia and Mr. Reber. of the ACC and the Italian General Bencivenga who was in command of the troops loyal to the King. The General drove up in a large black limousine escorted by about a dozen motor-cyclists, with goggles, crash helmets and breaches on, wearing the armband of the Committee of Liberation. Several people remarked that they had only changed their clothes and that they were last seen as Fascists. The bell of the Campidoglio tolled throughout the ceremony. The party was then joined by members of the National Committee of Liberation who conducted it into the Campidoglio. One regrettable feature of this day of great enthusiasm and genuine emotion has been a display of exhibitionism on the part of Italian youth which reminded a correspondent no less known Italy for long, of the spirit prevailing at the time of the March on Rome.

As many young men as possible have crowded into vehicles of all kinds, including those curious motor-cycle lorries, among waving Allied and Italian flags, with rifles and Tommy-guns prominently and dangerously brandished aloft, have paraded the streets for the edification of the public. The public's response was not altogether unstinted. Most of these young men wore the patriot's armband, but a few small size processions were carried out by Communists wearing red armbands.

Although many people complained about the scarcity of food (the bread ration was for some time been only 100 grammes per day) the general impression is that the population has not suffered starvation. Certainly as a whole the people look better fed than those of Naples. Bread is, however, of the poorest quality and pasta consists of a number of gritty components, and beefsteak is apt to be horsesteak. There are a number of restaurants open where beef food is cooked as well as possible. One restaurant, the "Figero", serves an excellent lunch. Food prices are high and there is a flourishing black market.

The shops are full of luxury goods and so far prices are far below those of Naples. Leather goods are however very scarce. Public services are working in part. Water is obtainable in the fountains and hydrants throughout the town, but not in the houses in certain districts. The electric light seems to be working everywhere, but there are currentless periods during the day; the telephone service except for a few districts has ceased to function.

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Two aspects of the occupation of Rome are particularly striking: The suddenness with which the Germans left and the lack of demolitions left behind them. The general opinion seems to be that this was due to the action of the Pope who persuaded the German commander not to fight in Rome and not to commit acts of violence in the city. People here say that the Germans when they went away were in a state of utter demoralization and felt the loss of Rome as a great blow to their prestige.

On 6 June in Piazza Venezia a P.B public address van broadcast the news that the long awaited second front had been opened

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and also that the 5th Army in Italy had followed the Germans more than 20 kilometres from Rome without being able to make contact with them. Both items of news aroused intense excitement in a large crowd which cheered widely. The announcement that 4,000 ships and 11,000 planes had taken part in the invasion of the French coast caused exclamations of approval and amazement, and the announcements that Hitler had put himself at the head of the German armed forces brought forth a hail of hoots and whistles.

It is evident that the Allies enjoy at the moment an immense prestige something close to affection. We have been told that no Roman girl would like to be seen with a German, but the number of Roman girls seen riding around in jeeps with G.I.'s surpasses all counting. People ask only to serve the Allies in any way possible and will go to any trouble to help our soldiers. Even after the first wave of joy had slackened, a woman came to a P.B. officer and with intense emotion said, "The women of Italy thank you."

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2 ROME - The Committee of National Liberation

The Committee consists of 18 members under the presidency of Senator Ivanoe Bonomi, plus a Secretary. Below is an incomplete list of the members:

President	Senator Ivanoe Bonomi (Labour)
Christian Democrat	De Gaspari (Party Chairman)
Liberal	Dott. Gronchi
	Senator Casati (Party Chairman)
	Dott. Nicolo Carandini
Action Party	Avv. Brosio
	Ugo La Malfa
	Bauer
Labour	Lussu
	(Senator Ivanoe Bonomi - see above)
	Ruini
Socialist	On. Pietro Nenni
	Romita
	Vernocchi
Communist	Scucigarra
	Ferri

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On June 6 the Committee held the first meeting where all members were united together in a proper session.

3 INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR BONOMI

P/B officers made the first contact with the President of the Rome Committee of Liberation, Senator Ivanoe Bonomi, after the entry of the Allies into Rome.

He was found at the Lateran and appeared to be in good health and spirits. After a brief introduction he had to go to keep an appointment with the Committee of Liberation who were meeting at 9 o'clock with Allied officials at the Campidoglio. An arrangement was made to meet him later to discuss the political situation. This meeting took place at the house of an anti-Fascist Liberal, Count Carandini.

Bonomi asked eagerly for information about the new Badoglio government. He was anxious to know the conditions under which it was formed and the activities which it had carried on.

He said that the new Badoglio government would have to be enlarged by the admission of members of the Rome Committee; perhaps it would also be necessary to drop certain members of the present government who had no more than local importance. For instance,

Christian Democrat De Gasperi (Party Chairman)
 Liberal Dott. Gronchi
 Senator Casati (Party Chairman)
 Dott. Nicolo Carandini
 Avv. Brosio
 Action Party Ugo La Malfa
 Bauer
 Labour Lussu
 (Senator Ivance Bonomi - see above)
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He said that the new Badoglio government would have to be enlarged by the admission of members of the Rome Committee; perhaps it would also be necessary to drop certain members of the present government who had no more than local importance. For instance, his opinion of Cerabona was that he was a man of mediocre calibre. He did not favor a system of having two groups of ministers -- one with portfolios, one without. Ministers without portfolios might in theory frame government policy but in practice they usually did very little.

He said that the formation of the new government was approved by all parties of the Rome Committee except the Action Party which maintained a prejudice against Badoglio and had even voted the temporary suspension from the party of two members -- Onodero, the Minister of Education, and Caracciolo, the Under Secretary for Interior. It did not seem to be certain what they proposed to do about Tareniani.

Bonomi gave it as his opinion that the Action Party would not outlast the settlement of the monarchical question. It even now practically lost its raison d'etre. Of its leaders in Rome, Bauer,

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who was of Bohemian extraction, was a most upright man who was never compromised with Fascism, was in geol for 15 years, and retained today the same attitude of intransigence as of old. Lussu was a brave man of fiery temperament, a convinced republican who would not on any account compromise with the King. LaMalfa was the most accommodating of the three and more of a negotiator, but he was led by the others.

The general attitude of the Committee was that the first task of the government was to secure the maximum effort of Italians in prosecuting the war. It was only by taking their full share of the burden of the war effort that Italy would be entitled to the respect and fair treatment she desired from other nations.

Bonomi was asked about the now famous resolution of the Rome committee of October. He said that it was an equivocal resolution inasmuch as the three extreme parties in Rome (Action, Socialist and Communist) interpreted it as meaning the complete shelving of the King, and the assumption of all his powers by the government, whereas the other parties considered this an unreasonable interpretation as it was not possible for a government to exercise in toto the powers of the Crown.

Discussing the Socialist leader Nenni, Bonomi described him as a man of extreme views who was working closely with the Communists. The latter were acting in the most disciplined fashion under orders of Togliatti. They changed their whole policy overnight when the news of Togliatti's new directions came through.

The Communists were well provided with funds and the Committee as a whole was in a good financial position. Bonomi himself received several million lire from industrialists and others.

4 Interview with Ugo LaMalfa of the Action Party on 6.4.44

A PwB officer interviews Ugo LaMalfa at the headquarters of the Rome Committee of Liberation just prior to the third free meeting of the Committee at 9:30 a.m., in the former office of the Fascist Republican Party in the Palazzo at the end of the Piazza Colonna which faces onto the Corso Umberto. The place shows signs of hasty evacuation by the previous occupants, broken glass, litter, private papers and letters scattered about, but the room chosen for the Committee's meeting had been cleared and made fitting for the occasion. PwB officers were introduced to many members of the Committee, and found an atmosphere of the utmost cordiality among the leaders of the various parties towards each other. LaMalfa began

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It was up to these parties to wean public opinion from the Communists by going out some of the way to meet the public feeling for radical reform. Asked what, in detail, this policy would consist of, and whether it meant specifically the change over from anarchy to republic, he replied that it was really a more complete Italian political life which had hitherto been paramount. The structure of Italian society differed widely from that in England where the differences between the working classes and the rich owners of industrial or landed property were minimized by a graduated series of intervening classes. In Italy you had a powerful clique of rich people on the one hand, who ran the country, and a mass of workers on the other. The only hope of saving Italy from Communism was to destroy the influence of this powerful governing class. He cited as an example of a part of this class the Italian General Staff, which he said was never so technically efficient in military matters as in political intrigue.

Because of their realization of the necessity of removing the remnants of the old governing cast, the Party of Action could not look with favour upon Badoglio's new government in which there still existed too many exponents of the old ways and ideas.

5 Interview with Alcide De Gasperi.

A P.A.B. officer talked with Alcide De Gasperi, Rome leader of the Party of Christian Democrats.

Among other things, De Gasperi stated that he had been compelled to change his address 17 times during a few months to escape persecution or arrest by the Nazi-Fascists. De Gasperi added that the Church had aided nearly all the leading members of the opposition, by hiding them in various ways.

De Gasperi next made the highly interesting and significant statement that General Bencivenga and the patriot "military command" had all found refuge on Vatican territory. The procedure for access to the latter was that members went into the Basilica of San Giovanni in Laterano, ostensibly (and probably actually!) to pray. After a time they would be approached by a priest, who would whisper to them to follow him unobtrusively. They would then be led into the Lateran Palace where, naturally, they were relatively safe, the ground being extra-territorial.

De Gasperi, like other leading politicians, bitterly criticized the issue of the *Messaggero* and *Giornale d'Italia*, on the second day of the liberation, under their old titles. This act was described as monstrous.

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De Gasperi, like other leading politicians, bitterly criticized the issue of the *Messaggero* and *Giornale d'Italia*, on the second day of the liberation, under their old titles. This act was described as monstrous and almost an insult to the patriots.

It is clear also, that the various parties will be intensely disappointed if they do not receive permission to publish *l'Unità* again, there will be strong criticism if only one official daily is published in Rome.

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6 Preliminary Interview with Guido Gonella, Chief Political Commentator of the "Osservatore Romano"

Gonella appeared very fit and cheerful. He said that having been interfered with by the Nazi-Fascists, he had finally decided to live inside the Vatican.

Asked as to the attitude of the Christian Democrats towards Badoglio, and whether they were in agreement with the politicians in Naples, Gonella replied that there was no common agreement. The parties were, on the contrary, not in agreement. The Socialists and Party of Action are hostile to the monarchy, while the Christian Democrats and the Democrazia del lavoro are for collaboration with the King and Badoglio. The Communists were formerly hostile to these two; then Togliatti arrived, their attitude changed, and they are now willing to collaborate.

There are, however, internal dissensions within the Communist Party, between what may loosely be termed the Trotskyists and the Stalinists. This does not mean that real Trotsky followers exist, since the real meaning of Trotskyism is not understood by such men, but the term is used to indicate dissent from to-day's standard Communist policy.

Togliatti's declaration regarding collaboration made a bad impression. People said that what Russia wishes now goes in Italy.

The Christian Democrats' wish, in general, is to postpone any decision as to the institutional question, the dominant feeling being that every effort should be bent towards winning the war. The Communist attitude, as represented by the Togliatti policy, is not trusted by a good many people. The Christian Democrat line, on the contrary, receives more genuine support. People hold the view that the Communists do not make their real intentions clear, and that in any case they take their orders from Stalin, and the Italians do not like this. But all agree that the war effort must come first. Many men are ready to take a direct and active part in the war. Their spirit has changed during the last few months, and for the better. They are growing keener. They realize that it will work to their advantage at the peace table.

There will certainly be changes in the Government when it is transferred to Rome. As to whether the Rome Committee of National Liberation will wish to exclude some of the Naples politicians now in the Government, the impression in Rome was that the Naples Government is a mediocre lot on the whole. In fact, very few people in Rome know anything about them, and learned of their past from the BBC broadcasts. Only the ministers without portfolio were known. And what can one say of, say, Tarchiani, an excellent journalist, becoming Minister of Public Works?

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Asked as to the attitude of the Christian Democrats towards Badoglio, and whether they were in agreement with the politicians in Naples, Gonella replied that there was no common agreement. The parties were, on the contrary, not in agreement. The Socialists and Party of Action are hostile to the monarchy, while the Christian Democrats and the Democrazia del Lavoro are for collaboration with the King and Badoglio. The Communists were formerly hostile to these two, when Togliatti arrived, their attitude changed, and they are now willing to collaborate.

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A pro-Jewish feeling can be said to exist in Rome. Many thousands of Jews found shelter in the Vatican at various times, and in Vatican buildings. "Sometimes one hardly knew whether certain Vatican palaces were synagogues of Christian buildings!" It is to be hoped however, that the Jews will not take advantage of this revulsion of attitude, and begin to push in too hard everywhere.

Ugo Bonomi is linked with the Democrazia del Lavoro, he may not have given his OFFICIAL adhesion to the Party. This Party is a bourgeois party, containing intellectuals, some free masons, and some Jews. It has no following among the masses.

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There are only three really popular mass parties. These are the Christian Democrats, the Communists and the Socialists. The Liberal Party is one of elites, while the Democrazia del Lavoro has no or few followers.

As to the strength of the parties in the Rome area (Note: to which the whole of Gonella's remarks apply, unless otherwise indicated) the Liberals are strong, the Communists weak, as also are the Socialists. The Christian Democrats are very strong in Rome. The State employees are either Christian Democrats or Socialists. As to the Party of Action, it has a following of the liberal-minded bourgeoisie, of intellectuals, but no mass following.

The workers are divided out among the Communists, the Socialists, and the Christian Democrats.

In Rome the Party of Action is hostile to the Republican Party, a representative of which is the former deputy Chiesa, who edited the Voce Repubblicana.

Regarding the so-called "Catholic Communists", they cannot be called a party. They consist of a handful of young students who belong to Catholic associations and have left leanings. The Communist Party took advantage of this fact, and roped them in. They must be regarded as a section of the Communist Party. They have a small following, it is understood, in Veneto.

Then there are the Christian Socialists, i.e., Catholics with socialist leanings, but they are an insignificant minority, perhaps one in 1000 in Rome.

Asked whether the Pope has personal sympathies towards the Allies, Gonella replied that the atmosphere is wholly, one hundred percent favourable. Highly placed Catholics naturally show a reserved form of assent, and do not take sides, and must appear as objective as possible. Privately a cardinal, say, would be in agreement with the Allies, and in their favour. Publicly, he would make no professions of his sympathies.

There are no really anti-democratic currents in the Church. They accepted Fascism, but only under violence. Asked whether many ecclesiastics did not support Fascism, Gonella replied that where they did so, they were mostly small figures. To take the case of Ascalesi, "Well, Naples is not important in this sense." In any case, such men are few in number; there are 300 Bishops in Italy.

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In any case again, it must always be remembered that the Vatican is always very slow to show its attitude towards big and vital problems which arise.

The Germans were guilty of many violations of the terms of the Italo-Vatican Lateran Treaty. They forcibly entered a basilica and other Vatican buildings, using their military units.

To return to the violations, the Vatican is of course a neutral state as regards territory; the churches are extra-territorial; the colleges, however, are not so, but permission under the Lateran Treaty must first be obtained before they can be entered by outsiders. Roveda, when enjoying protection in a Catholic institution, foolishly admitted his identity.

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In Northern Italy, many Socialists and Communists are working with the Christian Democrats. There has been a big change. Most of the Parties were formerly anti-clerical, but a big difference has taken place. The result has been that the parties are trying to get Churchmen into their ranks.

Speaking of his arrest in 1939 (September 1st), Gonella said he was arrested by members of the Gestapo who were attached to the Italian "Ufficio Razza."

Caruso, Questore of Rome, was an exponent of the Ovra.

A certain Koch, an Italian from Florence, was a leading Ovra member, who did not trust the Rome Ovra.

Turning to the question of a Constituent Assembly, Gonella said all were agreed that the Constitution must be changed. Balanced minds however believe that there was no need for haste in this connection.

Asked about Prince Humbert's famous interview with The Times, some people even thought it was not true! Yet the Prince has many sympathisers in Rome. Many would like to see him take an active part in the fighting (but not, Gonella jokingly remarked, that he might get killed!)

Croce and Sforza have discredited themselves greatly by their vacillating policy. Sforza particularly has fallen in public opinion.

As to the names of possible new Ministers, when the Government is reshuffled in Rome, Gonella indicated the members of the Committee of Liberation in Rome. That was needed was a blend of young and old men. La Malfa was not a man of many clear ideas. Moreover, he was extremely intransigent, which represented a weakness.

7 Impressions of Party Activity

The liberation of Rome has naturally given an extraordinary impetus to the life of the political parties, which have emerged from their underground life with the pent-up vitality of forces which have been for long violently compressed.

Within twelve hours of the appearance of the Allied troops in the capital, one of the parties were already organizing with amazing activity their new open and free life. The Socialist Party headquarters are set up in the spacious offices of a former Fascist organization. From the balcony hung a large red banner with the party name written large. The same applied to the Communist Party. Bands of Communists, with that good organization which has so far marked their efforts in Italy, had donned their armbands and were marching about the streets in orderly groups. The leader of one of these had taken advantage of a

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Socialist Party (Via Lucullo) Secretary, Pietro Nenni. The Directorate consists of: Olinio Vernocci (Dr.), of Viale Gorizia, 43. Pietro Nenni (see above for other post). Ing. Giuseppe Romita, Via Levico, 12. Ing. Andrea Molinari. Avv. Carmine Mancinelli. Dr. Giuseppe Saragat. Dott. Nicola Perrotti, Surgeon, Corso Trieste, 146.

Nenni made a good impression, calm, intelligent, active. After receiving all the information required, he rushed off.

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to a printing office to produce, with half-a-dozen of his men, a snap issue of what the party hopes will become the regular local "Avanti."

Incidentally, Nenni stated that Roveda was in prison at Padua, and that the Germans had opened the prison in Via Tasso, Rome, and taken away 75 political prisoners, including BRUNO BUZZI, Secretary-General of the Confederation of Labour. The Germans had, however, allowed many political prisoners to go free.

Donomi told WB that in addition to the six parties in Rome there were also the following:

Catholic Communist
Christian Socialist
Republicans
Socialist revolutionary party
Trotsky Communist

8 Clandestine papers in Rome.

Donomi told PWB that the following papers have been published clandestinely in Rome by the various parties.

Christian Democrats	"Il Popolo"
Liberals	"Risorgimento"
Action Party	"Italia Libera"
Democratic Labour	"Ricostruzione"
Socialist	"Avanti"
Communist	"Unita"
Republican Party	"Voce Repubblicana"

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9 Fascist headquarters at Palazzo Braschi

The Fascist party offices off the Corso Vittorio Emanuele were entirely evacuated in January of this year after the Anzio landings. The whole building is now used as flats for workers. The porter said that the cellars had been used by the Fascists as a prison for political suspects and that they were interrogated there. He did not know whether there had been any torturing there. The cellars were damp and dark, and it was not possible to carry out a full investigation on the spot.

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The death of Bruno Buozzi was communicated to FMB on June 7th by two official representatives of the Socialist Party who have been appointed by the party to "liaise" with "UD" Section. They are Prof. Mario Zagari of Corso Trieste 199, and Dott. Franco Malfatti of Via V. Veneto 108. Their story which is fully covered in the newspapers, is that at 0100 hours on the morning of the 4th of June Buozzi was taken from the German Intelligence offices in Via Tasso with his hands tied behind his back. He was put in a German truck together with 13 other prisoners who were all destined for the Special Tribunal at Verona. The truck proceeded along the Via Cassia to the 14 km. stone where it stopped and the prisoners were made to get out. They were then murdered at the roadside and their bodies left on the spot. Buozzi was beaten behind the neck with some heavy object and then shot dead. Three other members of the Socialist party were also murdered at the same time. They were LIBERIO Deangeli, TORRELLI, Salvatore, and BARNETT Frederick, a Pole who was better known in Rome as Raffaele. The 14 bodies were brought back to the Santo Spirito Hospital in Rome.

11. Information from the Socialists

Zagari and Malfatti informed a FMB officer that the Socialist Party in Rome has a Patto d'Azione with the Communist Party for collaboration and discussion on points concerning the two parties on (a) Political Action, (b) Trade Unions, and (c) Agricultural Organisation. They stated that the same thing had happened between the Socialists and Communists in France after the 7th Moscow Congress which took place in 1936. They considered that the Partic Popolaire had grown from this event.

They said that the BBC and Radio Tunis were the best heard Allied Stations in Rome and that Bari was too badly jammed to be well heard.

They considered that the denunciation of fascists in the "Italic Combatte" programme was not always a good thing as invariably within 24 hours the Italian police arrest them to protect them and prevent them falling into the hands of anti-fascists. They are then sent to Northern Italy for safety.

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Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only12. Interview with De Gasperi 7.6.44.

A P.W.B. officer visited On. De Gasperi the Christian Democrat leader at the headquarters of the party, 46 Piazza del Gesù. The place seemed very busy. There were several large reception rooms where secretaries received the visitor. He was ushered into an inner apartment bearing a large notice "COMANDO ALLINARE" into the presence of General Rodriguez who is the Commander of the Christian Democrat military formations. De Gasperi is a middle aged man who gives the impression of concealing a great deal of vitality beneath a calm exterior. He disclosed that nearly all political leaders had at one time or another sought refuge in the religious houses which are so numerous in the city of Rome. On one occasion when he and Nenni were crouching in an underground cellar below one of these institutions, hiding away from a search of the premises which had been threatened Nenni remarked "It may be what I call destiny or what De Gasperi calls Providence, but it comes out to the same thing if we're caught tonight." Ruini was a politician had been decidedly anti-clerical said jokingly "The trouble is that this sort of thing will put back anti-clericalism for another 30 years." It was true that amongst the members of the Rome committee nearly everyone of whom had been harboured by the clergy and whose work had been made possible only by a network of communication was constituted for the most part by clerical messengers, the old spirit of anti-clericalism had disappeared.

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Asked what was the attitude of the Committee to the new Badoglio government, De Gasperi replied that the policy of reconciliation and moderation announced by Togliatti was one for which the liberals and Christian Democrats had long contended and it met with their approval. There was, however, a stronger prejudice against Badoglio amongst the members of the Rome Committee than appeared to be the case further south. He explained this by describing the pitiful impression made by Badoglio's sudden flight from Rome in September. It was perhaps reasonable for the king to go, but a general should stay to fight, and to leave everything in the hands of the aged Marshal Caviglia without issuing proper instructions was a reprehensible dereliction of duty which the Romans who stayed behind could not forget. There was also the fact that Badoglio had shown himself to be politically a "gaffeur" of the first order and hence his removal from office would be welcomed.

Questioned about the possibility of the Christian Democrats, the Labour Democrats and the Party of Action forming a central block he said that it was possible and desirable, but that, so far, the Action Party had always sided with the Communists and socialists. They were also the most anti-clerical of the parties.

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De Gasperi expressed some anxiety as to the lack of clarity of Anglo-American policy in Italy. He fully understood that a direct intervention in Italian internal affairs was not desirable but he considered that some indication might be given of a policy which would assist the forces of democracy vis-a-vis the Russian influence in the country.

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Turning to the activities of General Bencivenga, De Gasperi told the following story:-

Some time in March the news came through to the Committee of National Liberation that Badoglio had appointed General Armellini head of the armed forces of the Crown in Rome. Many members of the committee objected to this appointment as Armellini had been an outstanding Fascist. They therefore proposed General Bencivenga whose record as regular Fascism was pure. At the same time Bencivenga was put forward by a friend of his, a rich Italo-American who was in touch with an American secret organization. Marshal Badoglio's approval of the nomination of Bencivenga was notified to the Committee through the secret military authority in Rome.

Bencivenga is an ambitious man and it was his desire to fuse the aims of all the parties of the Committee in a single movement - the Unione Democratica of which he was to be the head. In fact, however, as his pretensions increased so his prestige with the Committee diminished. Moreover, he surrounded himself with the somewhat doubtful characters of the "Green Shirt" movement whose antecedents were decidedly fascist.

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Biographical Notes on Prominent Political Personalities in Rome

Plinio Nenni, Socialist Party. Born Faenza, 53 years ago. He began his career as a journalist, and first joined the Italian Republican Party with which he stayed for many years, and became one of its foremost exponents, especially as the Editor of the Party organs. When the Libyan war began in 1911, he, like the members of the Socialist Party, displayed opposition to it and took part in counter-manifestations against it, in company with Mussolini. Both men were arrested, tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Between 1920 and 1921, Nenni's sympathies turned towards the Socialist party, which he joined. Soon after the Great War, he became Editor of the daily *Giornale del Mattino* of Bologna and he also collaborated with *Il Secolo* of Milan. He went to the Avanti in 1921, first as its Paris Correspondent. He was recalled to be Chief News Editor under Serrati. As a result of the crisis which developed when Serrati passed to the Communist Party in 1923, Nenni, together with Vernocchi and Romigliano, was called to direct the Avanti; he also entered the Directorate of the Socialist Party. He is the author of several books, including the volume "Due Anni di lotta civile in Italia," and of many propaganda pamphlets. He was always in the front line in the fight against Fascism.

When in 1926, the Avanti was suppressed and the Socialist Party dissolved in Italy, Nenni emigrated to France. Here, particularly in Paris, he took part in journalistic activity with newspapers of the Left, including *Le Soir*, and edited the Avanti, which was then the organ of the Maximilists. He led a campaign for the unification of the various Socialist currents. In 1930 this unity was achieved and he became Secretary of the Socialist Party and Editor of the Party newspaper. He was also connected with the international Socialist movement. His policy is essentially linked with unity of action of the working classes, and he was, therefore, always favourable to the most ample agreement with the Communists, while maintaining his Socialist line.

During the Spanish Civil War, he went to Spain to fight with the Republicans against Franco and was among the organisers and inspirers of the Garibaldi brigade with which he fought in the line. He was a close councillor of the leading Spanish republicans. The Spanish war ended, he returned to France. When Paris was occupied by the Germans in 1940, Nenni took refuge in the south of France, where he was arbitrarily arrested by the Gestapo in Vichy territory, taken first to Paris and then to Germany, and later handed over to the Italian government. Confined on the Island of Ponza, he was liberated when Mussolini fell, and came to Rome. Here he immediately began the reorganisation of the Socialist Party, of which he is undisputed leader today. When Rome was occupied by the Germans, he was expelled to the line as a member of the underground movement, and

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DR. Alvide De Gaspari, Christian Democrat. Born at Trento in 1882. Doctor in letters. He early entered the journalistic and political world; he became editor of the Catholic newspaper in Trento, the *Nuovo Trentino*. Later he was a deputy in the Dieta of Innsbruck and in the Austrian parliament. On account of his irreligious activity, De Gaspari was tried and sentenced by the Austrian Government.

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DR GIOVANNI GRAMSCI, Christian Democrat, born 1887 at Pontedera, Tuscany. Doctor in letters, he was a professor in various cities. During the Great War he was decorated for gallantry. After the war he entered political life, and in the period 1922-1923, was Under Secretary for National Economy. After the advent of Fascism he retired to private life, and devoted some of his activity to industry. He was several times threatened by the Fascists during the recent war years and was compelled to hid. After July 25, 1943, he came to home from Milan and participated in meetings of the Committee for National Liberation. He is an accomplished writer, and his articles have appeared in all the organs of the Christian Democrat Party. He was one of the directors of the clandestine press of the Party.

-----SARAGAT, Socialist Party. Born Torini, 1898. Doctor of Economic Sciences. He first entered banking, and at the age of 22 entered political life as a member of the Socialist Party, working at both Turin and Milan. He is now a member of the Socialist Party Directorate. From 1926 to 1930 he was compelled to take refuge in Austria from Fascist persecution, but continued to occupy himself in politics, and social studies. In 1930 he went to France, where he pursued his anti-Fascist activities as a member of the Directorate of the Italian Socialist Party. Saragat was joint-editor of the Libertà, printed in Paris. His literary activity has included books, L'Humanisme Marxiste and the Democrazia Marxista, as well as many pamphlets. His life for the past 20 years has been one of constant struggle against Fascism. He left France in August, 1943, and reached Rome where he joined the central Directorate of his Party which was working underground. In October, 1943, he was arrested by the Fascists in Rome. Banded over to the Germans, he spent three months in the prison Regina Coeli, but in January, 1944, succeeded in escaping together with six of his fellow-Socialists; he continued as co-editor of the clandestine Avanti, and during this period had often to change his residence to escape Nazi-Fascist persecution. His policy is of the Socialist-Democratic trend.

ROV GIOVANNI GRAMSCI, Socialist Party. Born Tortona (Alessandria) 1887. Took his degree in engineering at Torino; he became interested in political life and eventually was elected as a Turin deputy of the Communal Legislative Council and of the Provincial body for Alessandria (1914 - 1923). He was sent to confine in 1926 and again in 1931, and in fact passed his life between 1926 and 1934 either in prison or under close Fascist supervision. On account of his anti-Fascist activities, he was struck off the national roll of Engineers, and hence was unable to exercise his profession at which he had at one time worked with distinction.

From 1920 to 1926 he was a member of the Directorate of the Socialist Party. In 1942, together with other members, Romita reformed the Italian Socialist Party, while the Fascist regime was

of his country during the recent war years and was compelled to flee. After July 25, 1943, he came to home from Milan and participated in meetings of the Committee for National Liberation. He is an accomplished writer, and his articles have appeared in all the organs of the Christian Democrat Party. He was one of the directors of the clandestine press of the Party.

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TON CUCCHETTI, LIBERTA, Socialist Party. Born Tortona (Alessandria) 1887. Took his degree in engineering at Torino; he became interested in political life and eventually was elected as a Turin deputy of the Communal Legislative Council and of the Provincial body for Alessandria (1914 - 1923). He was sent to confine in 1926 and again in 1931, and in fact passed his life between 1926 and 1934 either in prison or under close Fascist supervision. On account of his anti-Fascist activities, he was struck off the national roll of Engineers, and hence was unable to exercise his profession at which he had at one time worked with distinction.

From 1920 to 1926 he was a member of the Directorate of the Socialist Party. In 1942, together with other members, Romita reformed the Italian Socialist Party, while the Fascist regime was still in power, for which he had always worked underground during the regime. From 1914 to 1926 he was also Editor of the newspaper Grido del Popolo of Turin. Romita is at present a member of the Directorate of the Socialist Party.

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Part II

APPENDIX ITHE PRESS IN LIBERATED ROME.

Of the newspapers which have been appearing in Rome since June 5th the Messaggero, Giornale d'Italia and the Libera Stampa are not reflecting any party tendency. In addition the following party papers have been appearing (the list may not be complete):

<u>Risorgimento Liberale</u>	- Liberal Party
<u>Ricostruzione</u>	- Democrazia del Lavoro
<u>Italia Libera</u>	- Action Party
<u>L'Unita</u>	- Communist Party
<u>Voce Operaia</u>	- Catholic Communists

The Osservatore Romano has continued publication normally.

So far, none of these papers has taken up a clear attitude to the Italian political situation. They speak in a general way of a national, democratic government, on the lines of the solution reached in Southern Italy. They devote their greatest attention, however, to the liberation of Rome and the Allied landings in France.

There follow some translations of extracts from the Rome papers:

Messaggero, June 6th. A leading article entitled "Civiltà" observed:

"The period of nazi-Fascist oppression of Rome is over. The enthusiasm with which the people has saluted the arrival of Allied troops expresses with a profound and immediate eloquence the sentiments of the city which in these soldiers ... greeted the representatives of nations to which they are drawn by common principles of liberty and the same deeply and truly civilised sentiments of life. Civilisation means respect for the individual and for his ideas, faith in spiritual values, and not blind obedience to brute force."

Risorgimento Liberale. June 6th. in a leading article entitled "L'Ora dell'Italia" writes: "The Germans are in flight from the gates of Rome. Along the roads which lead to the Abruzzi and Tuscany long lines of armoured cars, mechanised transport, guns and batches of disordered and worn infantrymen are moving towards their dark destiny. They are accompanied by the execrations of a whole people. The men who yesterday passed through the streets of Rome, pale, exhausted, with the marks of lost confidence on their faces, are the men who used to devastate peaceful countries, attack unarmed populations, destroy with inextinguishable ferocity cities and villages...."

"It will not be we Liberals to recall the traditions of solidarity which linked the Italian people with the Anglo-Saxon countries throughout modern

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Risorgimento Liberale
 Ricostruzione
 Italia Libera
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"It will not be we Liberals to recall the traditions of solidarity which linked the Italian people with the Anglo-Saxon countries throughout modern history. Today we will welcome them with the dignified calm of those who have nothing with which to reproach themselves. At the same time we cannot hide within ourselves a feeling of sadness. We are the first not to conceal the fact that the sorrow and destruction which our country has suffered, are the just expiation of a past which was stronger than ourselves."

Risorgimento Liberale, June 6th reports in large headlines the news of the landing in France by Allied troops. An article entitled "The Allies and ourselves", signed by the initials M.L. says among other things:

"The government of July 25th, if it could scornfully reject, on its own behalf and that of Italy, the accusation of treachery, could not however, have the moral authority which derives from a freely chosen and generously followed line of political conduct. This explains the

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the diffidence of the Allies, the reserve which, to a certain point, they showed. The Bari government was the defeated government, the signatory of an Armistice of defeat. Its war against Germany was legitimate defence against an aggressor, but had nothing to do with the motives for which the United Nations state that they are fighting.

"These, however, are internal Italian questions, while... what the United Nations should take as a basis for their evaluation of the Italian fact that today in Rome they are in contact with the Italian people. To doubt him is impossible in a city where for nine months, during the best organized and most cruel police force in the world, the leaders of the democratic parties, the officials, soldiers, patriots, strong in the solidarity of all citizens, have plotted and struggled without respite, even when the period of waiting seemed to stretch into infinity. To give the Italian people, from Rome, the recognition of the place which is due to them in a war for civilisation and for the survival of human values is now not only a duty of justice, but an act of political skill. Only this will put an end to the ambiguities, the last hesitations, and will gather round the Allied armies the army of 1915 and 1918. This will be the way to show that in this war it is ideologies and barbarities that will be defeated, but not peoples."

Giornale d'Italia (June 6th) The director of the paper is Armando Zanetti, editor Roberto Trombetti. A paragraph in the paper announces that Alberto Bergamini has transferred the direction of the paper to Armando Zanetti and adds: "The tradition set by Alberto Bergamini and continued by Vittorio Vettori, whose memory we salute, is taken up again after eighteen years of Fascist bilgewater. It is the tradition of a profoundly liberal, but not a party newspaper; of a newspaper which desires to reflect national and international life in all its manifestations. In these last few days it has been proposed that all except the party newspapers should change their names. We accepted this change to show that, in moments of crisis, firmness of character does not exclude reasonable compromise. But we are glad that at the last moment all decisions on this subject were postponed. If we have to change the name of everything which the last eighteen years of totalitarian regime has profaned and poisoned, we would have to change the name of Italy herself and of all her institutions. But it is the property of great peoples to survive the worst illnesses."

Like the organ of the Democrazia del Lavoro, Ricostruzione, the paper carries the message of Ivanoe Bonomi, President of the Committee of National Liberation spoken at Piazza Colonna. "

"People of Rome, I salute you in this hour of exultation. Rome is freed. The German army is in flight and with it in its flight are the last remains of the tragic Fascist domination. In these long months of waiting you will have learnt that the pretended ally was nothing but the traditional enemy of Italy, and that Fascism was nothing but its

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"Today one stage has been passed: Rome is freed. But, citizens of Rome, we must think of a higher aim: the liberation of Italy. Our brothers who are still in the occupied areas are living with their blood the epic pages of the new Italian risorgimento. The people of Rome must go towards these brothers to free them, the Italian armed forces must take up their march again and fight this new war to cancel the shame of the war which was imposed on them."

"Citizens of Rome, draw in your ranks, temper your hearts for the new battle, and we will go towards our brothers who are waiting to free them, to free Italy who will certainly be more just and more fair to her sons."

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The paper declares that at Bonomi's words many young men replied with the enthusiastic shout of "We want to fight!"

In the editorial entitled "Liberation" we read: "Liberty today means concord. Not the passive concord of those who are accustomed to obey authority no matter what it may be; but that active concord that never gives up its rights to speak but knows through action how to accept the just compromise. The work of the Committee of Liberation in which all collaborate and all appreciate one another from Liberals to Communists but in which all maintain their own opinion, should be an example for all. The guarantee of all liberties especially in this period of war in which so many great and small liberties have to be taken away by force majeure is the freedom of the press. Here alone absolute intransigence is essential. The great free peoples such as the English and the Americans are an example that war discipline is compatible with the widest liberty to criticize and with the most perfect freedom of the press."

L'Italia Libera (5th June) Party of Action.

In the editorial called "Four Years After", readers are reminded that four years have passed since that afternoon on the tenth of June, 1945, when a raucous and repugnant voice announced that a period had opened in which civilization would be wiped out. And indeed this was the only promise effectively maintained by the Fascist government. Elsewhere is told how the joy of liberation is clouded by the presence of many people without a roof scattered throughout the city and in those concentration camps where for many months entire populations of formerly flourishing towns and villages now destroyed by total war, have been left to languish by the German High Command.

L'Unità (6th of June) Communist.

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The editorial entitled "Rome" says: "For months the Romans have fought the Germans and their wretched Fascist accomplices. Another war is about to begin, a war in the open and with equal arms in the ranks of the Italian corps of liberation. The old battle cry of the Italian people 'O Roma O Morte' now becomes for every Roman another cry of recovery and victory, or 'O Italia O Morte'. Rome's liberation will give a new meaning to our national war which will be felt from the Tiber to the Alps."

In the same number of the paper readers are warned that the Italian Communist Party has no responsibility for the activities, publications and demonstrations of a so-called Italian Communist Movement installed in Via Di Pietro. (It is unlikely that this movement is the same as the Catholic Communist movement which is not in the Via Di Pietro.)

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L'Italia Libera (5th June) Party of Action.

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Voce Operaia (5th June) Catholic Communist Movement; editor Fedele D'Amico.

An announcement in heavy type warns the members of the Council that they are to meet at five o'clock in the old clandestine headquarters of the movement in the Vicolo Santa Maria in Cappella in Trastevere. A long front page article called "The Catholic Communists in the War of Liberation" deals briefly with the movement's activity during the months of occupation. It says that the Voce Operaia was published fourteen times and secretly distributed in northern Italy. The movement also claims to have organized the strike on the 3rd day in Rome. "Alone among all the others our movement fulfilled to the

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letter and with complete success all the tasks assigned to it by the Committee of Liberation; our members demobilised tramways, shut down shops and succeeded in causing a complete strike among the distributing agents of the *Lessaggio*, the only fact that the fascist press was forced to recognize." In another part of the paper it is claimed that today the Party becomes a legal entity, conscious of its duties to collaborate in national reconstruction to which it will direct Catholic working masses. Members of the Party, writes the paper, have known Fascist prisons, persecution and torture chambers. Several of their best men have been killed. The names of Romualdo Chiesa, student, and of Guerrino Sbardella, worker, must be recorded at the head of the list of their martyrs.

Libera Stampa (7th June) The Paper of the People.

The subtitle of this paper declares that it represents the views of a group of anti-fascist journalists, without adhering to any precise political doctrine. "This paper wishes to reflect the views of a group of men whose past is itself the guarantee of professional experience and political honesty. They wish today to reaffirm the right to freedom of the press not only as a means for expressing opinions but also as a truthful instrument of a nation." The Director of the paper is Erneste Santucci.

N.B. *Il Lessaggio* was directed during German occupation by the Fascist Bruno Spanpenato. On the fifth of June it appeared under the direction of Tommaso Smith. A passage in italics declares that Smith "after twenty years of involuntary absence returned to journalism on the 25th of July, 1943. Arrested, he managed to escape from deportation by the Germans and has now taken over direction of the paper."

LIST OF NATIONAL PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN NOIE

<u>SWITZERLAND</u>	Agenzia Telegrafica Svizzera Neue Zürcher Zeitung Journal de Geneve BUND Tagenanzeiger Gazette de Lausanne Stockholm Tidningen Basler Nachrichten Die Tat	Bern Zurich Geneva Bern Zurich Lausanne Stockholm Basle Zurich
<u>SWEDEN</u>	Göteborgs Kändels Och Sjöfartstidning Svenska Dagbladet	Göteborg Göteborg Stockholm
<u>SPAIN</u>	Arvig Johanneson Luis Gonzales Alonso	Madrid Madrid

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LIST OF JOURNALISTS WHOSE CORRESPONDENTS IN ARIE

SWITZERLAND

Antonio Scanzini
Robert Hodel

Alfred Keppler

Otto Schmidt

George Popoff

Agenzia Telegrafica Svizzera
Neue Zürcher Zeitung
Journal de Geneve
BUND
Tagenanzeiger
Gazette de Lausanne
Stockholm Tidningen
Basler Nachrichten
Die Tat

Bern
Zurich
Geneva
Bern
Zurich
Lausanne
Stockholm
Basle
Zurich

SWEDEN

Gunnhild Bergh

Arvig Johanneson

Coteborgs Handels
Och Sjöfartstidning
Svenska Dagbladet

Goteborg
Goteborg
Stockholm

SPAIN

Luis Gonzales Alonso

Julio Ioriones Casas

Ja Pueblo
El Pueblo
Agencia E.T.E.
Diario

Madrid
Madrid
Madrid
Madrid

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Part II

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APPENDIX I

The approaches to Rome. Survey on the town of Arpino.

Arpino is the first town of some importance met so far on the 8th army front since the offensive started which has not been fought for or destroyed by German or Allied air activities. The town is undamaged, only a couple of buildings blown up by the Germans to block the road.

The population of 11,000 plus 6 to 9,000 refugees led a normal life throughout the battle. Arpino was a kind of rest camp for German troops, and several German units were always stationed in the town and vicinities. Their morale was rather good. There was a big force of Guardia repubblicani. The population was always passive, made money with the German troops and lived an easy life.

The country is fairly rich, lands are good. No big land owners, but several small proprietors. A large percentage of the population is composed of emigrees, who returned to the country with money, bought lands and lived happily. No movements of resistance or organized committees of liberation have been registered.

The Mayor, a certain Gustavo d'Emilio and the Secretary Giuriolo were both arrested by the F.S.S. Giuriolo was hated by the population.

The Black Market was very flourishing owing to numerous troops. Prices:

Flour	150 lire per kilo
Salt	400 lire per kilo
Bread	150 lire per kilo
Wine	50 to 70 lire per litre.

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The German troops were rather popular in the town until they started looting before their retreat. Fortunately the withdrawal was very hasty and not much harm could be done.

Most of the Guardia repubblicani were hated. Attached is a list of them given by a Lt. of the Carabinieri Palisio Vincenzo.

There were very few wireless sets and the Allied broadcasts are listened at very secretly and only for the news bulletin.

Following were interviews:

Avv. REA. - He is the most popular man in the town belonging to an old respected family.

He wanted to appoint him new mayor. Pretends

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Avv. REA. - He is the most popular man in the town belonging to an old respected family.

The A.M.G. wanted to appoint him new mayor. Pretends to be a Monarchist and Democrat. He said the population is very good and passive, and no political troubles are to be expected. He does not believe in a Communist danger in Italy.

He thinks that the town should be purged of a few dangerous elements, but he would not like to do it.

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Part II

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

Report on Fontana Liri.

Fontana Liri is a village distant a few miles from Arpino. Population 5 to 6000 peasants and workers. There was an ammunition factory in the vicinity.

The only factor of some interest is the political situation raised after the armistice which led to the appointment of the new mayor. Following are the facts found out after several interrogations.

After the armistice, there were several British and South Africans escaped prisoners in the surroundings of Fontana Liri. They were helped and assisted by the population and a small armed group was found under the leadership of D'Innocenzo and proposed an association to form a Comitato di Liberazione. This was accepted. Several prisoners were assisted and helped.

Later on, for reasons not ascertained, but probably political dissensions, a dispute led to a division of the Comitato at the beginning of January. La Via and Giannette formed a new Comitato with a Col. Martinelli.

Martinelli worked in the ammunition factory. He contacted a secret Badoglio organization in Rome and got funds to help prisoners. (The leader of this organization is presumed to be Marcello Bastico and the secretary Lt. Col. Bertoni Nino; via cell, Università, Roma, Telef. 491645.)

D'Innocenzo carried on with his gang. Both groups helped a few prisoners. Just before the Allied troops arrived, D'Innocenzo arrested Giannetti and Col. Martinelli and took over the administration of Fontana. D'Innocenzo is apparently a convinced Communist. He is popular in Fontana. With his strong political sentiments, he is inclined to be dictatorial. Might create political trouble later on.

Report on Frascineto.

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Report on Frosinone.

The following information was obtained from Ten. Marzi Arnaldo, Frosinone, by a PJB officer.

a) Every town in Italy has an organized Comitato di Liberazione including the various parties. For action various groups are organized called G.A.P. (Gruppo Azione Patriottica.)

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Page IIPassages marked with a line at the side are for information only

The Comitato of Frosinone was composed by:

Avv. Marzi, Domenico, father of Ten. Marzi
 Spezieni, Antonio, Liberal
 Don Minetto, Luigi, Demo-Christian
 Antonini, Vittorio, Azione
 Serafino, Spilabocca, Communist
 Angelilli, Giuseppe, Demo-Christian
 Maschiotti, Cesare, Liberal

They were hidden in the country and met when possible. They could not deploy great activity owing to the number of German troops in the area. In the whole province there are about 20 Gruppi di Azione.

Major activity is deployed in the regions away from the front line. Not much information could be given because organizations and names are kept very secret. 2988

Following towns were under Frosinone's comitato:

Magnani - leader of resistance movements	Ten. Quatrocci.
Veroli - leader of resistance movements	Ing. Carossi
Guareino - " " "	Maj. Volpicelli, Dante
Guareino - " " "	Brothers Bertoli
Altari - " " "	Maestro Baroni
Surgola - " " "	Pallone

Paliano is one of the regions of greatest activities and better organized resistance; the leader is a man named Rigetto.

b) In Frosinone the movement started immediately after the armistice and got rather well organized. Then owing to the formation of the fascist republican government, and a long crisis and began to be reorganized in January. Contacts were made with Rome. Several clandestine newspapers were sent from Rome. The avanti, Bandiera Rossa, Italia Libera. Only one wireless set was available, and all Allied broadcasts listened to.

Activities of the Comitato: several telephone wires cut. Lines neutralised. Small individual attacks on German soldiers. They took over administration as soon as the Allied troops entered the town.

c) In the Marche and Umbria the G.A.P. are very well organized and operate with great success on a large scale.

In Umbria for a long time the village of Umbertide was occupied by the Partisans.

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 Berafino, Spilabocca, Communist
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Vercelli - leader of resistance movements	Ing. Carossi
Guareino - " " "	Maj. Volpicelli, Dante
Guareino - " " "	Brothers Bartoli
Altari - " " "	Maestro Baroni
Sgurgola - " " "	Pallone

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The Germans refused to give transport to deliver food to the population of Umbria, because all trucks were attacked.

d) B.B.C. was listened to as well as Bari-Naples, which were being closely followed for instructions on what to do. A grave difficulty was that the electric power plants were destroyed by the Germans and battery sets are scarce. It is strongly urged by Marzi that more copies of Italia Combattente should be dropped from the air.

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27 JAN 1944 2178

Secret
File
ATB/CLB/as

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

MG8-600.914

15 January 1944

SUBJECT: Industrial Destruction in Naples.

TO : HQ AMG, APO 394
Central Economic Committee
HQ ACC, APO 394
HQ AMG, Allied Forces in Italy

1. Forwarded for your information is copy of a report on German industrial destruction in Naples, prepared by J.I.C.A., this Headquarters.

2. Request acknowledgement of receipt on form below.

1 Incl:
as above

A. T. Maxwell
A. T. MAXWELL
Colonel
Acting Chief

2967

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Herald British SECRET

U. S. SECRET
 17 APR 1944 2178
 U.S. EDITION SECRET

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W.D.C.S.

Military Attache Report Italy

Subject: Industrial Destruction in Naples I.G. No. 403

From: JICANA Report No. 6523 Date 10 January 1944

Source and degree of reliability:

Mr. Tholand, Special Representative of Foreign Economic Administration; Mr. Owens of Economic Warfare Analysis Section, Office of Economic Warfare, Foreign Economic Administration.

Mr. Tholand of F.E.A. reports that the Germans, as they retreat in Italy, are concentrating on vital parts of public utilities. They used Naples as a school to study techniques of demolition. In Naples they also damaged manufacturing plants and transportation facilities. Power stations in German occupied Italy are said to be mined. Bombings of industrial plants in Naples failed in many instances to destroy the machinery beyond repair, even though the buildings collapsed.

Mr. Owens of N.A.E.B. emphasizes the importance of protecting machinery in bombed plants from the weather as quickly as possible, if it is to be salvaged. The kind of equipment necessary to salvage industrial plants in the wake of occupying forces is listed.

PUGH NO. _____
 JIARC NO. _____
 A _____
 N _____
 AAF _____
 OSS _____

SIGNATURE _____

JIARC; MGS-Gen Holmes; Chief Intelligence Officer,
 MAAP, Rear HQ; Cdr Horan, NIU; OEW, London; OEW,
 Cairo, Mr. Schwinn (by EWAS); G-2 AFHQ

SECRET

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Mr. Owens of N.A.E.B. emphasizes the importance of protecting machinery in bombed plants from the weather as quickly as possible, if it is to be salvaged. The kind of equipment necessary to salvage industrial plants in the wake of ^{supplying} forces is listed. 2966

PUGH NO. _____
JIARC NO. _____
A _____
N _____
AAF _____
OSS _____

SIGNATURE _____

JIARC; MGS-Gen Holmes; Chief Intelligence Officer,
MAAF, Rear HQ; Cdr Horan, NIU; OEW, London; OEW,
Cairo, Mr. Schwinn (by FWAS); G-2 AFHQ

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17 JAN 1944
U. S. SECRET
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Subject: Industrial Destruction in Naples.

I.C. No. 403

JICANA Report No. 6523

10 January 1944

Country Reported on: Italy:

1. Mr. Tholand recently accompanied Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, on a special tour of inspection of Sicily and Italy for the Foreign Economic Administration. He had occasion to inspect a number of damaged industrial plants in Italy, and to talk with many persons who had to do with the re-commissioning of Italian industry. Mr. Owens of Economic Warfare Analysis Section, Office of Economic Warfare, Foreign Economic Administration, has based his comments on numerous reports received from Italy through various sources.

2. Mr. Tholand's Report:

2965

a. The Germans are concentrating on vital parts of the "public utilities", such as central telephone exchanges, generating sets in power stations, pumps and dams for water power stations, gas tanks and coke ovens in gas plants.

b. The demolition is accomplished by careful study for which Naples was doubtless a school. They are said to have had four thousand engineers and sappers for thirty days in the Naples area.

c. In addition to the "public utilities", they go carefully through individual manufacturing plants which can be expected either to be of use for war production or to give employment to large masses of people. In such plants they concentrate firstly on the power units such as boilers or generating or transformer units; secondly on internal transportation facilities such as cranes and supporting crane tracks. Finally they place individual small charges in electric motors attached to machines or gear boxes which are part of some machine.

d. On transportation in the Naples area, they took most of the busses and usable equipment with them and appear to have run along the overhead wire lines with some heavy tractor, pulling down the wire supports here and there along the routes.

e. Railroad yards, or course, were destroyed by blowing most of the switches.

f. Shortly, a careful study is made of any vulnerable point and the same is blown.

g. Rumors from non-occupied Italy to various Italians who own or manage various facilities north of our line indicate that power stations as well as individual manufacturing plants are now being mined and probably will be blown as the Germans retire.

h. From the above it may be seen that the Germans demolished primarily the vital machinery. They are in many instances less concerned

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h. From the above it may be seen that the Germans demolished primarily the vital machinery. They are in many instances less concerned with demolishing buildings unless their superstructure is such that their collapse will complete the underlying destruction. Thus, for instance, where a strong reinforced concrete roof overlays machinery, they will collapse the roof in large chunks which are difficult indeed to remove.

i. Our own bombing of individual plants appears to have the following effect when medium sized bombs are being used. Building structures and large surfaces will collapse under the secondary reaction from the explosion. The underlying machinery, however, particularly when sturdily built, will remain fairly well intact.

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j. The collapse of the overlying structures would in many instances prevent the Germans from going in and demolishing the industrial machinery. Thus one can expect to find machinery best preserved in factories which we have bombed. Their exposure to wind and weather, however, rapidly deteriorates them unless something is done to protect them as soon as we occupy territory.

3. Additional comments by Mr. Owens:

a. The most important factor in salvage of equipment is that as soon as possible machinery be cleared of debris and protected from the weather. In too many cases machine installations have been removed from their anchorage and junked in order that the building may be used for housing. Engineers should conduct a survey as soon as possible to ascertain the possibilities of restoring factories to operation.

b. The following equipment should be brought along in the wake of occupying forces:

(1) Completely equipped central telephone exchanges. (These are always blown up by the Germans, but the wire system and telephones are usually intact).

(2) Cranes and other heavy clearing equipment, ²⁹⁶⁶ as bulldozers. (These are needed for clearing debris, especially reinforced concrete roofs which have sagged).

(3) Gutting and welding equipment.

(4) Pumps, and joints for water and gas systems.

(5) Caulking material for gas mains.

(6) Switches for restoration of rail traffic.

PREPARED BY: DAVID ROCKEFELLER
1st Lt., C.E.

BYRON A. SWITZER
Colonel, A.C.
Chief, JICA, AFHQ

SECRET

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declassification

REC'D 10 GEN 1944

COMITATO NAPOLETANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

NAPOLI - PIAZZA DANTE, PALAZZO BAGNARA - NAPOLI

Napoli 14 gennaio 1944

To the Senior Civil Affairs Officer
3TH Region

N a p l e s

2983

Oggetto: Propaganda antitedesca a Napoli

Abbiamo il piacere di trasmettere alla S.V. i cinque manifesti diffusi nel tempo fra il 30 luglio ed il 15 ottobre 1943 da un gruppo di cittadini che a buon diritto aveva assunto la denominazione de "Il popolo libero napoletano". A parte l'ultimo del 15 ottobre, questi manifesti dovettero essere stampati e distribuiti alla macchia, per non incorrere nelle gravi pene minacciate dalle disposizioni allora vigenti, e più ancora nella brutale reazione della soldataglia tedesca. Va particolarmente considerato a questo fine il manifesto n.4, pubblicato nel momento in cui i tedeschi vincevano le ultime resistenze di quelle unità italiane che avevano avuto l'animo di resistere e s'insediavano come padroni nella nostra città.

Accludiamo anche l'elenco degli animosi che si occuparono della redazione, della stampa e della distribuzione dei manifesti.

La lettura di questi darà alla S.V. la misura esatta della passione con la quale la miglior parte della cittadinanza napoletana affrettò coi suoi voti le decisioni del Governo italiano in ordine all'armistizio ed alla dichiarazione di guerra alla Germania, e dell'ansia con la quale furono attese le forze liberatrici della 5^a Armata.

Coi più deferenti saluti

IL PRESIDENTE

Francesco Ruy

All. 6

*File in
Historical
Folder
16/1/44*

REC 16 G 1344
COMITATO CENTRALE de "IL POPOLO LIBERO N. OLETANO"

- 1)- Prof.ing. Paolo VOCCA, astronomo nell'Osservatorio
astronomico di Capodimonte : promotore.
 - 2)- Prof. Renato CACCIOPPOLI, della Università di Napoli.
 - 3)- Dott. Gianni COSENZA
 - 4)- Ing. Enzo DE LIGUORO
 - 5)- Sig. Lorenzo CONTE
 - 6)- Sig. Antonio SQUILLACE
 - 7)- Sig. Gerardo CARBONELLI
 - 8)- Dott. Alberigo LENZA
 - 9)- Sig. Biagio ARONNE
- } saltuariamente

Tipografo: Giuseppe ARIELLO, Via Belvedere 6 (a S. Chiara)

Napoli - 30 luglio 1943 - N. 1

ITALIANI!

L'ora presente è decisiva!

Spetta alla Nazione imporre la sua volontà, espresso da tutti i partiti che durante tanti anni lottarono per quella libertà che oggi dovrebbe esserci restituita dal colpo di Stato.

Questa volontà è che, dopo la restituzione delle libertà civili, il Governo liquidi tutta la politica estera fascistica e, di essa, quella che ne è l'espressione più paradossale: "La guerra per Hitler e per la Germania".

Le Nazioni Unite ci offrono la pace: ma ad accettarne le condizioni non deve spingerci la sola necessità, nè deve potersi dire che il promesso Regime democratico non sia altro che una maschera, frettolosamente messa per ammansire i vincitori.

La guerra nazista e tedesca dev'essere troncata perchè sarebbe un controsenso, per una Nazione che pretenda di aver riconquistata la propria libertà, il battersi per la ignobile causa dell'asservimento dei popoli e degli individui della distruzione di ogni libertà ed indipendenza politica.

Con la richiesta di pace, l'Italia potrebbe anche, grazie agli ulteriori sviluppi degli avvenimenti, uscire vittoriosa da una guerra perduta, perchè - liquidato e ripudiato il vergognoso passato impostole dal fascismo - essa potrebbe collaborare, in una nuova pagina di storia liberamente e gloriosamente scritta, con le Nazioni che distruggeranno il nazismo e il germanesimo.

**Con i Fascisti, via anche i nazisti! Via i tedeschi dall'Italia!
Prima che libera, l'Italia sia liberata!**

Col libero Governo, la pace immediata e il processo ai colpevoli!

Il popolo libero napoletano

2961

2

Napoli, 10 agosto 1943 - N. 2

ITALIANI!

Nell'ora grave che attraversiamo, è indispensabile l'unione e l'azione decisa e concorde di tutti gli uomini di fede e di intelletto, per indurre il nuovo governo ad adottare l'unica condotta che possa redimerci dal recente vergognoso passato e salvare la Nazione.

Il governo uscito dal colpo di Stato del 25 luglio sembra averci liberati dalla persona ma **non** dalla politica di Mussolini, politica culminante in quella che oggi più che mai si continua a chiamare "la guerra dell'Asse.". Esso ispirandosi forse esclusivamente ad un arbitrario e malinteso criterio di "prestigio", militare e dinastico, tenta di trasformare la guerra di Hitler e Mussolini in **Guerra Nazionale**: tentativo la cui puerilità è dimostrata dalla necessità, in cui questo governo si è trovato, di sostituire alla museruola del passato regime le manette dello stato d'assedio.

La guerra è perduta: ma anche se, per assurdo, potesse essere vinta, la vittoria - che sarebbe **vittoria del nazismo** - significherebbe per noi la perdita di tutte quelle libertà che ci auguriamo di poter veramente riconquistare. E nessun sofisma morale, nessun artificio retorico ci convincerà a combattere per una guerra, perduta non solo, ma che **nemmeno ci potremmo augurare di vincere.**

Ovvero persistesse nella posizione assunta, il governo Badoglio non potrebbe mai dare all'Italia se non una pace **da nazione vinta, e tanto peggiore quanto più durerebbe l'inutile resistenza.**

Bisogna invece che **la guerra cessi al più presto** e che la "resa" a discrezione, che apparentemente saremmo costretti a fare, si trasformi ben tosto, con una saggia oculata azione politica, in una pace vantaggiosa, da nazione **vincitrice e non vinta.**

Perciò, non occorre che seguire lo sviluppo **logico, necessario** della situazione, superando ogni ostacolo: anche quello monarchico. Allo stato delle cose, per lo meno **il Re abdichi**, lasciando così libera la Nazione di decidere del proprio destino, di ripudiare **completamente** un passato del quale Vittorio Emanuele è non meno responsabile di Benito Mussolini, e di iniziare una nuova era della sua storia **del tutto indipendente** dalla precedente.

Fatta dall'Italia la **pace separata**, se, come è probabile, la Germania - ridotta oramai alla semplice difensiva su tutti i fronti - intendesse continuare a presidiare tutto o parte del nostro territorio nazionale, lo scacciare - occorrendo, con l'aiuto degli ex nemici, nuovi e veri alleati - sarebbe il compito della nuova Italia, sorta in piedi per la redenzione e la riscossa, all'interno come all'esterno.

Questo nostro mutato atteggiamento non potrebbe chiamarsi tradimento,

poichè l'**Italia libera** non deve riguardarsi erede di quella **Italia fascista** che si riassume nel nome e nell'opera di Mussolini: tradimento è invece il raccogliere questa eredità, cioè il continuare (come sembra avere in animo di fare l'attuale Governo) la guerra decisa da Mussolini e dal Re senza consultare - come è a tutti ben noto - nè Parlamento, nè Popolo e nemmeno il Gran Consiglio.

Nè potrebbe addursi che, con la soluzione indicata, l'Italia continuerebbe ad essere un campo di battaglia. L'Italia è già - purtroppo - un campo di battaglia, nè la via più breve e migliore perchè questo cessi sembra esser proprio quella di continuare la guerra al fianco dei Tedeschi (per terminarla sconfitti con loro!); nè quella di appartarci semplicemente dal conflitto e rimanere, impotenti, ad assistere alla sua continuazione fra Anglo-Americani e Tedeschi, eventualmente sul nostro territorio!

Per noi non si tratta dunque più, oramai, che di **scegliere il campo** in cui combattere, da uomini liberi, per terminare **al più presto** la guerra, e nel modo **più vantaggioso e più aderente** ai nostri veri e profondi sentimenti.

La scelta del campo alleato, non soltanto significherebbe per noi la **riabilitazione** agli occhi di tutti i popoli liberi del mondo (alla cui oppressione il regime fascista - ed esso solo! - ci aveva costretti a concorrere) ma anche - apportando altresì non indifferenti vantaggi agli attuali avversari - rappresenterebbe per noi l'unica via per trattare con essi vantaggiosamente i nostri gravi e reali interessi (eventuale restituzione delle colonie; abolizione dei debiti di guerra e dell'occupazione militare; sistemazione economica; ecc.).

Questo, Italiani di intelletto e di cuore, il programma che oggi, con la pressione dell'opinione pubblica - sostenuta e convinta dalla nostra propaganda e, se occorrerà, dalla nostra azione - dobbiamo imporre al nuovo Governo affinchè **si salvi l'Italia!**

**Italiani, oggi finalmente ed orgogliosamente
IN PIEDI e pronti all'estremo cimento!**

**OGGI si salva la Patria o MAI PIÙ
EVVIVA L'ITALIA!**

Il Popolo libero Napoletano

ITALIANI!

Napoli - 28 Agosto - N. 3
1943

Il nostro programma, fissato in precedenti manifesti — cessazione immediata delle ostilità; rifiuto ai Tedeschi dell'utilizzazione del nostro territorio nazionale per la propria guerra; loro espulsione, occorrendo, con l'aiuto delle Nazioni Unite — è l'unico che possa condurci ad una pace onorevole, la quale garantisca il nostro avvenire di Nazione Libera.

Tale programma incontra l'adesione unanime degli Italiani coscienti e preoccupati delle sorti della Patria. Ma il corso degli avvenimenti ci fa purtroppo dubitare che l'attuale Governo — uscito piuttosto da una congiura di Palazzo che non dalla libera volontà del Popolo — intenda condurlo ad effetto.

Occorre dunque, ora, che ciascuno di noi, secondo le proprie possibilità, contribuisca all'**azione collettiva** che si impone.

Diffondete al massimo questo manifesto.

Raccogliete intorno a voi quanti più amici potete e mantenete contatti con loro, per intervenire alle manifestazioni che inevitabilmente dovranno prodursi, onde esprimere la **volontà popolare**, ignorata dall'attuale regime non meno che dal precedente.

Appoggiate e incoraggiate — convogliandola al fine proposto — ogni espressione di scontento e di esasperazione che si produca tra la folla (nelle "file", nei tram; negli uffici pubblici; ecc.)

IMPIEGATI ED OPERAI! Pensate che la vostra opera al servizio del Governo non fa, in sostanza, che concorrere alla guerra tedesca.

Accrescete deliberatamente il disordine e la disorganizzazione dei servizi pubblici e di ogni lavoro inerente a questa guerra.

Ai pavidetti e ai dubbiosi che, come conseguenza di ciò, potranno temere ulteriori disagi e maggiori sofferenze per la popolazione, rispondete che **ben altre e più gravi sciagure** prepara ad essa la prosecuzione della guerra! Sappiate, ad esempio, che le opere principali di Napoli — essenziali per la vita della città — sono già state minate, e verranno distrutte al primo cenno dei Tedeschi. Ed a quante altre città d'Italia è riservato lo stesso destino?!

MILITARI! non ostacolate le infrazioni allo stato d'assedio e, soprattutto, non reagite alle eventuali manifestazioni popolari che potranno essere ordinate dagli organi responsabili, e che mireranno ad ottenere quella **pace** che è anche il primo dei vostri desideri.

ITALIANI! le autorità vi invitano a denunciarci come "individui che agiscono per fini inconfessabili... Noi non esitiamo a confessare il nostro fine, che è unicamente quello di contribuire a **salvare l'Italia** dal baratro che si apre sotto i piedi di Hitler e della Germania!

Noi vi faremo conoscere quando sarà venuto il momento di agire.

Il Popolo Libero ²⁹⁶⁰ *Napoletano*

NAPOLI, 10 Settembre 1943 - N. 4

NAPOLETANI!

Le vostre reazioni alle sopraffazioni dell'esercito tedesco sono ammirevoli e degne di Voi. Esse rivelano i vostri profondi sentimenti di patriottismo e di indipendenza!

Abbiamo ammirata la vostra umanità quando, all'annuncio della fine della guerra per Hitler, manifestaste la vostra comprensione agli infelici e depressi soldati tedeschi, che pensavano che l'armistizio riguardasse anche loro.

Ma di più Vi abbiamo ammirati nella sollecita e coraggiosa reazione alle vigliacche sopraffazioni, alle prevaricazioni e ai soprusi compiuti ai vostri danni e contro i vostri soldati da **quegli stessi uomini**, cui sono bastati gli ordini ricevuti da Berlino perchè si rivelasse in essi l'atavico istinto delle orde barbariche di Attila!

NAPOLETANI!

La costituzione in Germania di un presunto Governo italiano, con a capo il traditore Farinacci, l'occupazione di Roma e delle altre Città italiane; gli atti di sabotaggio e di ruberie contro i nostri depositi di viveri e di materie prime, contro i nostri trasporti militari e civili, pubblici e privati; l'abituale cattura di ostaggi compiuta anche nella nostra città, ci hanno finalmente rivelato il **vero volto della Germania nazista**.

2958

NAPOLETANI!

Presto dovrete riprendere con animo impavido la lotta, fiancheggiando i Militari e la Forza pubblica. Le vittime innocenti e le morti causate dai Tedeschi in questi giorni gridano vendetta: giuriamo insieme di vendicarle espellendo del tutto i Barbari dal sacro suolo della Patria!

Il Popolo Libero Napoletano

Poi venne il tradimento di Del Tello e compagni, col disarmo dell'esercito, il terrore benziniero, con le russe di uomini e le distruzioni; e, infine, la nostra santa insurrezione della "4 giornate napoletana" (28 sett. - 1° ott.)

ITALIANI!

La guerra fascista dell'Italia è finita. Continua la guerra tedesca in Italia, contro la quale tutto il popolo italiano — in un solo blocco di anime — deve insorgere, collaborando con le Nazioni Unite.

Il proclama dell'8 settembre e l'azione ulteriore del Governo Badoglio, culminante nella dichiarazione di guerra dell'Italia alla Germania del 13 ottobre, han posto fine a una situazione assurda e indecorosa per il popolo italiano che, risorto a libertà dopo aver debellato il regime oppressore, ne proseguiva la guerra d'aggressione e liberticida, al fianco della Germania nazista.

Questo controsenso mostruoso il "Popolo libero napoletano" aveva decisamente denunziato nei suoi precedenti manifesti, a partire dal 25 luglio, indicando con limpida e precorritrice visione **l'unica via di salvezza** - spirituale, più che materiale - che si offrisse all'Italia.

In queste giornate non di lutto, ma di cosciente serenità per l'incipiente rinascita del nostro Paese, siamo lieti ed orgogliosi che il programma da noi proposto abbia avuta piena e completa attuazione: con l'armistizio, il primo passo venne compiuto; con la eroica reazione popolare alle vigliacche spoliazioni, agli incivili soprusi, alle brutali e selvagge aggressioni contro inermi popolazioni da parte della soldataglia teutonica, e, soprattutto, con la decretata **guerra alla Germania**, anche il secondo - espulsione dell'invasore - sta per essere attuato.

A noi duole soltanto che - forse per contingenti necessità militari e politiche, forse per irriducibili preconcetti dinastici e militari - le tergiversazioni del Governo Badoglio abbian condotta l'Italia a dare al suo gesto risolutivo l'impronta della **disfatta** e, pei superficiali, del **tradimento**.

Secondo il nostro concetto e il nostro desiderio, la cessazione della **guerra fascista** ²⁹⁵⁷ **deve essere con-temporanea** al colpo di stato del 25 luglio: dovevano **motivi morali e ideologici** indurci a troncare una guerra unicamente voluta dal fascismo (e, per esso, da Mussolini e dal Re) e assolutamente in antitesi col rivolgimento compiuto.

L'Italia **doveva**, nella piena e dritta coscienza del suo popolo risorto contro ideologie liberticide, troncare la guerra che ne era l'espressione; l'Italia **deve** ora, nella stessa piena e dritta coscienza, a fronte ben alta, per gli **identici motivi ideologici e morali** (e **non già** perchè costretta dagli eventi: dalle ostilità dell'esercito tedesco e dall'atteggiamento del suo governo, nemico della nuova Italia liberale al punto da tentar di riprisinare un fantoccio di governo "nazional-fascista", italiano, con a capo il traditore Mussolini, che non disarma, per amor di patria, dinanzi all'evidente sconfitta ed osa fomentare e scatenare la guerra civile!) l'Italia **deve** ora partecipare con le Nazioni libere del mondo alla crociata contro l'obbrobrio tedesco e nazista: a tale crociata accorreranno con ardore tutti gli Italiani degni di tal nome, tutti i reduci di Bligny, del Carso, dell'Isonzo, del Piave e di Vittorio Veneto, tutti i giovani, dai padri educati a quella scuola.

Solo così l'Italia potrà cancellare le pagine vergognose che l'obbligò a scrivere un tiranno megalomane e vile, con la pugnala alla schiena della Francia, con le vigliacche e stupide aggressioni all'Albania e alla Grecia, con l'avallo prestato a tutte le mostruose distruzioni delle Patrie altrui perpetrate dall'"amica e alleata", Germania! Solo così il Popolo italiano potrà riavere una voce degna - degna delle tradizioni risorgimentali, di Garibaldi e di Mazzini - quando, al tavolo della pace, dovrà tutelare e difendere i propri interessi e la propria esistenza.

A coloro che, superficialmente, cianciano in tale questione di "tradimento", faremo notare:

1) che di tradimento si doveva parlare quando abbiamo rinnegate le nostre pure e nobili glorie passate per appoggiare, con un'ibrida e innaturale alleanza, azioni politiche e militari di un popolo indegno del consorzio delle Nazioni Civili e che non ha mai esitato a rompere brutalmente patti e trattati per aggredire i popoli amici con cui quelli aveva poco prima conclusi;

2) che la guerra fascista non era stata decretata e voluta da un Plebiscito del popolo italiano, nè da un suo Parlamento, e neppure dal Gran Consiglio del fascismo, ma soltanto da **due uomini**, unici responsabili;

3) che in ogni epoca, in ogni Nazione, un "colpo di stato", un capovolgimento di regime han **sempre portato** a un radicale ed opposto cambiamento nella politica estera (es.: la Russia nel 1916; la Spagna dopo la guerra civile; la Jugoslavia e la Rumania in questa guerra: ecc.);

4) che in Italia esisteva una **guerra civile in potenza**: il prevalere della fazione fascista aveva schierata la Nazione nel campo sempre deprecato e osteggiato dalle altre correnti che, compresse, soffocate e costrette con le prigioni, col confino o l'esilio, con le persecuzioni e la vile delazione, col bavaglio alla stampa, non poterono

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Gli uomini che oggi prevalgono **non sono gli stessi di ieri**, e parlare perciò di tradimento è ridicolo e assurdo!

Con tali riserve e con tali precisazioni, il "Popolo libero napoletano" si dichiara soddisfatto - da un punto di vista patriottico e nazionale - dello sviluppo degli avvenimenti che han condotto e, certo, sempre più condurranno alla definitiva soluzione auspicata: **annientamento della concezione fascista e nazista e del**

militarismo prussiano; totale abolizione delle dittature, in un mondo liberato e redento dopo tanto martirio.

Solo, il "Popolo libero napoletano", - come non esitò a fare anche nei giorni oscuri del terrore tedesco, quando la posta era un illuminato sostegno dell'opinione pubblica contro il rischio del carcere e della fucilazione - sente oggi il dovere di dire ancora una volta agli Italiani una parola disinteressata e serena, una parola di elevata compostezza in questo drammatico momento che la Patria attraversa. Esso desidera render pensosi gli uomini di intelletti e di fede sulla serietà e la gravità dell'ora, sul contenuto veramente lirico e superiore delle pagine di storia che stanno scrivendo. Oggi non devono esser consentite aberrazioni o sbandamenti di sorta, oggi è un delitto ogni sviamento delle coscienze.

Troppo uomini piccini si van perdendo dietro malintese vendette o rivendicazioni personali; troppo si cerca di operare e di polarizzarsi dietro rigide concezioni partigiane, da cui non possono derivare che umilianii e rattristanti beghe, sorde ostilità e guerriglie di uomini e di "partiti".

Oggi **un solo partito** deve esistere in Italia: quello che mira alla **redenzione morale** della Patria da un recente passato che ci addolora e ci umilia, quello che tende alla fusione degli spiriti in un'elevata e degna coscienza di popolo libero! A tale redenzione dobbiamo tutti concorrere con tutte le forze, onde assicurare alla nostra Nazione la certezza del domani e ridonarle la stima e la fiducia del mondo. Si concorra a tale riscossa con la parola e l'esempio, con l'assoluto disinteresse personale alla causa comune, col più elevato senso di civico dovere e di sacrificio, si concorra col cuore e con le armi!

Ogni questione di personali opinioni, ogni intrasigenza di partito, ogni pregiudiziale relativa alle gravi e indiscutibili responsabilità fascistiche e monarchiche - che pur dovremo giudicare e punire di fronte al tribunale della Storia - ogni scissione fra noi deve oggi cedere il passo dinanzi ai gravi problemi che incombono: la **riscossa** e la **liberazione**; la **ricostruzione**. Dopo, quando potremo voltarci indietro in un'aura più pura, fieri e soddisfatti dell'opera coscientemente e arditamente compiuta, dopo - e solo allora - la liberà volontà del popolo, divenuto più maturo e cosciente, potrà manifestarsi (e si manifesterà!) per dare alla patria martoriata - ma perciò più degna di tanto destino - la **forma di governo** ed il **regime sociale** che più le si confanno.

Per questa vera e reale **fusione degli spiriti** ci siano d'insegnamento e di simbolo i numerosissimi morti delle "Quattro giornate napoletane", che, sulle barricate erette contro il bieco furore teutonico per le piazze e le strade della nostra Città, dal 28 settembre al 1° ottobre, facilitarono l'arrivo dell'Esercito liberatore delle Nazioni Unite e si immolarono all'unica e sola e santa causa della Libertà e della Patria! Essi, quei purissimi olocausti di Napoli nobilissima, provenivano da **ogni** ceto sociale, appartenevano a **tutto** le correnti di idee e di partiti senza alcuna discriminazione: tutti eroicamente uniti nell' **unico vincolo** della lotta per la riscossa e la redenzione

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Oggi, col generoso aiuto dei popoli alleati, si deve redimere e salvare l'Italia: poi - con le libere istituzioni - la ricostruiremo.

EVVIVA L'ITALIA!

Il Popolo Libero Napoletano

Con questo manifesto cessa ogni attività indipendente del "Popolo libero napoletano", il quale non era un "partito", ma un libero movimento di cittadini, inteso a dare un indirizzo e una guida ideale e d'azione ai propri compatrioti, nei gravi momenti in cui più vivo ed urgente si sentiva il bisogno. Con tale movimento, culminato nella parte attiva di ciascuno di loro presa nelle azioni popolari della "Quattro giornate napoletane", i componenti del "Popolo libero napoletano", ritengono oggi esaurito il proprio compito e, in omaggio agli auspici principali di fusione degli spiriti e delle forze, disciplinatamente si inquadrano - ognuno secondo le proprie idee e convinzioni - nei diversi partiti ufficialmente costituiti. Fra questi, principalmente, il "Partito d'azione", al quale la maggioranza dei componenti stessi aveva già dato la propria iscrizione e l'adesione.

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TRANSLATION

SUBJECT: Account of Events during the Period between the Armistice and the Arrival of the Anglo-American Armies, and the Part Played in them by the Naples Military Hospital.

TO: Army Headquarters, Naples.

To complement the daily reports already received at the Bureau of Health, it has been felt necessary to relate something more concerning the events which occurred in Naples during the period outlined above and the part played in them by the Naples Military Hospital.

These events are of such magnitude and importance, and cut so deeply into the life of our nation, that they now embody memories that centuries will not erase; memories which, even though powerful enough to grieve us deeply, constitute on the other hand, a tangible proof that Italian valor, always an incontrovertible faith in the destinies of our nation, had never been extinguished, but like a bright torch, burns with a living flame among the storms and ruins that have covered our soil with blood.

Faithful to the very ideals in which it was conceived and dedicated a temple of science and an altar to glory, the Naples Military Hospital completely fulfilled its humanitarian and patriotic mission, keeping intact the glorious inheritance acquired down through the centuries from our forebearers and representing a refuge and sustainer of hope for the ailing patriots, still resplendent in glory, whom it helped recover from their wounds. 2956

Officers, army personnel, volunteer nurses of the Red Cross, and nuns stood fast at their posts and without arms fought their battle, giving to their bleeding brothers every known medical aid.

So, the twelfth of September, during the general military exodus from the city, motivated by imperative enemy orders, the military personnel of the Naples Hospital remained at their battle stations. The uncertainty and agonizing confusion that undermined our spirits was put to flight by the undersigned in rallies which inflamed the hearts of the soldiers with the sacred memory of their country, their patriotic duty, and the incontrovertible faith that must sustain our souls throughout the immortal destinies of Italy. Doubt was changed to resolute faith and the applause of the troops comforted the writer and the officers who surrounded him, assuring him that a soldier's honor had not been extinguished in the hearts of the young men in gray-green.

Account of Eve. . . contd.

It was imperative to establish immediate contact with the German authorities regarding the hospital, the bed-ridden, and the large amount of costly supplies involved. Twenty rifles were requested from the Germans for the defense of the establishment. This request was denied, but our need was in large measure fulfilled elsewhere, looking forward to the eventual arming of the men.

In spite of explicit orders we hid away some 600 rifles, representing not only our hope of ultimate resistance but also a mortal though honorable danger for the writer and for those who assisted him in his patriotic work. A few arms were hidden in our offices for immediate defense in case of necessity, an eventuality which did not appear improbable. In the worthy and energetic pursuit of his duties, the Commanding Officer fully realized that the hospital building, adorned with the emblem of the Red Cross, should stand above and beyond all strife in order to carry on its humanitarian work, with the result that the integrity of the Hospital was fully respected, while at the same time measures were adopted which succeeded in supplying all of its many needs.

When a malicious enemy order ruthlessly impressed into service the young men of Italy, the German authorities were given to understand the opprobrium that would follow in the wake of any such obnoxious enslavement. This gesture served to save all the men then in the hospital, whether service personnel or patients, and a great many others subsequently found a safe haven in the shadow of the Red Cross. Meanwhile, continual requests for hospital material and motor transportation were validly and tenaciously turned down by the writer. For one of these refusals, he was threatened with immediate bombardment of the hospital by armored tanks. Throngs of vandals at the same time invaded the hospital grounds, threatening to sack our stores and rob our safe. The writer still recalls the disgraceful behavior of one urchin, one of the leaders, who threatened German reprisals if he were not given certain unjustified bribes, and recalls also how he himself threw the little beggar out.

2955

When, on the 28th of September, Naples rose up with lion-like courage against the enemy's barbarity, this hospital, situated in one of the most crucial sectors of the battle, participated in it to the full. Among the ruins and bursts of machine-gun fire that did not spare even the hospital itself, an endless stream of patriots, and bleeding or mortally wounded children found refuge and help; and while officers, nurses, and nuns provided for them, squads of Red Cross workers, composed of soldiers, brought their wounded brothers to the door and dealt also with those responsible for so much bloodshed. And finally, in the midst of the gunfire, the unforgetably, glorious behavior of those who had fallen, was praised by the writer in the presence of a large number of patriots and soldiers. Covered with the national flag, preceded by a military escort, and followed by the writer and other officers, the dead were accompanied with honor and glory on the long journey to their final resting place.

Account of Even contd.

The situation of the hospital had meanwhile become desperate; supplies were practically unprocureable, there was absolutely no water or light, and it was necessary to find ways and means, on the whole inadequate, of providing for the needs of the very great number of wounded and of the hospital staff itself. This disgraceful state of affairs was faced with energy and determination. I recall more particularly the work done during the emergency by Lt. Col. Barneschi, Hospital Adjutant, and by Lt. Col. Rivelli, Supply Officer, who, though a disabled veteran and taking great risks, solved a great many of our problems and succeeded in providing for the necessities of the hospital establishment in spite of the ruinous plundering of all the stores by the German troops then stationed in the city.

This, in brief, was the work done by this hospital in the memorable days after the Armistice and carried on until the arrival of the British and American troops, who entered the city after the enemy had already been put to flight by the valorous uprising of the people.

Commendable beyond words was the work of the entire hospital personnel, and individual credit must by all means be given, along with the personal recompense their acts warranted, to the following officers and assisting personnel:

Lt. Col. Barneschi Armando
 Lt. Col. Rivelli Luca
 Maj. (M.C.) Cervasio Raffaele
 Capt. (M.C.) Jorio Ferdinando

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and other medical-corps officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men, for all of whom I have undertaken to further their respective merit with regard to official recognition.

In spite of the difficulties of these times, and the sad events that have taken place in Italy, our faith still lives: "Orbe fracto spes illaesa" (In a broken world there is still a ray of hope). The resurrection of our nation has already begun and Italy's glory, tested by stress and strain, will once again shine brightly in the heavens.

(Signed)
 de Martino Rosaroli Roberto,
 Colonel, Medical Corps,
 Commanding Officer,
 Naples Military Hospital.

Trans. Dept./ L.W.S.

MAJOR KNIGHT

Per attached:

List of soldiers and civilians who died following encounters with the Germans, or as a result of the explosion of mines or shells in the vicinity of the City of Naples, and who were held for burial by the Naples Military Hospital.

Information given in the following order:

Last name
First name
Father's name
Year of birth (if known)
Status.

Total,- 85 persons, of whom 5 were unidentified.

Trans. Dept./ L.W.S.

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DIREZIONE DI SANITA'

NAPOLI

e per conoscenza

COLONDO CORPO D'ARMATA - NAPOLI.

Oggetto : Relazione circa gli avvenimenti nel periodo dopo

l'Armistizio all'arrivo delle truppe Anglo-Americane.

A compimento di quanto fu già segnalato giornalmente a

cotesta Direzione di Sanità, si ritiene doveroso esporre

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quanto segue circa gli avvenimenti dei quali è stato teatro la città di Napoli e la compartecipazione ad essi avuta da questo Ospedale Militare.

Gli eventi vissuti sono di tale ampiezza ed importanza, ed incidono tanto profondamente nella vita della nostra Patria, da rappresentare un ricorrido indelebile nei secoli, che se dolosamente vale a rattristare profondamente gli animi nostri, costituiscono d'altra parte una prova tangibile che il valore italiano, la fede incrollabile nei destini della Patria non fu mai spenta, ma come fiaccola luminosa arse di fiamma viva fra turbine e rovine che inasanguinarono il nostro suolo.

Reale alle proprie tradizioni per le quali l'Ospedale Militare di Napoli fu consacrato tempio di scienza ed era di Gloria, il medesimo esecrò in pieno il suo mandato umano e patriottico conservando integro il patrimonio di Gloria acquisito in decenni dai nostri predecessori e rappresentando rifugio, asilo sicuro e sostegno di speranza dei patrioti che doloranti, ma splendenti di gloria in esso furono ricoverati.

Ufficiali, personale di truppe, Infermiere Volontarie della Croce Rossa, Sorelle restarono ferme al loro posto e senz'armi

... prodigando ai fratelli san-

Oggetto : Relazione circa gli avvenimenti nel periodo dopo l'armistizio all'arrivo delle truppe Anglo-Americane.

A compimento di quanto già segnalato giornalmente a cotesta Direzione di Sanità, si ritiene doveroso esporre quanto segue circa gli avvenimenti dei quali è stato teatro la città di Napoli e la compartecipazione ad essi avuta da questo Ospedale Militare. 2952

Gli eventi vissuti sono di tale ampiezza ed importanza, ed incidono tanto profondamente nella vita della nostra Patria, da rappresentare un ricordo indelebile nei secoli, che se dolosamente vale a rattristare profondamente gli animi nostri, costituiscono d'altra parte una prova tangibile che il valore italiano, la fede inercollabile nei destini della Patria non fu mai spenta, ma come fiammola luminosa arse di fiamma viva fra turbine e rovine che insanguinarono il nostro suolo.

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Ufficiali, personale di truppe, Infermiere Volontarie della Croce Rossa, Suore restaurarono ferme al loro posto e senz'armi combattettero la loro battaglia, prodigando ai fratelli sanguinanti ogni cura ed assistenza.

Così il 12 Settembre nell'esodo generale dei militari del Presidio, motivato da comprensione di ordini, i militari dell'Ospedale di Napoli rimasero al loro posto di battaglia. L'incertezza e l'angoscioso turbamento che gravava sugli spiriti, fu fugato in adunate del sottoscritto che infiammarono il cuore dei soldati al ricordo sacro della Patria, ai doveri incombenti verso di Essa, alla fede incrollabile che deve temprare gli animi nei destini immortali dell'Italia. Il dubbio si unì alla fede risoluta e l'applauso della truppa confortò lo scrivente e gli Ufficiali che lo circondavano dandogli la sicurezza che l'onore del soldato non era spento nel cuore dei giovani in grigio-verde.

Fu doveroso stabilire contatto immediato con le autorità teutoniche per il rispetto dell'Ospedale, dei degenti e del costoso ed ingente materiale. Per la difesa dell'Ente furono richiesti ai tedeschi 20 camionetti, negati, ma d'altra parte fu provveduto in larga misura all'eventuale armamento degli uomini, occultandosi malgrado espliciti ordini ben 600 fucili che rappresentavano non solo una speranza di riscossa, ma altresì un onerevole mortale pericolo per lo scrivente e per chi lo coadiuvava nella sua patriottica opera. Alcune armi furono nascoste anche in uffici per una difesa immediata in caso di necessità che appariva non improbabile. Con contegno energico e dignitoso tutto fu ricordato a chi di ragione che lo Stabilimento Sanitario contrabbandato con il labaro Rosso Crociato doveva restare al di sopra di ogni competizione per svolgere la sua opera umanitaria, sicché fu rispettata la integrità del Nocconio e furono adottati provvedimenti che valsero ad alimentare nella sue molteplici necessità.

Quando un feroce ordine nemico requisiva brutalmente i giovani d'Italia, fu fatto intendere all'autorità straniera l'obbrobrio che su di essa sarebbe incorso imponendo una schiavistica requisizione. Tal gesto valse a salvare tutti i giovani sia del personale di servizio

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toscritto che infiammò il cuore dei soldati al ricordo sacro della Patria, ai doveri incumbendi verso di Essa, alla fede incrollabile che deve temperare gli animi nei destini immortali dell'Italia. In dubbio si unì in fede risoluta e l'applauso della truppa confortò lo scrivente e gli Ufficiali che lo circondavano dandogli la sicurezza che l'onore del soldato non era spento nel cuore dei giovani in grigio-verde.

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Quando un ferore ordine nemico requisiva brutalmente i giovani d'Italia, fu fatto intendere all'autorità straniera l'obbiettivo che su di essa sarebbe incorso imponendo una schiavistica requisizione. Tal gesto valse a salvare tutti i giovani sia del personale di servizio che degenti, e moltissimi trovarono all'ombra del Labaro della Sanità, sicura protezione. Intanto richieste continue di materiale ope-

deliero e di mezzi automobilistici erano validamente e tenacemente prese vane dallo scrivente; per una di esse fu minacciato l'immediato bombardamento dell'Ospedale con carri armati. Furbo di facinorosi si intromettevano in questo stesso nascondiglio, minacciando il saccheggio dei magazzini e della cassa. Ricorda ancora lo scrivente l'indegno gesto di un giovanastro, capogigante, il quale minacciando rappresaglie teutoniche richiedeva la corresponsione di non giustificati assegni e l'energica espulsione del malvivente operato dal sottoscritto. Quando il giorno 28 Settembre Napoli insorse in leonino coraggio contro la barbaria nemica, questo Capedale, sito nei posti più cruenti della battaglia, partecipò in pieno ad essa. Fra rovine e colpi di mitraglia che non risparmiavano lo stesso Capedale, un'infinita teoria di patrioti, donne, adolescenti sanguinanti e feriti a morte, ritrovarono asilo e soccorso; e mentre Ufficiali, Crocerossine, Suore provvedevano alle adeguate cure, squadre di soccorso, composte da militari di truppa, raccoglievano all'aperto i fratelli colpiti ed anco i responsabili di tanto eccidio. Ancora tra cannoneggiamento nemico fu dallo scrivente alla presenza di numerosi patrioti e della truppa esaltato il gesto glorioso ed indimenticabile dei giovani caduti. Avvolti nel drappo nazionale, preceduti dalla truppa, e seguiti dal sottoscritto e da altri Ufficiali i feretri furono accompagnati per lungo tratto all'estrema dimora con onore e gloria.

La situazione ospedaliera intanto era divenuta tragica: scarseggiavano i viveri, mancava assoluta di acque, di luce e necessità di provvedere con mezzi, del tutto inadeguati, ai bisogni dei numerosissimi feriti, e della Compagnia di Sanità. Tale iattura fu affrontata con abnegazione e virile fermezza. Ricorda l'opera svolta in tale evenienza specialmente dal Relatore Ten. Col.

Barneschi e dal Ten. Col. di dispensa, mutilato di guerra, Rivelli, i quali affrontando gravi rischi, risolsero difficili situazioni

per assicurare del necessario l'Ente Capedale, malgra-

do il saccheggio dei magazzini e della casa. Ricorda ancora lo sventurato l'indegno gesto di un giovanastro, capogelatore, il quale minacciando rappresaglie teutoniche richiedeva la corrispondenza di non giustificati assegni e l'energica espulsione del malvivente operato dal sottoscritto. Quando il giorno 26 Settembre Napoli insorse in leonino coraggio contro la barbaria nemica, questo Capedelle, sito nei posti più orienti della battaglia, partecipò in pieno ad essa. Tra rovine e colpi di mitraglia che non risparmiavano lo stesso Capedelle, un'infinita teoria di patrioti, donne, adolescenti sanguinanti e feriti a morte, ritrovavano asilo e soccorso; e mentre Ufficiali, Crocerossini, Suore provvedevano alle adeguate cure, squadre al soccorso, composte da militari di truppa, raccoglievano all'aperto i fratelli colpiti ed erige i responsabile di tanto eccidio. Ancora tra cannoneggiamento nemico fu dallo scrivente alla presenza di numerosi patrioti e della truppa esaltato il gesto glorioso ed indimenticabile dei giovani caduti. Avvolti nel drappo nazionale, preceduti dalla truppa, e seguiti dal sottoscritto e da altri Ufficiali i feriti furono accompagnati per lungo tratto all'estrema dimora con onore e gloria.

La situazione ospedaliera intanto era divenuta tragica: scarichi i viveri, mancanza assoluta di acqua, di luce e necessità di provvedere con mezzi, del tutto inadeguati, ai bisogni dei numerosissimi feriti, e della Compagnia di Sanità. Tale iattura fu affrontata con abnegazione e virile fermezza. Ricordo l'opera svolta in tale evenienza specialmente dal Relatore Ten. Col. Parneschi e dal Ten. Col. di dispensa, mutilato di guerra, Rivelli, i quali affrontando gravi rischi, risolsero difficili situazioni riuscendo ad assicurare del necessario l'Inte Ospedaliero, malgrado il totale saccheggio di tutti i magazzini effettuato dalle

forze armate tedesche esistenti nella città.

Tale, in breve l'opera svolta da questo Cepedillo nelle memorabili giornate del dopo Armistizio e che si protrassero fino all'arrivo delle truppe Anglo-Americane, entrate nella città quando il nemico era stato già fuggito per opera dei valorosi insorti partigiani.

Inconcepibile sopra ogni dire fu l'opera di tutto il personale presente ed è doveroso segnalare per una ricompensa della Patria i seguenti Ufficiali e personale assistente :

Ten. Col. BARNESCHI ARMANDO - Ten. Col. RIVELLI LUCA - Mag. Medico

CERVASIO RATTALLO - Cap. Medico LORIO FERNANDO ed altri Ufficiali Crocerossini, Sottufficiali e Truppa, per i quali tutti mi riservo di inoltrare le rispettive proposte di ricompensa.

Malgrado la durezza dell'ora, e i tristi eventi della Patria, la Patria non muore : "Orbe fracto spes illaesa". La resurrezione della Patria sta iniziata e le glorie italiane attraverso dure prove splenderanno fulgide ancora una volta nel cielo della gloria.

Il Colonnello Medico Direttore
dell'Ospedale
(de Martino Rosaroli Roberto)

giungendo dei militari e civili trasportati cadaveri a questo ospedale in seguito a scontro con i tedeschi e per scoppio di mine e proiettili su NAPOLI

TRINITA

COGNOME		PATERNITA	cl.	ANNO DI NASCITA	STATO
1) Marsico	Giuseppe	di	cl.	1908.	civile
2) Formisano	Pasquale	di	cl.		civile
3) D'Arco	Raffaele	di	cl.	1922.	civile
4) Dell'Acqua	Pasquale	di	cl.		civile
5) Ciccone	Eugenio	fu	cl.		civile
6) Brunc	Luigi	fu	cl.	1906	civile
7) Somma	Caroline	di	cl.	1910	soldato
8) Onorato	Mario	fu	cl.		civile
9) Piccirillo	Pasquale	di	cl.		civile
10) Castagnaro	Cristofaro	fu	cl.		civile
11) Carofalo	Antonio	fu	cl.	1931	civile
12) Capuozzo	Manlio	fu	cl.		2939 civile
13) Matarese	Francesco	di	cl.		civile
14) Argento	Gabriella	di	cl.		civile
15) Cilento	Antonio	di	cl.	1927	civile
16) Morelli	Giovanni	di	cl.		civile
17) Abbruzzesi	Emilia	fu	cl.	1922	civile
18) Capuano	Francesco	fu	cl.	1922	Cap. Magg.
19) Mangano	Ignazio	di	cl.		Carabiniere
20) Cassisa	Natale	di	cl.	1909	Marinaio
21) Caccavo	Raffaele	di	cl.	1913	Marinaio
22) Iannicelli	Carolina	fu	cl.		civile
23) Salvati	Michele		cl.		soldato
24) Pansuti	Alfonzo		cl.	1899	civile
25) donna	Sconosciuta		cl.		civile
26) Palmieri	Annunziato	di	cl.		civile
27) Melo	Adolfo		cl.		civile
28) Illuminato	Filippo	di	cl.		civile
29) T. D.	Neonato		cl.		civile

3) D'Arco	Pasquale	di	Vincenzo	cl.	civile
4) Dell'Acqua	Giuseppe	fu	Giuseppe	cl.	civile
5) Ciccone	Luigi	fu	Giovanni	cl.	civile
6) Bruno	Carmino	di	Giuseppe	cl.	1906 soldato
7) Somma	Mario	fu	Giovanni	cl.	civile
8) Onorato	Pasquale	di	Mario	cl.	civile
9) Piccirillo	Cristofaro				civile
10) Castagnaro	Antonio	fu	Vincenzo	cl.	1931 civile
11) Carofalo	Manlio	fu	Settimio	cl.	2939 civile
12) Capuzzo	Francesco	di	Giuseppe	cl.	civile
13) Matarese	Gabriella				civile
14) Argento	Antonio	di	Giuseppe	cl.	1927 civile
15) Cilento	Giovanni	di	Giuseppe	cl.	civile
16) Morelli	Emilia	fu	Antonio	cl.	1922 civile
17) Abbruzzesi	Francesco	fu	Federico	cl.	1922 Cap. Magg.
18) Capuano	Ignazio				Carabiniere
19) Mangano	Natale	di	Andrea	cl.	1909 Marinaio
20) Cassisa	Raffaele	di	Pasquale	cl.	1913 Marinaio
21) Caccavo	Carolina	fu	Biagio	cl.	civile
22) Iannicelli	Michele				1899 soldato
23) Salvati	Alfonzo				civile
24) Pansuti	Sconosciuta				civile
25) donNa	Annunziato	di			civile
26) Palmieri	Adoardo				civile
27) Melo	Filippo	di			civile
28) Illuminato	Neonato				civile
29) T. D.	Guido				civile
30) Boscetta	Sconosciuto				civile
31) Uomo	Salvatore				civile
32) Monti	Fortunata				civile
33) Ferrara					civile

34) Viscardi	Pasquale	di		cl.	civile
35) Fiorello	Franco	di		cl. 1926	civile
36) Blase	Eugen			cl.	civile
37) Gengo	Vittorio	di	AVANZATI	cl.	civile
38) Uomo	Sconosciuto			cl.	civile
39) Amato	Salvatore	di	Vincenzo	cl. 1939	Civile
40) Miniere	Salvatore	fu	Vincenzo	cl.	civile
41) Maisto	Carmine			cl.	civile
42) Maria	Pitagora			cl.	Civile
43) Uomo	Sconosciuto			cl.	civile
44) Russo	Flena			cl. 1941	civile
45) Tomani	Ugo			cl.	Marinaio
46) Tommasone	Tttore			cl.	civile
47) Gagliotto	Concetta	di	Luigi	cl.	civile
48) Grimaldi	Valentino			cl.	civile
49) Pistone	Antonio			cl. 1942	civile
50) Parisi	Vincenzo			cl. 1941	civile
51) Maresco	Antonio	di	Gennaro	cl. 1933	civile
52) Sabarasso	Eugenio			cl.	civile
53) Perillo	Carmine			cl.	civile
54) Murtellona	Elisa			cl.	civile
55) Coppola	Antonio	di	Gennaro	cl. 1903	civile
56) Falsini	Luigi	fu	Iacopo Filipp	cl. 1883	civile
57) De Vincenzo	Giuseppe			cl.	civile
58) Luongo	salvatore			cl.	civile
59) Lamenafero	Matteo	di	Nicola	cl. 1891	civile
60) Moresca	Ida	di	Luigi	cl. 1897	civile
61) Donna	Sconosciuta			cl.	civile
62) Nullolese	Nicola	di	Giuseppe	cl. 1899	civile
63) Silvestri	Giovanni	di	Felice	cl. 1921	civile
64) Tsposito	Vincenzo	di		cl.	civile
65) Luongo	Giuseppe			cl.	civile
66) Troillo	Giovanni	di	Carmine	cl. 1925	civile
67) Viola	Saverio	di	Agostino	cl.	civile
68) Lucanti	Anna	fu	Gennaro	cl.	civile

42) Maria	Pitagora		cl.	Civile
43) Tomo	Sconosciuto		cl.	civile
44) Russo	Elena		cl.	civile
45) Tomani	Ugo		cl.	Marinaio
46) Tommasone	Tittore		cl.	civile
47) Gagliotto	Concetta	di Luigi	cl.	civile
48) Grimaldi	Valentino		cl.	civile
49) Pistone	Antonio		cl.	civile
50) Parisi	Vincenzo		cl.	civile
51) Maresco	Antonio	di Gennaro	cl.	civile
52) Sabarasso	Eugenio		cl.	civile
53) Perillo	Carmine		cl.	civile
54) Murtellona	Elisa		cl.	civile
55) Coppola	Antonio	di Gennaro	cl.	civile
56) Palsini	Luigi	fu Iacopofilippo	cl.	civile
57) De Vincenzo	Giuseppe		cl.	civile
58) Luongo	salvatore		cl.	civile
59) Lamengola	Matteo	di Nicola	cl.	civile
60) Moresca	Ida	di Luigi	cl.	civile
61) Donna	Sconosciuta		cl.	civile
62) Nullollese	Nicola	di Giuseppe	cl.	civile
63) Silvestri	Giovanni	di Felice	cl.	civile
64) Repposito	Vincenzo	di	cl.	civile
65) Luongo	Giuseppe		cl.	civile
66) Troillo	Giovanni	di Carmine	cl.	civile
67) Viola	Saverio	di Agostino	cl.	civile
68) Lucenti	Anna	fu Gennaro	cl.	civile
69) Liccardi	Gaetano	di Pasquale	cl.	civile
70) Mauro	Ugo	di	cl.	civile
71) Ponza	Mario	di Vincenzo	cl.	civile
72) Turco	Francesco		cl.	civile
73) Caccace	Gennaro	fu Oscar	cl.	civile

74) Viola	Vincenzo	di		cl.		civile
75) Pagnillo	Adel	di		cl.		civile
76) Scalzi	Angiola	fu	Domenico	cl.		civile
77) Maroschino	Mariano	di	N. N.	cl.	1904	Carabiniere
78) Bambinelli	Giuseppe	fu	Salvatore	cl.	1907	civile
79) Borrelli	Antonio	di	Pasquale	cl.	1921	civile
80) Russo	Gennaro	fu	Ferdinando	cl.	1870	civile
(81) Cinque	Civili	Sconosciuti				

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