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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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December 12, 1946.

Daily Digest of the Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The reports from New York that the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland will be signed on 10 February and will go into effect immediately. The announcement was given at the close of yesterday's sitting of the Four Foreign Ministers Council. "Confident" and "United" said that the Council also resolved to appoint by 10 February its representatives in the Inquiry Commission which is to visit the former Italian Colonies.

2. The Rome Councillors yesterday cast their ballot for the election of the Sindaco, and returns were as follows: Roccochiani (Christian-Democrat) 41 votes, Roccochiani's Block - Socialist) 34 votes; Salvati (Republican) 1 vote. When the results were known, the public attending the sitting started roaring against the Christian-Democrats, showing that an anti-fascist paper (non fascista) and calling them names, the more moderate of which were "soldiers" and "fascists". Councillor Roccochiani of the People's Block declared that the election of the Sindaco and the attitude taken by Christian Democracy alienated the situation to be cleared. However, he said, the People's Block would never partake in a proportional administration. "By joining with the 'fascists', he said to the Christian-Democrats, 'you have branded the workers'." The ballot for the election of the 14 sector assessors comprising the Town Council was started, and 3 publicists, 2 Christian Democrats, 1 Monarchist, 1 Liberal, 1 Radical received the absolute majority of votes in the first ballot. A second ballot then took place to elect the other 5 assessors, for whom a comparative majority would be sufficient. Christian-Democracy persisted with the line of forming a proportional administration, now voted six times of the People's Block, who in fact were elected but refused the mandate. Also the Right and Center assessors did likewise. At the one-hour sindaco Roccochiani was compelled to resign. Another meeting will be held on 24 December. (Tempe)

Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Finland will be signed on 10 February and will go into effect immediately. The announcement was given at the close of yesterday's sitting of the Four Foreign Ministers Council. "Unità" and "L'Espresso" add that the Council has resolved to appoint by 10 February its representatives in the Inquiry Commission which is to visit the former Italian Colonies.

2. The Rome Counsellors yesterday cast their ballot for the election of the Sindaco, and returns were as follows:

Rebecchini (Christian-Democrat) 41 votes; Romita (People's Block - Socialist) 34 votes; Silvani (Republican) 4 votes.

When the results were known, the public attending the sitting started roaring against the Christian-Democrats, showing them an anti-fascist paper (Don Basilio) and calling them names; the more moderate of which were "soldiers" and "fascists".

Councillor Romita of the People's Block declared that the election of the Sindaco at the attitude taken by Christian Democracy allowed the situation to be cleared. However, he said, the People's Block would never participate in a proportional administration. "By joining with the 'fascists', he said to the Christian-Democrats, 'you have abandoned the workers'".

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Press reaction: Popolo "Owing to the People's Block attitude, Rome has not an administration yet". Italia Nuova "The Country's life paralyzed by the political attitude of the tripartite". Unità "The universal attitude of Christian Democracy after votes Romita's crisis. The Christian-Democrat-Italianista Sindaco in office only one hour". Quotidiano "300 voters summoned to the Campidoglio for a three-hour sitting". L'Espresso reports that Hon. Taracchini (Communist) yesterday stated

1571

to journalists that it is clear that something shall happen. An act was accomplished which unquestionably has a hostile character and might mean that Christian Democracy wishes to make new friends. The paper remarks that the prospective storm will dissolve, as usual, in a glass of water and none of the three mass parties has a serious intention of abandoning the Govt. Popolo observes that Terracini's dramatic statements did not cause concern in the political circles which pointed out that the Leftist parties never skinned a living for Governmental crimes. "Popolo" adds that Terracini and Spadolini met De Gasperi last night at Montecitorio, and asked him to order a new investigation on the Emilia crime wave. According to Italia Nuova's version, Terracini and Spadolini took up four arguments: (a) political situation is large; (b) Rome's Gladio; (c) food situation; (d) Loan and fiscal measures. As to the first argument, the paper reports, Terracini resorted that the Communist Party was absolutely faithful to the present formula of a three-party Govt. He gave assurance to De Gasperi that the Communist Party in no case wanted a Govt crisis, and by means of this promise tried to induce him to appease the Emilia question. As to Spadolini's election as Sindaco of Rome, the two Communists voiced their regret for the break at the Consiglio of the Alliance which was working well in the Government.

3. ANSA reports from Milan that the excitement of the population over Tuesday's incident was last night increased by a grave provocation on the part of some 100 British soldiers who, being armed with sticks and billy-clubs, presently stormed the center of the city and hit the passer-by. According to the Press service a real feeling of terror immediately spread in the town. While the population hastened to arm itself with stones, sticks and bricks and the shop-doors were being speedily closed, the British soldiers preferred to disperse as popular anger was becoming consistent. In the meanwhile they already had injured 10 citizens, some very seriously. A numerous crowd then started a riot, hitting and clubbing as many English as they met, and then assaulted the Regina Hotel, and a number of British soldiers were injured. The military personnel besieged in the Hotel discharged some pistol shots at the crowd. Citizens and resort places were closed, the citizens went home, while the Allied and Italian police patrolled the streets. According to ANSA, a communiqué issued by the Allied Command blamed the deeds of the personnel.

What occurred costs us. British

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3. ANSA reports from Padua that the excitement of the population over Tuesday's incident was last night increased by a grave provocation on the part of some 100 British soldiers who, being armed with sticks and billy-clubs, presently stormed the center of the city and hit the passer-by. According to the Press service, a real feeling of terror immediately spread in the town. While the population hastened to run itself with stones, sticks and bricks and the shop-keepers were being speedily closed, the British soldiers preferred to disperse so popular anger was becoming consistent. In the meanwhile they already had injured 10 citizens, some very seriously. A numerous crowd then started a reprisal, hitting and clubbing as many English as they met, and then assaulted the Regina Hotel, and a number of British soldiers were injured. The military personnel besieged in the Hotel discharged some pistol shots at the crowd. Citizens and resort places were closed, the citizens went home, while the Allied and Italian police patrolled the streets. According to ANSA, a communiqué issued by the Allied Command blames the deeds of the personnel.

Press reaction: Avanti! "What occupation costs us. British brutal violence against the Padua citizens. A number of women injured." Messaggero "New incidents at Padua. The factories internal commissions meet today". Riformista "Second day of incidents at Padua. The English club the citizens and break the shop-windows." Tempo "Dreadful and unjustified reaction.

British soldiers terrorize the Eritrean citizens". Capital, "The Allies Against Fascism's population". Unité, "another day of terror at Red Sea". 150 British soldiers club the citizens. British soldiers sack the shops". This paper gives the following box: "The Eritrean leaders of the British soldiers are a shame for the British Army and a bloody offense against the independence and dignity of the Italian people".

4. "Risorgimento Liberale" reports from Naples that the British Headquarters of the 53rd Army has expressed to the local civil authorities the regret of the Allies over the series of street accidents caused by Allied drivers, and gave assurance that strict measures would be taken against those responsible.

5. The representatives of the pre-war postal employees have been asked to meet at Administrative Petrilli's office this morning in order to settle the differences which prompted the current strike. It is foreseen that the employees' claims will be accepted. (Risorgimento Liberale)

6. Yesterday's sitting of the Constituent Assembly was completely devoted to answers given by the Govt to questions put by the Deputies.

7. The town of Monza (Milan) remained without bread yesterday. Some demonstrators invaded a confectionery's shop. (Fronte)

8. Capital reports from London that the abatement of Italian POWs and civilian internees now in the British East Africa will be completed by Christmas.

9. "Capital" reports that the rumor was circulated in political circles that Benedetto Croce may soon be replaced by Alessandro Grandini as president of the Liberal party. It seems that Grandini has already asked to be relieved from his present office and that he will return to Rome by the end of

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7021

AFTERNOON PAPERS (December 11)ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.M.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G. reports from Naples that the famous bandit Cooper (a British citizen) who was wanted by the Allied Police has finally been arrested. He was the head of a gang which operated in the Torre Annunziata (Naples) area.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Referring to the success of the Republican Senator Wallace H. White in the recent American elections, Ettore Della Giovanna states that big industrialists and the heads of the big commercial companies belonging to the Republican Party expressed their sympathy with Italy and recognized the necessity for an Italian rearmament, for a strong Italian merchant navy and for the elimination of unemployment in Italy.

L'ESPRESSO

The paper gives the following four column headline: "An announcement by the U.S. Undersecretary of State. Relief to Italy also after UNRRA has closed down. The Congress will resolve whether it shall be a present from the American people or a regular loan".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. In a half-page article of his weekly paper Giannini asks his adversaries what Fascism is like, states Paolo Rizzorilli and advises Giannini to look in his own papers if he wants to know the answer to his own question.

2. The paper criticizes the Govt and the direction of the Christian Democrat Party for the sequestration of an anti-clerical paper by administrative means and states that this provision was illegal.

ROMANINO-SERA - N.M.OSSERVATORI ROMANO (Vatican) - N.M.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.M.VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. It seems to be difficult to defend the present Govt and especially the President of the Council, states G.A. Balloni. The Governmental activity against anti-clerical pornography was not sufficient as the Govt did nothing against the monarchist press. It was also

states that big industrialists and the heads of the big commercial companies belonging to the Republican Party expressed their sympathy with Italy and recognized the necessity for an Italian restoration, for a strong Italian merchant navy and for the elimination of unemployment in Italy.

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MONTE-SERA - M.M.

OSSELDVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - M.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - M.M.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. It seems to be difficult to defend the present Govt and especially the President of the Council, states G.A. Belloni. The Governmental activity against anti-clerical pornography was not sufficient as the Govt did nothing against the fascist pornography which troubles Naples and the South. It was also not sufficient when Benini removed the architectural designs of the past regime from the Chigi Palace and when he carried out the provisions for a bureaucratic operation prepared by his predecessors letting the rest as it was before. Belloni deplores that De Gasperi did not pay attention to the eight points which were suggested by Paciniardi and approved by the direction of the Republican Party. Under these circumstances the only measure which should be taken by the Republican Party is to leave the Govt as soon as possible and to take the direction of a loyal and constructive opposition, concludes the writer.

2. The paper states that "Risorgimento Libero" has given up its clearly liberal spirit in order to prepare the ground for the prospective merger with the "Jalunquists." "V." deplors the disappearance of old antagonists of the Republicans.

MORNING PAPERS (December 12)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. "Christian Democrats intended to league with the Rightists at the Campidoglio while they smile at the Leftists of the Govt", writes Achille Corvo when commenting on yesterday's election for the Roman mayor. The writer asserts that this election was an act of open hostility of the Christian Democrat Party against the popular forces. Before and after 10 Nov. the Christian Democrat Party had the possibility of collaborating with the popular forces, states A.G. adding that the vote of the electors gave a precise indication with regard to the fundamental character of the administration. Italy's capital should not be governed by an organ with internal contrasts which cannot be eliminated and which will paralyze any action, concludes the writer.

2. Under the heading "A fraternal collaboration between Italy and Brazil", the paper reports about the manifestation on occasion of the installation of the Brazilian Ambassador at Rome, De Lorenas Barros.

3. "How much costs the occupation", "Fraternal British violence against Padua citizens", are the headlines of the paper about last night's incidents at Padua.

BUGNINISQ (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article under the heading: "Strategy of Dark Corridor", commenting on the new political situation brought about by the ill-success that Christian Democrats and Socialists alike have registered in the last administrative elections, the anonymous writer "I.D." sums up the stand taken by these two parties as follows: Both Socialists and Christian Democrat leaders have tried to place the discontent aroused among the rank and file by the promise of a clarification of the political situation on the occasion of the next Party Congress. Communists, who have profited by the administrative elections to improve their situation, are up against a Govt crisis, because they know that the outcome of it would be the establishment of a Centro-Rightist Government. Because Ron. Taglietti has launched the slogan: "Without

yesterday's elections for the Roman mayor. The writer asserts that this election was an act of open hostility of the Christian Democrat Party against the popular forces. Before and after 10 Nov. the Christian Democrat Party had the possibility of collaborating with the popular forces, states A.C. adding that the vote of the electors gave a precise indication with regard to the fundamental character of the administration. Italy's capital should not be governed by an organ with internal contrasts which cannot be eliminated and which will paralyze any action, concludes the writer.

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RECONSTRUCTION (Dopo Qualunque)

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Then the mass-parties will agree upon the proposition of transferring the power to a Govt headed by Count Sforza or Hon. Miti, for the purpose of unloading on the latter shoulders the responsibility for such a signature.

CARTELLI (for-realist)

Referring to yesterday's election at the Campidoglio, the paper says that nobody believed that the appointment of a non-popular block candidate would be warmly welcomed by the crowd which was cited to represent the public, but all had confidence in a sense for Democracy of the professionalists. The Communist leaders, however, who predisposed, organized and guided the conditions of which they want to make use, were not willing to avow that the popular block was vanquished in the administrative election of 10 Nov. The Christian Democrat Party on the other side understood finally that living together with the Communists is impossible, asserts the paper.

GIORGIO (Lacordaire)

1. G. reports that Italian Industrial stocks will soon be allowed and quoted in the United States Stock Exchanges.
2. G. reports that 34,000 tons of UNRRA grain left the United States for Italy during November and that 114,000 tons are scheduled to follow during December.

3. G. reports that illicit emigration of Italians to France will be repressed according to the Italo-French labor agreements.

4. G. reports that 5 milliard lire will be granted by the Govt to improve the Italian merchant marine. This amount will be granted to shipowners as a premium and will be paid on a two-year period.

5. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Dec. 10	Dec. 11
- Gold pound Sterling	10,000	10,200
- Pound	1,730	1,820
- Dollar: Large D.C.	600	610
" " " "	655	683
" " " "	685	710
- Swiss Franc	201	209

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

Under the heading "The life of the whole country paralyzed" and "The situation of the Italian people", I.M. harshly

crowd which was cited to represent the public, but all had confidence in a sense for Democracy of the professionalists. The Communist leaders, however, who predisposed, organized and guided the coalitions of which they want to make use, were not willing to avow that the popular block was vanquished in the administrative election of 10 Nov. The Christian Democrat Party on the other side understood finally that living together with the Communists is impossible, asserts the paper.

GIORGIO (Economic)

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5. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Dec. 10	Dec. 11
- Gold Pound Sterling	10,000	10,200
- Pound	1,780	1,820
- Dollars: Large D.C.	600	610
Medium "	655	683
Small "	685	718
- Swiss Franc	201	209

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

Under the heading "The life of the whole country paralysed by the political character of 'tripartism', I.N. harshly comments on yesterday's elections of the Mayor of Rome, declaring the organized "orchestration" and the phoney intervention of the people, saying that all this happened because De Gasperi and his collaborators are afraid of the Communist slogan "Without us there won't be any Govt or Administration" and have not yet understood or did not want to understand the following: "Togliatti is very much afraid of a Communist or a Social-Communist isolation in the political life of the country, because he knows that the Communists cannot and must not leave the Govt. Togliatti therefore does not

want the crisis to happen and above all does not want anything to be said about facts of national or moral significance - facts such as the murders in Emilia or the riots of October 9th at the Viminale - or about his trips to Paris and to Belgrade because those would put him in a condition of inferiority before public opinion. De Gasperi should have also understood long ago that ... he could have imposed himself on Togliatti by threatening him with throwing light on these facts and of starting a crisis...".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article entitled: "Moderation", commenting on yesterday's inconclusive meeting of some Public Administration at the Capitol, the writer tries to explain that the stand taken on this occasion by Christian Democracy was a very moderate one. By agreeing with the rightist coalition for the purposes of establishing a municipal organization based on the proportional votes received by the various parties, the writer adds that Christian Democracy gave an evidence of force and moderation alike. The fact that the "Blocco del Popolo" did not accede to such a proposition is not blamed by the writer. In this connection he remarks that it was a pity that the administrative elections of Rome were called at such an unfortuitous hour, when the various parties are undergoing an internal crisis of orientation and they are looking for new alliances and a new balance of political power. Under such conditions, the writer concludes, the observance of a behavior inspired by moderation is in the interest of all: of the City, the Govt and the Parties alike.

2. In a note entitled: "The repercussions of Capitol events on the territory as well as on Leftist Parties", the paper says that a meeting has taken place between Hon. De Gasperi, Togliatti and Secchi-Barbetta to discuss the probable consequences of the Capitol crisis. According to reports, the leaders of the Communist Party are asking for a clarification on the part of Christian Democracy, but they will not go so far as to put it stake the stability of the Tripartite Coalition, of which they were always the more firm supporters. This point of view was confirmed by a Communist Deputy, Hon. Terracini, in an interview granted to several journalists. He expressed, however, the opinion that a sharp discussion of Capitol events may take place during the next sessions of the Constituent Assembly at Montecitorio.

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2. In a note entitled: "The representation of the Capitol events on L'Unita", as well as on "Leftist Parties", the paper says that a meeting has taken place between Men. De Gasperi, Togliatti and Scoccimarro to discuss the probable consequences of the Capitol crisis. According to reports, the leaders of the Communist Party are asking for a clarification on the part of Christian Democracy, but they will not go so far as to put at stake the stability of the Tripartite Coalition, of which they were always the more firm supporters. This point of view was confirmed by a Communist Deputy, Men. Terracini, in an interview granted to several journalists. He expressed, however, the opinion that a sharp discussion of Capitol events may take place during the next sessions of the Constituent Assembly at L'Unita's.

3. In a chronicle item under the title: "The crisis of Via Pinciana", it is reported that, according to information received by "L'Espresso", the originally responsible for the murder of Via Pinciana are two Polish journalists who were employed with the Allied command as until about a month

1922
ROMA (Independent Leftist)

1. The Christian Democracy Party assumed a grave responsibility when dealing with monarchists and Muslim priests for the election of the Roman mayor against the popular block which obtained the greatest number of the Roman electoral vote, asserts the paper. The fact that the attitude of the Christian

Democrat Party prevented the constitution of the Roman administration cannot be diminished by the argument that policy and administration are two different matters. It is obvious that tripartism, until now already in very unsteady health, got an extremely heavy blow which will certainly be not the remedy it needs.

2. Under the heading "The fifth freedom", the paper refers to the Padua incidents and says that Italians are more than satisfied with Roosevelt's four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter and that they don't want a fifth freedom which entails them to die under the wheels of cars which are bravely driven by liberators in khaki uniforms.

FOROLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the headings "Bourgeoisie of the bloc of the People" Rome has not yet her administration", "Unceasing and anti-clerical demonstrations and heils to 'Don Basilio' ..." and "Enemies of the people", P. comments on yesterday's election of the Mayor of Rome and on the demonstrations staged "by a group of insulting and ill-educated young people, ... by poor people with their brains intoxicated by denegacy, wine, gossip, threats and hatred, ... by irresponsible people who are the successors of the barbarians who wanted to destroy Rome... etc...". saying that their behaviour recalls that of the French crowd which in 1848 invaded the premises of the Paris National Assembly and ousted the French Christian leader Deschamps and this trained Democracy in that country and led France to the Sedan disaster of 1871.

Follows a long report on yesterday's meeting at the Rome Capital.

PIJORDIENGO LIBERAL (Liberal)

All agree in this opinion Italian situation at least that things cannot go on like this, states Giovanni Cassandro, a president of the Council cannot be an arbitrator in a situation which is composed of men who are not responsible to their President but to their respective Party secretaries. It should be necessary, concludes the writer, to substitute the flock of deputies by free men who are not responsible to Party secretaries but to their electoral corps.

TRIFO (Independent)

1. Commenting on yesterday's riot in Padua between Italian citizens and British troops, T., after recalling the Allied military police sign "Drive carefully, death is so permanent" (sic) for Allied drivers, writes: "The display of violence and the

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the headings "Because of the Fate of the People" Rome has not yet been Administration", "Unethical and anti-clerical demonstrations and heils to 'Don Basilio' . . ." and "Dynamics of the people", P. comments on yesterday's election of the Mayor of Rome and on the demonstrations staged "by a group of insulting and ill-educated young people, . . . by poor people with their brains intoxicated by demagoguery, wine, goateys, threats and hatred, . . . by irresponsible people who are the successors of the barbarians who wanted to destroy Rome . . . etc. . .", saying that their behaviour recalls that of the French crowd which in 1848 invaded the premises of the Paris National Assembly and ousted the French Christian Leader Legendre and thus ruined Democracy in that country and led France to the Sedan disaster of 1871.

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RICOMINCIAMO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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TITO (Independent)

1. Commenting on yesterday's riot in Rome between Italian civilians and British troops, T., after recalling the Allied Military Police signs "Drive carefully. Death is so permanent" (sic) for Allied drivers, writes: "We deplore violence and we would prefer that relations between British troops and Italian civilians should not have got to this sorry point. Nevertheless something should be understood: that men are incidents may turn into something more serious if they are interpreted as a demonstration of unbridled respect to the country which, owing to the fate of the war, now is host to foreign troops, and that the Italian people are very sensible about things which hurt their dignity".

2. Commenting on yesterday's election of Rome's Mayor and on the people's intervention, T. asserts that "the 11th of December will remain framed in black in the history of Rome" and wonders three things: "(a) What does the disgusting demonstration which took place yesterday really mean? - (b) Do they mean that the 'People's Bloc' wants to conquer the Catholic and Italian Communism of Rome to make an anti-Clavical deviation out of it and then to oppose it to the Vatican? - (c) Is this the will of the majority of the Rome electors?"

3. Under the heading "16 lire for a Dollar", T. protests against the fact that Italian Officers, former PWs in the United States are being reimbursed as to their wages and indemnities at the rate of 18 lire to a Dollar while Italian soldiers are being reimbursed at the rate of 100 lire to a Dollar and while the normal rate of exchange is (officially) 225 lire to a Dollar and (unofficially) 700 lire to a Dollar.

UNITA' (Communist)

In an interview granted by Hon. Luigi Longo, Vice-Secretary of the Communist Party to "Unita", and published under the heading "Statements made by comrade Luigi Longo on his return from Yugoslavia", the interviewed's statements are reported as follows: 1) I went to Lubian, together with comrade Protolange, for the purpose of getting in touch with our friends of Slovenia and discussing with them the best way to bring about a situation of successful cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia in the Adriatic region; 2) All my old fellow-soldiers of the War of Liberation and of the Civil War of Spain, such as Liro, a leader of the Garibaldi Brigade in the Civil War of Spain, have become political or military leaders of the Yugoslav Republic. It is to be regretted, the interviewed adds, that the partisans of the Liberation War in Italy are disregarded by our Republic and left without employment, in a condition of misery and starvation; 3) The living conditions of the working class in that country are very satisfactory. Unemployment has disappeared and is reconstructed everywhere, especially railways, are carried out everywhere. A manual worker gets a minimum wage of 6,000 "dinari" per month, which practically is the benefit of a modern insurance system. Management Council organization, social assistance to children are so forth; 4) A system of modern Vocational and professional schools has reached a large expansion, and this will enable Yugoslavia to make a rapid headway as an industrial country; 5) The Slovenian Parliament of Ljubljana has published

United States are being reimbursed as to their wages and indemnities at the rate of 10 lire to 1 Dollar while Italian soldiers are being reimbursed at the rate of 100 lire to 1 Dollar and while the actual rate of exchange is (officially) 225 lire to 1 Dollar and (unofficially) 700 lire to 1 Dollar.

UNITA' (Communists)

In an interview granted by Hon. Luigi Longo, Vice-Secretary of the Communist Party to "L'Unita'", and published under the heading "Statements made by comrade Luigi Longo on his return from Yugoslavia", the interviewed's statements are reported as follows: 1) I went to Lubiana, together with comrade Pratolongo for the purpose of getting in touch with our friends of Slovenia and discuss with them the best way to bring about a situation of peaceful cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia in Venezia Giulia region; 2) All my old fellow-soldiers of the War of Liberation and of the Civil War of Spain, such as Lirio, a leader of the Garibaldi Brigade in the Civil War of Spain, have become political or military leaders of the Yugoslav Republic. It is to be reported, the interviewed adds, that the partisans of the Liberation War in Italy are disregarded by our Republic and left without employment, in a condition of misery and starvation; 3) the living conditions of the working class in that country are very satisfactory. Unemployment has disappeared and large reconstruction works, especially railways, are carried out everywhere. A manual worker gets a minimum wage of 6,000 "dinari" per month, which practically are worth 30,000 Italian lire. Workers are enjoying the benefit of a modern insurance system, Management Council organization, social assistance to children and so forth; 4) A system of modern Vocational and Professional Schools has reached a large expansion, and this will enable Yugoslavia to make a rapid headway as an industrial country; 5) The Slovenian Parliament of Lubiana has published a decree on the nationalization of industry, while the land has been given over to peasants, comprising the agricultural holdings formerly owned by Catholic Church. Under the new regime, however, nobody is entitled to own more than 20 hectares of agricultural land; 6) According to the interviewed there are large possibilities for the emigration of Italian workers to Yugoslavia under advantageous conditions as well as for commercial exchanges between both countries; 7) Replying to the standpoint accepted by "Tempe" and other Italian papers that Yugoslavia

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was under obligation to send home since long the Italian war-prisoners in her hands, the interview, owed said that this restitution was retarded by fault of those Italian papers that were charging Marshal Tito with the intention of marching on Trieste, and that the invitation tendered by Yugoslavia to Italian delegations to visit the country, is an evidence of the loyal intention of that country to reach a peaceful agreement with Italy.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A20 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

December 3, 1946.

R/108/401/PB3

Daily Digest of the Rome Press.GENERAL

1. Reuters reports from New York that it was learned yesterday that a new frontier between Yugoslavia and Italy and between these two countries and the Free Territory has been proposed by Yugoslavia in a note sent to the Council of Four Foreign Ministers. The new line would leave Monteleone to Italy. Rumors circulated about this note do not mention Gorizia. The frontier question is still being examined by Four Foreign Ministers' Deputies, and it seems most unlikely that it might differ from the French line which has been accepted in principle by the Foreign Ministers Council. "Mlesazjovo" remarks that although it is not possible to discuss proposals whose details are unknown, it is well to point out that on announcing Yugoslavia's new proposals, the American sources hasten themselves to declare that Tito does not demand Monteleone, as if this renunciation to a city which never was its own were an unprecedented generosity on the part of the Belgrade Government. "It is also worth emphasizing", writes the paper, "the strange procedure followed by the Yugoslavs who, while an Italian delegation is at New York with which preliminary negotiations have been started, presently resolved to make new proposals directly to the Four and ignore the Italian Delegation".

2. Foreign Minister Merli was received by De Gasperi yesterday. He made a report on the developments of the New York Conference as well as on the conversations between the Italian and Yugoslav Delegations. In the afternoon, De Gasperi received the Belgian Ambassador, M. Motte. (Hess.)

3. Following the increasingly serious news arriving from Istria as to verifications, arbitrary actions and arrests committed by the Yugoslav occupation forces against the Italian population under the pretext of carrying on a campaign against hoarders, the Venetian Giulia GIM has sent alerting telegrams to De Gasperi, Merli and Dragut, stating that bandit-like operations have been and are being carried out in all Italian localities, where the defenseless people are being harassed only because they are Italian and hostile to the annexation of Istria to Yugoslavia.

Italy

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between these two countries and the free territory has been proposed by Yugoslav in a note sent to the Council of Four Foreign Ministers. The new line would leave Montenegro to Italy. Rumors circulated about this note do not mention Corvin. The frontier question is still being examined by Four Foreign Ministers' Deputies, and it seems most unlikely that it might differ from the French line which has been accepted in principle by the Foreign Ministers' Council. "Messageries" remarks that although it is not possible to discuss proposals whose details are unknown, it is well to point out that on announcing Yugoslavia's new proposals, the American sources hasten themselves to declare that Tito does not demand Montenegro, as if this renunciation to a city which never was at issue were an unprecedented generosity on the part of the Federal Government. "It is also worth emphasizing", writes the paper, "the strange procedure followed by the Yugoslavs who, while an Italian delegation is at New York with which preliminary negotiations have been started, presently resolved to make new proposals directly to the Four and ignore the Italian Delegation".

2. Foreign Minister Meani was received by De Gasperi yesterday. He made a report on the developments of the New York Conference as well as on the conversations between the Italian and Yugoslav Delegations. In the afternoon, De Gasperi received the Belgian Ambassador, La Motte. (Meas.)

3. Following the increasingly serious news arriving from Istria as to vexatious, arbitrary actions and arrests committed by the Yugoslav occupation forces against the Italian population under the pretext of carrying on a campaign against bandits, the Venezia Giulia CM has sent alerting telegrams to De Gasperi, Meani and Saragat, stating that bandit-like operations have been and are being carried out in all Italian localities, where the defenceless people are being harassed only because they are Italian and hostile to the annexation of Istria to Yugoslavia. (Meas.)

4. On Sunday De Gasperi inaugurated the Italian Army Exhibition in the Palazzo dell'Esposizione in Rome. "Italy is now disarmed and mutilated at her frontiers", he said during a brief speech. "No spirit of revenge will arise in a people which is bound to regain its place in the world by means of the pacific ways of labor and culture". (Popolo)

5. De Gasperi received the Ustine Allied Military Governor yesterday. (Popolo)

154

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6. 70,000 Christmas parcels sent by American citizens to Italian citizens have been unloaded at Leghorn. (APSA)

7. 2,616,880 quintals of wheat have been consumed in Italy from 1 to 20 November. If consumption keeps the same rate, wheat stocks now on hand will last for another 54 days beginning from today. 974,358 forged rationing cards were impounded during October. (Messaggero)

8. Despite the master's denial, "Messaggero" confirms that the author of the "Irghun Zwi Lemni" press release concerning the criminal attempt against the British Embassy in Rome has been arrested. The paper also adds that in addition to the above individual, the police have held other seven persons, that is: Lazar Haidin, head of the Italian branch of the "Euter" Jewish organization; Bekker and Ostreshinski, members of the same organization; Dov Garvitz, who has confessed to belonging to the Irghun; Leo Soudino, an Italian Jew at whose home was found the typewriter used to type the press-release; Israel Epstein, a well known Zionist propaganda agent, and Walter Victor.

9. UP reports from Washington that Pierello La Guardia has answered De Gasperi's urgent appeal for the shipment of cereals to Italy, by pointing out the difficulties with which UNRRA is now coping in order to procure the necessary wheat stocks. He also warned that cargoes now enroute to Austria and Greece cannot be ordered to sail for Italy because both those countries are in desperate conditions as to cereals. (Moreno)

9. "United" reports that Hon. Di Vittorio and Bisignetti (Secretary General of the CGIL) and lawyer Rabinacci were received by Rear Admiral Stone on Sunday night in order to discuss some urgent questions concerning the number of Italian workers employed by the U.S. Armed Forces. They explained to Admiral Stone the reasons why the U.S. laws covering the right to strike cannot be applied to the Italian workers employed by the U.S. War Department, and asked that the Italian workers be exempted from the obligation to sign a statement on the matter, which is not compatible with the Italian law and can be interpreted as prejudicial to Italy's national independence. According to the paper, Admiral Stone, who cordially conferred with the representatives of the CGIL, observed that it was a matter of an American law which he was not in a position to modify and declared he was ready to forward to the proper Washington authorities a memorandum voicing the CGIL's objections. The CGIL representatives declared they would present the

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9. "Unitas" reports that Hon. Di Vittorio and Lizzadri (Secretaries General of the CGIL) and lawyer Rabinacci were received by Rear Admiral Stone on Sunday night in order to discuss some urgent questions concerning the number of Italian workers employed by the U.S. Armed Forces. They explained to Admiral Stone the reasons why the U.S. laws covering the right to strike cannot be applied to the Italian workers employed by the U.S. War Department, and asked that the Italian workers be exempted from the obligation to sign a statement on the matter, which is not compatible with the Italian law and can be interpreted as prejudicial to Italy's national independence. According to the paper, Admiral Stone, who cordially conferred with the representatives of the CGIL, observed that it was a matter of an American law which he was not in a position to modify and declared he was ready to forward to the proper Washington authorities a memorandum voicing the CGIL's objections. The CGIL representatives declared they would present the memorandum today and asked that in the meanwhile the Italian workers obligation to sign the above statement be withheld. The Admiral reserved giving an answer, the paper said, after having conferred with the Headquarters of the American Forces in Italy. He also gave assurance that, the decree on the "Republican Bonus" having now been published, the Bonus would very soon be paid to all Italian workers dependent on American authorities in Italy.

10. The new town council of Rome is scheduled to hold its first meeting tomorrow. The Roman Branch of the Christian Democrat party yesterday passed a resolution stating that a Christian-Democrat collaboration either with the People's Block or with the Right is impossible, and urging the formation of an administration inclusive of all parties which gained the support of the citizens during the elections. "Unita" bitterly comments as follows: "The war of nerves aimed at this. Christian Democracy wants the Monarchists and Quilunquisti to partake in the administration. Just as after World War I it paved the way for Fascism, it is now giving the go signal to those reactionary groups which emerged clamorously beaten out of the elections".

11. The Right-wing of the Christian-Democrat party held a meeting in Rome on Sunday. Its program would call for the party to abandon both the present Government coalition and the General Confederation of Italian Labor. The leader of this wing, Jacini, has had a conversation with Gronchi (leader of the Left-wing) dealing with the above questions. Jacini stated to a newsagency that a collaboration of Christian-Democracy with the Rightist groups is possible subject to the condition that they clarify their policy with regard to Christian-Democracy. (Messaggero). In a three column front page report, "Unita" emphasizes that Hon. Rapelli (Christian-Democrat Secretary General of the CGIL) has stated that he acknowledges to Jacini the "right to demand Christian-Democrats to withdraw from only the Confederation of Industrialists". The paper also strongly reacts to Jacini's hint at "armed squads" being organized by the Communists, stating that this is one of the calumnies served daily by the neo-fascist press.

12. "L'Espresso" reports that at the forthcoming Socialist Congress, Pertini and Silone will present a motion of their own recommending the various trends not to press their standpoint for the sake of the unity of the party. It is also rumored that Rodite, present Minister of Public Works, may be appointed to replace Lombardo as Secretary General of the Party.

4.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (December 2)ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.Y.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S. says that "the worst and dirtiest act committed by the U.N. against Italy" was "the biggest act of foolishness of the Big Four" was that 5,000 Tito troops will form the Trieste garrison, as, "Mr. Devin and Mr. Byrnes, after having decided to internationalize Trieste in order to save her from the Italian and Yugoslav imperialisms, have decided that this city becomes the advanced stronghold of 5,000 Yugoslav troops".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In a leading article entitled: "Supreme Lex" (Supreme Law), considering the present unsettled political situation of the country, Gustavo Colonnetti affirms that under such condition the leading principle to be adopted for the final safety of Italy is that embodied in the well known Latin sentence: "Salus Rei publicae supremi lex" (The commonweal safety is the supreme law). Because the different Parties and Party leaders have proved that they are unable to find a point of concordance in their efforts for predominance within the Government, it would be necessary, in the writer's opinion, that they become altruistic enough to give up a part of their political preferences in order to kind a common denominator of national policy acceptable to the people at large. This was clearly seen, the writer adds, during the long discussions among the Commission of 75 Deputies entrusted with the draft of the definite Constitution Charter of the State. A smaller Commission would probably be able to bring to a good conclusion that important political work, is the conclusion of the article.

INDIPENDENTE

In an article entitled: "The only way to overcome the crisis - Political elections in June 1947?", referring to the various solutions proposed by Hon. Jacini, a prominent member of the Christian Democrat Party for overcoming the present political crisis, the paper says that if the settlement of the crisis is to be expected from the new elections, we will have most probably a political truce among the parties, with the continuance of the Three Party System in the Government of the country.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on the verdict of death against Gen. Galetzky

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GIOMADA D'ITALIA

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INDIFFERENTE

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on the verdict of death against Gen. Maeltzer and Gen. Mackensen, I.L. writes: "They have paid, but Justice must still hit Dollmann and Kappler".
2. I.L. protests against the increase in fares of the Rome Tramway and Bus Corporation.

ROMA TO-SERA

In an item headlined: "Official results of a Government investigation - Who did lead the crowd in the assault of Viminal?", report is given concerning the fixing of responsibility.

5.

the Civil Engineering Department and the Police may be summarized in the following points: a) the demonstration of protest against the governmental authorities was prepared the day before the violent assault and provocator elements joined it so as to cause most of the regretted disorders; - b) of the 21 persons arrested on that occasion, a few of them declared themselves to be

communists; - c) From witnesses' declarations it appears that the Internal Commission had a responsibility in the organization of the demonstration in question; - d) It seems that the secretary of the Communist section of Fil cchino had declared that two men armed with clubs compelled him to take part in the demonstration; - e) Hostile cries were launched by the crowd against Mol. De Gasperi, Romita, Nenni and Costa, the latter in his capacity as President of the "Confindustria", but not against To diatti; - f) The participation in the riot of a certain Cobarovich, already mentioned by the papers, a member of the Communist Party branch of Belgrade, appears as almost certain.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) -- N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) -- N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (Coastal publications)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a rubric entitled: "Free Tribune", Gino Rosica speaks in behalf of a Democratic military marine, which, in the writer's opinion, would represent a great moral and material force, not only for the nation's defense, but also for preparing a large section of Italian youth to the duties of civilian life. The writer remarks, however, that the 2 June Referendum has not brought about a renewal of the personnel of Italian Navy Ministry. The writer criticizes especially the lack of sense of responsibility of the officials holding the higher posts of that Ministry and their alleged conservative spirit.

MORNING PAPERS (December 3)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

7018

1. Commenting on Don Sturzo's suggestion for an anticipation of the elections of the First Republican Parliament in order to overcome the difficulties of the present situation, P. En. refers especially to the Socialist and the Christian Democrat Party and writes that no Party will escape the necessity of clearing up its positions. The anticipation of the elections should accelerate such a clarification especially as to the fight against Fascism and Monarchy. Technically the Constituent Assembly

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - M.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - M.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO (Ceased publications)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a rubric entitled, "Tree Tribune", Gino Rosica speaks in behalf of a Democratic military marine, which, in the writer's opinion, would represent a great moral and material force, not only for the nation's defense, but also for preparing a large section of Italian youth to the duties of civilian life. The writer remarks, however, that the 2 June Referendum has not brought about a renewal of the personnel of Italian Navy Ministry. The writer criticizes especially the lack of sense of responsibility of the officials holding the higher posts of that Ministry and their alleged conservative spirit.

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2. A society for the development of industry in Southern Italy has been constituted yesterday by the initiative of Minister Rodolfo Morandi, reports the paper from Rome. The temporary offices of that society are at Rome, via Versilia 2.

3. The Court of Appeal motivated Dino Alfieri's acquittal

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with the rather strange formulation that Dino Alfieri never had "relevant functions" in the Fascist regime, criticizes the paper adding that this acquittal was as scandalous as those of Uristini, P'Arone and Guglielmo.

EUROPE (Jomo Luinane)

In a leading article entitled: "The workers organization is at stake", criticizing the assertion made by Hon. Jacini, a prominent member of Christian Democracy, that in the U.Q. movement there are no prominent personalities, Hon. Guglielmo Giannini remarks that Jacini's standpoint that all Catholic workers should quit the Italian General Confederation of Labor and establish independent syndical organization should be considered as a great mistake. The fact that the Communist Party, through the action of Hon. Di Vittorio is exerting a dictatorial influence on the said Confederation, according to Giannini's opinion, would not justify such a serious measure as a disruption of the syndical unity in the country. The inconvenience of a communist dictatorship of syndical organizations could be removed, according to the leader of the U.Q. Front, through an action to be undertaken by the Constituent Assembly, because this main Constitutional Agency of the Italian State, would be at any time empowered to appoint a Commissioner at the head of the Labor Confederation, for the purpose of organizing new syndical elections under conditions of freedom and independence for the workers.

CAPIVIA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Painful situation of the Italians in Tripolitania" Rinaldo Di Tivolaro reports from Tripoli that those Italians who are unable to pay their taxes are escorted by Arabian policemen who laugh at them and force them to work without giving them payment and nourishment.

GIRO (Economic)

1. G. reports that 10 milliard lire worth of Allied War material surplus have been sold by A.R.A.R. since January 1946, and that A.I.A.R. has already paid 7 milliard lire to the Italian Treasury.
2. G. reports that the Italian liner "Valencia" arrived yesterday in Naples with 900 passengers on board.
3. G. reports that 21 freighters were yesterday being unloaded in the Genoa harbor.

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CARLINI (Non-realist)

Under the heading "Pinched situation of the Italians in Tripolitania" Rinaldo Di Tivolara reports from Tripoli that those Italians who are unable to pay their taxes are escorted by Arabian Policemen who laugh at them and force them to work without giving them payment and nourishment.

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4. G. reports that a French Commercial Delegation headed by Minister Rogo Drouin arrived yesterday in Rome and today will meet the Italian Delegation headed by Ivan Matteo to discuss the new commercial agreement between France and Italy, as the present one will expire on December 31st.

7.

5. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Nov. 20	Dec. 2	(Nov. 2)
- Gold Pound Sterling	10,500	11,500	2,900
- Pound	1,930	1,980	1,440
- Dollar: Lira: D.C.	-	600	480
Normal "	590	755	504
Small "	725	795	525
- Swiss Franc	222	225	169

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

1. G.A. Longo says that the Constituent Assembly should approve the "Right to Insurrection" of the people as (he quotes the French Constitution of 1793) "the Right to Insurrection against violations of the rights of the people is the most sacred and most indispensable of all".

2. I.I. quotes an article in Milan's "Corriere Lombardo" demanding an official investigation on the theft of Mussolini's treasure and on the murders and disappearance of all the eye witnesses who might have known something about it. The "Corriere Lombardo" mentions the name of the Communist Deputy Parma Dante Corrieri, who is alleged to have handed Mussolini's treasure over to the Communist Party, of a report by Milan's maestro Grassi to De Gasperi who mysteriously vanished, and of an underground traffic between the Communist Party and the Russian Mission in Milan in connection with the same.

REPUBLICANO (Government) - N.N.

ROMANITO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

ROMOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RIORGANIZATO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on Jacini's declarations published in "Giornale d'Italia" (see Digest 1 Dec., page 2, para 8), Raffaele Gentile writes that the great majority of the Italian people wants without doubt to be governed and guided by elements of the "juste milieu" as the majority of the Italians are equilibrated and free from ideological obsessions. It is also true, continues the writer, that Socialists, Christian Democrats and Liberal-Republicans have many common points of view with regard to essential political problems. A solution, however, as Jacini intended it, will find enormous difficulties as all those who have common concrete political viewpoints are divided into different parties for various ideologies which will create an impediment for the wanted understanding, as to the writer.

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MUSOLINO (Government) -- N.Y.

MONTATO (Independent Leftist) -- N.Y.

MOROLO (Christian Democrat) -- N.Y.

RAVIGNANO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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2. The crimes committed by Maresco troops in Espirito have been repeated in Toscana, reports the paper from Florence.

3. Italian and Allied Military Police have arrested several persons who are supposed to be involved in an attempt against the Allied radio station at Giampino, reports the paper.

TELE (Independent)

T. quotes the Italian Minister of the Treasury saying that "The Reconstruction Loan proceeds well and continues to proceed well" and discloses that it will end by December 10th.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Wat Pinkerton", Pietro Ingrao sternly criticizes the behavior of the Italian Police, with special reference to Dr. Ferrari, on the occasion of the official investigations carried out into the Viminale riot of 9 October last, as well as into the alleged misdeeds committed in Emilia region. The Police are charged with negligence and silliness because in the latter case it allowed the "Giornale d'Italia" to publish the contents of the official investigation in anticipation of the governmental public announcement of it, while, on the other hand, "Momento-Serie" was granted the same privilege concerning the divulgence of the data and findings of the Viminale disorders. In both cases, according to the writer, the official reports by the Police are characterized by Party spirit, because in all events they lay the blame on the Communist Party.

2. In an item entitled: "The truth about Emilia - The bandits and the Vice-guestor", the paper gives the lie to the findings of the official investigation about the Emilia region misdeeds. (See Digest, Nov. 29, page 8, Unità). Stating the charges brought against the authorities of Emilia region, the paper adds that a certain Piccioni, who formerly held the post of Vice-guestor of Bologna, was a protector and friend of Vincenzo Poli, an alleged criminal of that town. Piccioni and Poli are reported by "Unità" to have made jointly a trip to Rome in October 1945, where they paid visits to the Minister of the Interior, to Lion. Jacini, Guglielmo Giannini and Enzo Selvaggi.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/106/398/243

November 29, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. "Poyolo" reports from New York that the Four have reached a compromise solution of the foreign troops question related with the Trieste problem. The compromise is as follows: (1) The troops will be put at the disposal of the Governor of the Free Territory when he takes office; (2) The Governor, 90 days after having taken office, shall announce if the troops may be withdrawn with no danger for the security of the Territory. Otherwise the troops will remain in the territory till the Governor considers it necessary; (3) Upon the ratification of the peace treaty, the armed forces in the Territory will be reduced to: 5,000 Americans; 5,000 English and 5,000 Yugoslavs. The paper adds that the Yugoslav troops will evidently stay in the part of territory now occupied by them, and that although the Yugoslav delegation to the Paris Conference had threatened that Yugoslavs would not abandon this zone, yesterday the Four resolved that the withdrawal of troops should be simultaneous.

Press reaction: Unità "Trieste at the discretion of the UN-appointed Governor"; Poyolo "Still a compromise on Venezia Giulia"; Italia Nuova "The Four have mutilated our fatherland"; Rinascimento Liberale "The problem of direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia passes in the background"; Monito "The Four show disinterest in the Italo-Yugoslav direct negotiations"; Messaggero "Why Molotov yielded: One third of the Trieste troops will be formed of Yugoslav soldiers".

2. The Council of Ministers met twice yesterday. During the morning session, the High Commissioner for Sicily, Giovanni Selvaggi, reported on the public security of the island and denied that there existed armed political organizations. He said there only was banditry which could be checked by the police forces. Generally, public health was not good, as malaria, typhus, and other diseases were rampant. Selvaggi also said that an additional 8 milliard lire should be allotted for public works in Sicily, and De Gasperi promised that this need would be taken into account when appropriating new funds. The Council then resolved that all farmers should deliver to the pools all wheat exceeding the amount required for seeding. A 500 lire bonus per quintal of wheat delivered prior to 31 December will be granted to the farmers. As for wheat supplies from the U.S., Minister Segni said

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Press reaction: Unita, "Trieste at the discretion of the UN-appointed Governor?"; Popolo, "Still a compromise on Venezia Giulia"; Italia Nuova, "The Four have mutilated our fatherland"; Risorgimento Libero, "The problem of direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia passes in the background"; Momento, "The Four show disinterest in the Italo-Yugoslav direct negotiations"; Messaggero, "Why Molotov yielded? One third of the Trieste troops will be formed of Yugoslav soldiers".

2. The Council of Ministers met twice yesterday. During the morning session, the High Commissioner for Sicily, Giovanni Selvaggi, reported on the public security of the island and advised that there existed armed political organizations. He said there only was banditry which could be checked by the police forces. Generally, public health was not good, as malaria was rampant. Selvaggi also said that an additional 8 milliard lire should be allotted for public works in Sicily, and De Gasperi promised that this need would be taken into account when appropriating new funds. The Council then resolved that all farmers should deliver to the pools all wheat exceeding the amount required for seeding. A 500 lire bonus per quintal of wheat delivered prior to 31 December will be granted to the farmers. As for wheat supplies from the U.S., Minister Segni said that the first shipment could possibly arrive by 15 February, while the 120 thousand tons of UNRRA wheat could be gotten by late December or early January. Aldisio stated that 20,000 tons are expected to arrive from Turkey, which will furnish a little less than the 600,000 tons requested by Italy. The Council then discussed again the Sicilian problems and resolved that the elections for the formation of the Sicilian Regional Assembly would be held on 20 April. Nenni declared, and had his declaration included in the minutes of the meeting, that "he did not like Italian diets".

154

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In the afternoon sitting, the Council discussed the strike of firemen. "I cannot admit this kind of strikes. Also the leaders of the fire workers are warned", said De Gasperi, adding that "it is inconceivable that certain categories of workers take advantage of the importance of their services in order to force the acceptance of their claims". The Minister of Labor, D'Ameglio, was urged to submit a plan for compulsory arbitration for public services personnel.

The Council also resolved that the Ministers should hold lectures of propaganda for the home in the most important cities of the country.

Gianni reported on the first "little encouraging" conversation between Tammioni and Gimie at New York. It appeared that Yugoslavians maintained the intransigence on the Venezia Giulia problem, and the Ministers unanimously resolved that no real negotiations should be started without previous consent of the Council.

On Scoccimarro's demand, the discussion of the Emilia report, was postponed to another session. (Messaggero)

3. Under a four column headline "Victory" announces that the Ancona citizens yesterday welcomed the first 3,144 Italian POWs repatriating from Yugoslavia, and that an additional 3,000 will land today. "Tommy" declares that the POWs sang "Red Flag" because they thought the other prisoners would not be repatriated if they did not.

4. The French Govt yesterday announced its satisfaction with the appointment of Pietro Quaroni as Italian Ambassador in Paris, A.F. reports.

5. The Constituent Assembly First Sub-Commission yesterday approved the following article of the new Constitution: "The Italian State is a cooperative Republic. Its foundation is work and concrete participation of all workers in the economic, social and political organization of the State". Togliatti had proposed the formula: "The Italian State is a cooperative Republic of workers", but it lost by two votes. Togliatti has also proposed an article stating that the adoption of the Republican form of the State is final and cannot be changed either by people's initiative or by Legislative Assemblies. This matter will be discussed today. (Unita)

6. Mr. Cleveland stated during a press conference yesterday that UNRA's relief will not be discontinued on 31 December but will continue till consumption of the funds allotted to Italy. This means that UNRA's free supplies will continue to arrive in Italy at least till April 1947 and probably

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3. Under a four column headline "Ugita" announces that the Ancona strike yesterday welcomed the first 3,144 Italian POWs repatriating from Yugoslavia, and that an additional 3,000 will land today. "Ugita" declares that the POWs sang "Red Flag" because they thought the other prisoners would not be repatriated if they did not.

4. The French Govt yesterday announced its satisfaction with the appointment of Pietro Jannoni as Italian Ambassador in Paris, A.P. reports.

5. The Constituent Assembly First Sub-Commission yesterday approved the following article of the new Constitution: "The Italian State is a democratic Republic. Its foundation is work and concrete participation of all workers in the economic, social and political organization of the State". Togliatti had proposed the formula: "The Italian State is a democratic Republic of workers", but it lost by two votes. Togliatti has also proposed an article stating that the adoption of the Republican form of the State is final and cannot be changed either by people's initiative or by legislative Assembly. This matter will be discussed today. (Ugita)

6. Mr. Cleveland stated during a press conference yesterday that UNRRA's relief will not be discontinued on 31 December but will continue till consumption of the funds allotted to Italy. This means that UNRRA's free supplies will continue to arrive in Italy at least till April 1947 and probably later on. (Ugita)

7. It is announced that a right-wing trend of the Christian Democrat party is organizing itself and will hold its first meeting on 1 December. One of the its leaders, Donatelli, stated to "L'Espresso" that this trend intends to counterbalance the well known leftist trend, and thus have Christian Democracy maintain its center position in the array of political forces.

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3. 22 neo-fascists have been arrested in Venice. (momento)

9. In an interview with the Socialist weekly paper "L'Espresso", Menzies declared: "There are some who say: 'Leave the Government'. This would be a foolish thing, and these comrades who advocate it are the same who always had a purely negative notion of politics. In the time of the fight against Nazi-fascism they said: 'Get out of the CN', but then acknowledged that if we did so we would find ourselves in a vacuum or play the same role as Greece's EAM. Prior to 2 June they said: 'Get out of the six party Government'. And if we had done it, the referendum would not have taken place, and the King would still be at the Quirinal. Now they are shouting: 'Get out of the three party coalition!'. What could replace it? A Right Government? But on June 2 the country gave 18 out of 23 million votes against the Government of the Right and confirmed its verdict in a recent administrative elections.... A Leftist Government? It has not got a majority, at least as long as the Catholic left will continue to remain prisoner of the Right. A socialist headed four party coalition? The declared anti-fascism of Christian Democracy makes difficult a solution of this kind. Therefore, we can neither leave the Government nor perpetuate the present state of affairs". (Capitolo)

10. "L'Espresso" reports from Trieste that yesterday morning the AP and the Venezia Giulia Civil Police searched the premises of the Italian political parties and of the Slav-Communist clubs of Trieste and Udine. Some persons were arrested.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (November 28)ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.N.GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.INDEPENDENTE

In an article entitled: "Old provisions in a new legislation", Rom. Umberto Nobile, supplementing the arguments set forth in his previous article (See Digest 22 November, Indipendente, page 4), against the regionalist standpoint held by the Republican Party, asserts that he would not take a position against the regionalist thesis if this would mean a simplification of the State machine. His opposition is based on the fact that, according to the draft law submitted to the Constituent Assembly, the new regionalist scheme may bring about a multiplication of bureaucratic agencies within the frame-work of the national State, with the possible final outcome of the disintegration of the latter.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. In a leading article entitled "Syndicalism and public control", Riccardo Lombardi writes that the interest which the working classes should take under the present circumstances in the economical consequences of the class struggle does not mean a relapse in the error of collaboration of classes. This interest, however, should aim at the control of the productive apparatus in order to guarantee that it does not work for the interest of private undertakers but for the collectivity.

2. Under the heading "The State and the Parties", Aldo Paolella stresses the importance of the right to organize political Parties which has been guaranteed in the new draft-Constitution.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

In a leading article under the heading: "Illusion of the rightist political trend", F. Alessandrini asserts that the tendency ascertained through the last administrative elections, that the old conservative Parties react against the communist movement by reverting to the rightist trends of politics, is an illusion devoid of really constructive meaning. Christian Democracy, the writer adds, will remain faithful to his ideal of social justice, namely to the realization of a regime in which the social exigencies of labor should harmonize with those of

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the heading: "The price of bread", Ludovico Cavigli sets forth the following proposal concerning this important question: to revert to the economic price of bread so as to save 80 milliard lire per year now on charge of the State budget. To invest this money in reconstruction works, so as to secure employment to a great mass of jobless workers. To establish a "cero pane" indemnity for the benefit of unemployed workers on charge of the State.

5.

MORNING PAPERS (November 29)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Interviewed by "A." about the Italia incidents, Alberto Simonini asserted that the crimes were only in a few cases induced by internal political reasons. He added that such cases were the sad aftermath of a civil war.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. announces the death of its Editorial Manager, Carlo Vaccaro.

2. G. reports that the Interministerial Committee for Prices is foreseeing a 30% increase on ordinary railway fares and a 20% increase on preferential tickets, season tickets and reduced fares.

3. G. says that the Reconstruction Loan is proceeding satisfactorily and that Piedmont alone will subscribe for about 53 milliard lire.

4. G. reports that at Montecatini (Florence) a school for hotel-personnel will open soon. The scheme of this school is to make able hotel-personnel out of young willing people.

5. G. says that the "Gantieri Adriatici Riuniti" in Trieste are working at full rate and now employ 12,000 workers.

6. G. says that the recent rains and overflowing of the Tiber River cause 150 million lire damage in Lazio and Umbria.

7. G. says that the Dominican Republic welcomes Italian emigrants.

8. G. says that a Venezuelan Trade Delegation will arrive in Rome in the early days of December to buy large quantities of farming machinery, building machinery, excavators, harrows, machinery, motors for fishing boats, sanitary equipment and other items necessary to the development of the country's industry and agriculture.

9. G. reports that during last October, 919,037 long distance calls were carried through by the Italian telephone network.

10. G. reports that 120 million American cigarettes will be distributed by the Italian Govt to State Employees. These cigarettes were part of the war-surplus sold by UNIRA to the Italian

and a 20% increase on ordinary railway fares and reduced fares.

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- 9. G. reports that during last October, 219,037 long distance calls were carried through by the Italian telephone network.
- 10. G. reports that 120 million American cigarettes will be distributed by the Italian Govt to State Employees. These cigarettes were part of the war-surplus sold by UNIRA to the Italian Government.
- 11. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Nov. 27	Nov. 28
- Gold Pound Sterling	10,000	10,050
- Pound	1,730	1,760
- Dollar: Large D.C.	550	same
Normal "	623	638
Small "	654	676
- Swiss Franc	200	203

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BUONSENSO (Sono Quilunue)

1. In a leading article entitled: "To live freely", Gaetano Giannini asserts that the U.Q. Front is equally up against Fascism and Communism, because both these political systems of government deny the right of man to liberty. There is no reason why we should prefer a tyrannic communism to a tyrannic Fascism, or, in other words, that we should like to be whipped by the same whip, only because the hand which handles it is that of a communist oppressor instead of a fascist hierarch. Replying to a criticism appeared in "Unità", against the U.Q. movement, Giannini says that the Rome communist paper is the organ of a new aristocracy longing for the establishment of the last "feudal Political System", the Communist State, which must be suppressed in order that the man of the street may enjoy his full liberty.

2. Replying in a short note to Igino Giordani, editor of "popolo", who criticized an article by Giannini: "To kill two birds with one stone", (see Digest - 27 November, Buonsenso, page 5) because it contained the word "iron-like" (repeatedly used by Hitler and Mussolini, the paper recalls that the same Giordani, when editor of "Quotidiano", declared that Giannini could not be charged with having been a leader of fascism.

CALITALE (Monarchist)

Commenting on Luigi Sturzo's article in "Giornale d'Italia" (see Digest 28 Nov., page 3), "C." welcomes that a great part of those who left the Christian Democrat Party in the administrative elections owing to De Gasperi's policy of uncertainty, joined the National Monarchist Party. The paper adds that monarchists appreciate the new adherents for their political sincerity.

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

1. I.N. prints today the fifteenth part of the "SECRET Story of One Month of Reign", headlined as follows: "A REPUBLIC BY ROYAL DECREE" and "At 4 a.m. Salvaggi phones Romita and says 'I cannot guarantee what will happen tomorrow!' - Romita announces to 'Avanti': 'We have made it!' - De Gasperi tells the King: 'Rainfully surprised...!'"

2. I.N. reports on the arrival of the Italian PWs in Ancona yesterday under the heading: "Communist dis-en-sene for the return of our prisoners-of-war".

3. "Is there any road which does not lead to war" is Franco Marano's headline to his article on the International situation.

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CRITICISMS (anarchist)

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MISCELLANEOUS (Government)

In a leading article entitled: "Tito and Trieste", the paper gives the announcement that the Trieste issue has been settled at least on paper, by a compromise, under which the Military Occupation Corps of that city will be formed not only by Anglo-American troops, but also by a body of Yugoslav soldiers. The writer laments this provision, especially in view of the fact that Italian troops have been excluded from the future Trieste territory. The presence of a strong contingent of Tito's soldiers, the writer adds, is bound to be a slavization force

within the old Italian city. Both Byrnes and Bevin are strongly criticized for this decision, and the paper foresees that the admission of a direct Yugoslav interference with the Trieste Free Territory will be a cause of future disorders and conflicts.

MONTANO (Independent Leftist) -- R.F.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) -- W.L.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on Lino Giordani's article in "Popolo" (see Digest 28 Nov., page 6), Rinaldo Ossola states that Giordani was wrong in believing that the Christian Democrat Party has been blamed for the fact of being a Party of the Center. The Christian Democrat Party has been blamed because it missed its target of a Central Party, asserts the writer adding that the lack of protection of Democrat order and a still increasing compliance and inactivity with regard to the Leftists, caused the failure of the Christian Democrat Party in the administrative elections.

2. After having obtained the approval of the Italian Govt and of the competent allied authorities for a mission to be sent to the Italian prisoners in Yugoslavia, the Secretariat of the Holy See asked on 22 July 45 the Yugoslav Legation for the necessary visas, reports the paper. Only 6 months later, on 22 Dec. 45, the Yugoslav Legation informed the Holy See that permits could not be granted to the pontifical mission as all Italians who were prisoners in Yugoslavia had been repatriated and as those who remained in Yugoslavia were distributed in different small labor units.

The Yugoslav Government lied, concludes the paper, as Nenni asserted yesterday that 11,000 Italian prisoners are still in Yugoslavia.

TRINO (Independent)

7012

1. Oreste Mosca says that the "Banco di Napoli" is an instrument of vital importance for the revival of Southern Italy's economy.

2. T. reports that a rumor of De Gasperi's sudden death was yesterday spread in several cities of Northern Italy. The news was cabled to Turin by a clerk of Milan's Railway Station in a telegram couched as follows: "Owing to De Gasperi's death all flags will be lowered at half past twelve, rom. Signed: Di Rinaldo (General Inspector of the Italian Railways)".

Immediate check-ups asserted that the news was false and that the clerk of the Milan office of the Italian Railways

was wrong in believing that the Christian Democrat Party has been blamed for the fact of being a party of the Center. The Christian Democrat Party has been blamed because it missed its tasks of a Central Party, asserts the writer adding that the lack of protection of Democrat order and a still increasing compliance and inactivity with regard to the leftists, caused the failure of the Christian Democrat Party in the administrative elections.

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ITALY (Independent)

1012

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Immediate check-ups asserted that the news was false and that the clerk of the Telegraph Office of Milan's Railway Station received the news from Bologna. In Bologna, it was found out that this "was a joke of the Bologna Communists". The Telegraph Office of Milan's Railway Station therefore denied the news.

ITALY (Communist)

1. In a leading article entitled: "From when the columns?, from when the injuries?", replying to the Christian Democrat press which had denounced the alleged injurious language used by communist papers against Christian Democracy, Mario Montanana flatly denies the truth of such an assertion. The writer adds, however, that the Communist Party at the moment of joining the Govt,

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never took the engagement to give up the right of criticism about all questions relating to the conduct of public affairs, in the general interest of the people at large. As a matter of fact, Italian Communists took a strong stand against Minister Corbino, although he was protected and eulogized by Mon. De Gasperi, because of what the writer calls his disastrous economic policy. No criticism was raised by Communists against the new Minister of the Treasury, Mon. Bertone, although he is a Christian Democrat. The action of criticism performed by the Communist Party, the writer explains, is not dictated personally, but by reasons of public interest. On the other hand, communists strongly resent such charges as are brought against them by Christian Democrat press that they are not good Italian citizens, but agents at the service of Soviet Russia. If the Christian Democrat leaders will do their duty in the posts of command entrusted to them and if they accept all just criticism without retorting by calumnies and injuries, the co-operation with the Communist Party in the Govt will be assured, the writer concludes.

2. In a note dealing with the subject: "The truth about Emilia region hideouts - An anti-communist armed gang organized by the Prefect and financed by industrialists", the paper quotes a letter from Eusebia Roncagli, Secretary of the Communist Provincial Federation of Modena, in which the report on the Police investigations about the crimes committed by bands of criminals in Emilia region is belied and the following charges are brought against Modena authorities: a) Captain Cappelli Aldo of the local Carabinieri Corps rejected the offer of Communist co-operation for the arrest and eventual suppression of Bologna, head of the Castellfranco band of criminals - b) The head of gangsters Abellini Giovanni was not a communist, but a royalist - c) Prefect Zanetti of Modena was the organizer of a clandestine gang Comelli-Olivieri, which was financed by local industrialists.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108,357,478B

November 28, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Foreign Minister Mammi yesterday received the Russian Ambassador in Rome, Kostylev. (Orbis)

2. AP reports from Trieste that the local Italo-Slav Anti-Fascist Union (AUS) yesterday asked for the unification to Yugoslavia of Monfalcone, which is situated on the Italian side of the Breno line. Observers remarked that the handling over of Monfalcone to Yugoslavia would leave Trieste (either if it becomes an international or an Italian city) completely surrounded by Yugoslav territory. (Monfalcone)

3. De Gasperi received Rear Admiral Wilsey W. Stone, Chief Commandant of the Allied Commission, yesterday. They examined some administrative questions related with the stationing of Allied troops in Italy. (Buenos Aires)

4. Mr. Govea, Ambassador Lyon Taylor's councillor, yesterday handed to De Gasperi a personal message from the President of the U.S., H. Truman. (Buenos Aires)

5. The Ministry for Post War Relief announced that 7,500 Italian POWs are expected to arrive in America from Yugoslavia this afternoon. Hundreds of people are rushing to Ancona from all parts of Italy, as they hope to find their relatives among the repatriated prisoners. (Buenos Aires)

6. Mammi will make a report on the New York Italo-Yugoslav conversations in today's Council of Ministers, "Messaggero" will reports. Substantially, it seems that Yugoslavia demands for Monfalcone and the lower Isosno zone, and will acknowledge on her part the Italian sovereignty over the Trieste Free Territory. However, would result smaller than the one thought of by the four foreign ministers, as it would not extend beyond the and Capo d'Istria. A connection between the Trieste Free Territory and the Italian Territory would not be edited either. The Council then will examine the police report on the Italian border. The paper claims that Sessagere, on behalf of the Communist party, will demand the Council to have a further investigation carried out by a body appointed by the Constituent assembly, so as to guarantee absolute impartiality.

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7. The Directorate of the Steel list Party yesterday resolved that the Congress of the party will be held in Rome from 9 to 13 January 1947. The agenda is as follows: (1) line of policy of the party; (2) party's statute; (3) election of the directive organisms.

8. The Inter-Ministerial Price Committee yesterday resolved to allow a 30% increase of transport rates. (Juth)

154

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9. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction yesterday examined the question of electric power, and from the discussion the necessity clearly emerged for a prompt resumption of the construction of new hydro-electric installations. The Committee acknowledged that private enterprise should play a great role in this field. (United Nations) "Memento" affirms that the electricity industrialists had stopped installing new plants, because the original Romita plan called for the nationalization of the electric industry and did not state to what extent the owners should be indemnified by the State. As some of the members of the Committee, the paper adds, supported in contradiction with Romita's plan a full freedom of private enterprise, the Committee reached an intermediate solution to the effect that the State should control this industry but should not own it.

10. "L'eventi!" gives much prominence to the news that Foreign Minister Nenni yesterday received a French Delegation headed by French Minister Drouin, which is to carry out negotiations for the emigration of Italian workers into France. It was acknowledged that there is a possibility of sending an agreement to the effect that 13,000 workers should leave for France within January, and that 17,000 should follow each month, thus reaching a total number of 200,000.

11. ANSA reports from New York that a joint communiqué was issued by the Italian and Yugoslav delegations last night, stating that "Ambassador Pistoia and Yugoslav vice-Foreign Minister Babler. They examined the possibility for further negotiations. In connection with the above said, it is declared that some information contained in a despatch from Rome given in this morning's 'New York Times' is not correct". The Italian Delegation has been asked to report, on 29 November, to: (a) the Economic Commission in order to discuss Annex No. 9 concerning Italy's and Yugoslavia's obligations as to the supply of water and electric power to the Free Territory; (b) the Trieste Statute Sub-Commission, in order to discuss Annex No. 14 of the French plan on the free transit of goods and on means of communications from and to the Trieste free port.

12. "Tempe" reports from New York that according to the "France Press" newsmagazine, the agreements reached by the Four as to the Trieste question are as follows: (1) Allied troops will be withdrawn four months after the Governor has been appointed; (2) The Governor will be appointed by the UN Security Council after having consulted the Italian and Yugoslav Govts; (3) The Governor

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11. ALISA reports from New York that a joint communiqué was issued by the Italian and Yugoslav delegations last night, stating that "Ambassador Pietro Jovanović met again Yugoslav Foreign Minister Sinić and Yugoslav vice-foreign Minister Reblor. They examined the possibility for further negotiations. In connection with the above said, it is declared that some information contained in a despatch from Rome given in this morning's 'New York Times' is not correct". The Italian Delegation has been asked to report, on 29 November, to: (a) the Economic Commission in order to discuss annex No. 9 concerning Italy's and Yugoslavia's obligations as to the supply of water and electric power to the Free Territory; (b) the Trieste Statute Sub-Commission, in order to discuss annex No. 11 of the French plan on the free transit of goods and on means of communications from and to the Trieste free port.

12. "Tempe" reports from New York that according to the "Herald Press" newspaper, the agreements reached by the four as to the Trieste question are as follows: (1) Allied troops will be withdrawn four months after the Governor has been appointed; (2) The Governor will be appointed by the UN Security Council after having consulted the Italian and Yugoslav Govts; (3) The Governor will select the members of the provisional Govt among the citizens of Trieste, after having consulted Italy and Yugoslavia; (4) Elections will be held not later than four months after the Governor's appointment; (5) The Governor will take office after the treaty has been ratified. Till such time, the Military Govt will continue to administer the territory.

13. The Director of the FIAT Factory has declared that the news of a contract having been stipulated with the U.S. Kaiser Corporation is groundless. ("Risarcimento Libero")

APPROXIMATELY (November 27)

ESPRESSO (Independent) - M.R.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. The paper's big headline is: "While the world is so much talking about Peace... Tito concentrates troops at the Greek border... and war rages in Indochina".

2. U.S.S. prints a communiqué of the Italian Ministry of Interior which says that only members of the State Armed Forces are allowed to carry Caliber 9 mm. pistols and that former officers of the Italian Army may keep their 9 mm. pistol but not carry it with them.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading "Appeal to the country", Luigi Sturzo wonders whether there is a Democracy in Italy or not. The lack of a legislative power, separated from the executive one, gives rise to doubts, states the writer adding that it was wrong to place first eight and then an additional four seats at the disposal of the Constituents for the formulation of the Constitution. In the meantime, i.e. during one year and a half, legislative power will be in the hands of a Cabinet which is not subjected to any discussion from the country or from the Parliament and which hardly has any constitutional guarantees or real political control. Tripartism cannot last any longer, continues Luigi Sturzo, as the Christian Democrat Party is unable to face two coalitionists siding both at the conquest of power and at the dictatorship of the proletarians. On the one side, concludes the writer, the Constituents should make haste to get through the establishment of the organs of the Republic and of the electoral laws; and on the other side the political Parties should make up their minds as to solve the most urgent problems of the country: Public order, supplies, unemployment and stabilization of the currency.

ESPRESSO

Under the heading "Intolerance" I. violently protests against the Partisan attack and destruction of the "Giorno Malinconico" Party premises in Ferrara (See Digest 25 November, Page 1, Para. 5), saying that "it is a sign that Fascism, which is the spirit of wanting to make justice without any authority and in spite of the laws, is not dead". Then after recalling Don Sturzo's statement "Who will free us from the Fascism of the anti-Fascists" (Popolo, November 21st), the paper asserts that "Fascism was doing the same thing and this is why we fought Fascism and overthrew it".

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IMPRESSIONS

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ATTUALITÀ LITTEARIA (Action) - N.N.

OSSERVATORI ROMANI (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

GIURNALI DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

The Republicans, who have been often disloyally attacked by Tories which were concealed behind Garibaldi's mask, stretched

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their hand to the elected of the Popular Block, states G.A. Belloni. We hope that this attitude will be an example for the Christian Democrat Party. The Romans will obtain an administration which is fit for its tasks, if the Christian Democrats overcome their present resistance for collaborating with the Popular Block, concludes the writer. The concrete program of emergency of the Commune should become the basis for an agreement, asserts G.A.B. adding that the Republicans insist that the administrative problems of the Commune should not be covered from a standpoint of ideological resentment, but with regard to the urgent interests of the citizenship. The Republicans will fight against the elimination of bureaucracy and against every kind of monopolization, concludes the writer.

MORNING PAPERS (November 23)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Referring to the discussions of the second subcommission for the Constitution about the proposal to confide legislative power on labor matters to the Region, Nino Sanjiovanni states that while provision would endanger syndical unity as labor conditions are different in the various regions of the country. Action and Republican Party support, for ideological reasons, an autonomist arrangement of the country which should be uniform for all Italian regions, writes H.G. The Christian Democrat Party does not consider regional autonomies as a model form of administration but use it to stop great reforms of general and unitarian character. Communists and Socialists, however, consider administrative decentralization as an exigency of the country, concludes the writer.

CAPITALE (Monarchist)

In a leading article entitled "the reasons of the loan", Giacomo Stamatii asserts that a recourse to extraordinary financial provisions constitutes the last measure of the proceedings of reconstruction. The writer then stresses that the announced loan is of a high importance for its anti-inflationistic character.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the "American Relief For Italy" has sent to Italy, from January 1945 up to November 1945, about 20,000 tons of items worth some 60 million dollars, and solicited about 13 million people.
2. G. reports that the following ships arrived from abroad yesterday at Genoa: The "Lincoln" from the United States, the "Melbourne" from Argentina

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abroad yesterday at Genoa: The "Lincoln" from the United
States with 10,000 tons of coal, the "Stenlopi" from Argentine
with 2,250 tons of grain, the "Cape May" from New Orleans
(Louisiana, USA) with 4,250 tons of coal, the "Urbanck Victory"
from New York with 1,400 tons of items, the "Hindoo" from
Durban with 4,500 tons of coal, the "Hindoo" with a freight of Dutch products and the "Meridian Victory"
from the United States with a load of American items.
3. G. reports that owing to the recent restrictions on the

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consumption of gasoline and fuel-oil, black-market prices went up during the last week to 220 lire per litre of Gasoline (998 lire per gallon) and to 150 lire per litre of fuel-oil (681 lire per gallon).

4. G. says that Italy will have to import food for 435 million dollars during 1947.

5. G. reports that output of cement is increasing in Northern Italy and that its production during the last month or October was of 130,000 tons.

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome Free Market:

	Nov. 25	Nov. 27
- Gold Roman Scelling	10,000	same
- Pounds	1,720	1,730
- Dollars, Large D.C.	540	550
Normal "	503	623
Small "	652	568
- Swiss Franc	193	200

BUNDELING (Vene Individue)

1. In a leading article entitled: "No regret Vandalism", commenting on the repercussions that the miners' strike of the U.S.A. has in the daily life of the Italian people and of other civilized countries, Garibaldi tries to show by common arguments that by virtue of the Law of interdependence, which is governing the economic as well as the social and political life of modern world, some limitations should be enforced against the freedom of strike. "The freedom of a citizen ends where the freedom of another citizen begins". On the authority of this principle, the writer subjects the pretension of a "control on national economy", allegedly ascribed to Mos. Nenni, and reports that a "control on syndical activities" would be necessary, in order to prevent such abuses as the freedom of strike, which are liable to endanger the order and welfare of a nation and of all humanity.

2. In an item under the heading of: "Italian prisoners in Yugoslav hands - A revealing correspondence", the paper quotes the contents of a few letters exchanged between Mr. Michael B.G. Huntley, President of the Association for the Assistance to War Prisoners of Great Britain and the Yugoslav Ambassador in London. In one of the letters from the Yugoslav Embassy of London, it is asserted that all Italian war prisoners in Yugoslavia are dealt with according to the international provisions of the Red Cross, and all charges of ill-treatment, tortures and slavery are denied, but it is admitted that Italian war prisoners have been engaged in the labor service, and that they are used for carrying on works necessary for the

10,000
1,730
543
503
552
193

1,730
550
523
568
200

10,000
1,730
543
503
552
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1,730
550
523
568
200

BUONAMANO (Jono Mularino)

1. In a leading article entitled: "We reject Fascism", commenting on the repercussions that the miners strike of the U.S.A. has in the daily life of the Italian people and of other civilized countries, Giardini tries to show by common arguments that by virtue of the law of interdependence which is governing the economic as well as the social and political life of modern world, some imbalances should be enforced against the freedom of strike. "The freedom of a citizen ends where the freedom of another citizen begins". On the authority of this principle, the writer rejects the pretension of a "control on national economy", allegedly ascribed to Hon. Mussolini, and retorts that a "control on syndical activities" would be necessary, in order to prevent such abuses as the freedom of strike, which are liable to endanger the order and welfare of a nation and of all humanity.

2. In an item under the heading of: "Italian prisoners in Yugoslavia" - a revealing correspondence, the paper quotes the contents of a few letters exchanged between Mr. Michael B.G. Huntley, President of the Association for the Assistance to War Prisoners of Great Britain and the Yugoslav Ambassador in London. In one of the letters from the Yugoslav Embassy of London, it is asserted that all Italian war prisoners in Yugoslavia are dealt with according to the international provisions of the Red Cross, and all charges of ill-treatment, tortures and slavery are denied, but it is admitted that Italian war prisoners have been engaged in the labor service, and that they are used for carrying on works necessary for the reconstruction of that country. The Ambassador tries to justify such an action by saying that Yugoslavia was invaded and wrecked by Italy during the war and that she needs Italian manpower for her reconstruction. Mr. Huntley replies that the Italian Government by Yugoslavia are ungrounded and he insists in his request of a prompt release of the prisoners in question.

6.

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

I.N. prints today the fourteenth part of the "Secret Story of One Month of Reign". It is headlined as follows: "TREACHEROUS BLOW IN THE NIGHT" and "In the night of June 4th, the Monarchy was winning by 54%." - A dramatic avalanche of threatening news was followed by a silence; only then Roniti threw out the 2 million votes of Republican majority".

RUSSIA (Government) - N.N.ROMANIA (Independent Leftist) - N.N.ROMANIA (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints a letter its Editor, Igaz Giordani, received yesterday from Don Luigi Sturzo. The eminent politician comments, in this letter, on the article "Sturzo against Ficcioni" printed by "Unita" on 25 November (See that day's Digest, Page 9) saying that the idea of an opposition between Ficcioni and Sturzo existed only in the mind of its writer, Pietro Ingrao, and asserting that: "(a) If Tripartism is being crushed down, (b) if blocs of the Parties of the Left are being formed, (c) if the Social-Communist leaders think time has come for them to conquer power and impose the dictatorship of the proletariat, (d) if Giordani intends to push Italy into the arms of the proletariat... all this is not the fault of the Christian Democrat Party, which cannot be blamed for it".

2. Under the heading "The Iron Era", Elio Giordani, the Editor, answers flatly to Giordani's article in yesterday's "Stampa", saying that Giordani should be more careful in presenting "Socialism" as the only adversary of Communism because the people know what is Socialism but do not know what is Communism".

ROMANIA (Liberal) - N.N.ROMANIA (Independent)

I. reports that 364 tons of beans, 22 tons of cotton and 2,500 tons of grain will leave Bucharest today for Italy on board the "Rio Dulce".

ITALY (Communist)

1. In an item entitled: "Trieste Free Territory: Back Security Vults - Big Mafia Lists do not wait that Trieste returns to Italy", signed "E. G.", special envoy of the paper to Trieste, it is asserted that the opposition of a large section of the Italian press to direct negotiations with Yugoslavia for the settlement of Trieste issue is largely due to Italian capitalists, supported by that the paper calls the "economic

yesterday. From Don Luigi Sturzo. The entire edition comments on this letter, on the article "Sturzo against Piacentini" printed by "Unità" on 26 November (See that day's Digest, Page 9) saying that the idea of an opposition between Piacentini and Sturzo existed only in the mind of its writer, Pietro Ingrao, and asserting that: "(a) If Tripartism is being crushed down, (b) if blocs of the Parties of the Left are being formed, (c) if the Social-Communist leaders think time has come for them to conquer power and impose the dictatorship of the proletariat, (d) if the Italian intends to push Italy into the arms of the proletariat... all this is not the fault of the Christian Democrat Party, which cannot be blamed for it".

2. Under the heading "The Iron Era", Igino Giordani, the Editor, answers briefly to Giordani's article in yesterday's "L'Espresso", saying that Giordani should be very careful in presenting "evidence" as the only adversary of Communism because the people "know what is farism but do not know what is Cheludism".

RI. OGGI (Liberal) - N.Y.

Radio (Independent)

I. reports that 364 tons of beans, 22 tons of cotton and 2,600 tons of grain will leave Buenos Aires today for Italy on board the "Rio Dulce".

UNITA (Communist)

1. In an item entitled: "Trieste Free Territory: Bank Security Visit - Big Capitalists do not want that Trieste remains to Italy", dated "T. G.", special envoy of the paper to Trieste, it is asserted that the opposition of a large section of the Italian press to direct negotiations with Yugoslavia for the settlement of Trieste is largely due to Italian capitalists, supported by that the paper calls the "economic and financial imperialism", who are planning to convert Trieste into a free trading place for capitals, as well as an advanced and open market.

2. In an item under the heading: "The just protest made by disabled for war", and published in form of an interview, the communist Prof. Vezio Crisafulli, Commissioner of the "Italian

National Ass'n of people disabled for work", has made to "Unità" the following statements: a) The agitation that has broken out among people disabled for work is perfectly justified, especially concerning those whose position was settled on the basis of the 1904 law, that is for the payment of a definite capital sum. These people are living in a very miserable condition. - b) In order to improve the economic conditions of this category of disabled workers, a draft decree law was worked out by Minister D'Artegna and submitted to the interested Ministers, while the amount of indemnities to be paid to disabled agricultural workers have been increased. - c) Prof. Cirielli has expressed the hope, however, that bureaucratic handicaps will not prevent the decree law in question from being promptly approved.

7008

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 103/394/RYB

24 November 1946

Daily Digest of Rome PressGENERAL

1. Piccioni, Secretary General of the Christian-Democrat Party, yesterday delivered a speech in the inter-regional Congress of the Party held in Milan. After having hinted at the attitude of the Communist Party during and after the Paris Conference, at the initiative recently taken by Togliatti and at the policies which resulted from it, he said: "Now, in the face of such situation, the Country asks: What Government is this? Is there a minimum of solidarity and mutual respect among the members of the Government?" Piccioni then referred to the present serious state of workers' agitations and voiced a criticism against the unjustified line which the CGIL followed all too often. "The Communist Party now gives", he said, "the impression of being determined to move Italy towards the Slav world. No other more satisfactory explanation can be given of what has been going on recently. But, owing to social, economic and above all spiritual reasons, the country does not wish Communism to establish in Italy because Italian civilization is western and genuinely Christian." Piccioni concluded by affirming that Christian-Democracy was not oriented towards Left only, but also towards the resurgent forces of the Right. But there are three conditions to the possibility of the political forces of the Country finding a new equilibrium: (1) the new groups of the Right should not think of the rebirth of new forms of fascism or neo-fascism; (2) they should not support trends of social revolution; (3) they should not attempt to put again the question of regime, that is of Monarchy or Republic. (Capital.)

2. Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Cappa (Christian Democracy) confirmed yesterday during a speech delivered at Taranto that the crisis of three party Government is still open. "The behaviour of the Communists," he said, "makes more and more difficult a fruitful collaboration within the Government," but one should not think that Christian-Democracy is willing "to yield to the extreme Left, which remains a minority in the Country, the direction of the Government". (Messaggero)

3. The fundamental problem of the Socialist Party, Nenni said yesterday during a speech delivered at La Spezia, is the legal conquest of power by the working classes. "With philosophical doubts and Huxley-like doubts between liberty and socialism, between human conscience and social programs (which are typical of the liberal mentality) one is unable to do anything," Nenni then said that the Socialist Party should not deliver itself from the democratic method and custom, and that democracy meant planned economy, nationalization and socialization of monopolist industries and agricultural reform. Democracy could not be established by sharing the government with bourgeois parties, but only by having the workers gain power in a democratic way. Socialists could not, after 2 June, refuse to participate in the Government, without creating a situation of civil war. "Let the country and above all the middle class", he said, "be persuaded that, to avoid either the risk of a civil war or the falling anew into totalitarianism, the sole guarantee is given by a strong Socialist party joining the Communist party and heading the People's blocks." (News.)

present serious rate of workers' agitations and voiced a criticism against the unjustified line which the CGIL followed all too often. "The Communist Party now gives", he said, "the impression of being determined to move Italy towards the Slav world. No other more satisfactory explanation can be given of what has been going on recently. But, owing to social, economic and above all spiritual reasons, the country does not wish Communism to establish in Italy because Italian civilization is western and genuinely Christian." Piccioni concluded by affirming that Christian-Democracy was not oriented towards left only, but also towards the resurgent forces of the Right. But there are three conditions to the possibility of the political forces of the Country finding a new equilibrium: (1) the new groups of the Right should not think of the rebirth of new forms of fascism or neo-fascism; (2) they should not support trends of social reaction; (3) they should not attempt to put again the question of regime, that is of Monarchy or Republic. (Capitale)

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4. "The editorial office has received from comrade Saragat an article replying to Nenni's article 'Why'. We shall give it in Tuesday's issue." (Avanti!) "Memento" affirms that in his article, Saragat charges Nenni of having violated the decisions taken by the Florence Congress, and of having behaved as the head of a single section of the party rather than as an impartial President.

5. The Secretariat of the Socialist Party has announced that the Nervi, Ligure and Igeco sections of the party have resolved to merge with the local sections of the Communist Party. The Secretariat of the Socialist Party had declared that such initiative absolutely contrast with the spirit and letter of the united action pact. (Messaggero)

157

- 2 -

6. Press reaction: Messaggero "Christian Democracy denounces between Left and Right." Capitale "Nenni will be invited to resign (as President of the Socialist Party). Pledges attacks violently the Communists and lends his hand to the Right." Italia Nuova "Pickings among the three parties continues, and the country bears the consequences." Popolo "The leading function of Christian Democracy against the paralyzing extremism." Risorgimento Liberale "Even they are alive to it. The Government crisis denounced by the Secretary of Christian Democracy. Nenni's appeal to dictatorialship." Tempo "While the Christian Democrats orientate towards Right. Nenni, 'illegal' communist, wants power in a few months."

7. ALSA reports from New York that the discussions concerning the Trieste Statute have entered a new phase which, if the object at stake were not so important, could be termed "commercial dealings". For instance, Molotov offered a "curious barter"; if his proposal concerning the control of railways is accepted by the Council, he will consent to include the Italo-Austrian Agreement in the peace treaty. As to the troops withdrawal, Byrnes' suggestion was as follows: "All foreign troops will be withdrawn simultaneously, within 45 days from the date on which the Governor notifies the Security Council that police forces of the Free Territory are able to maintain order and security without the help of said troops." Molotov disagreed. "P.P.L." gives this report under the heading: "The Fear of New York - Strange deals, but no result."

8. "Messaggero", "Unita" and "Capitale" report that Rear Admiral Ellery Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy has announced that, effective 25 November 1946, control of foreign aircraft flights to and over Italian territory will be returned to the Italian Government. The announced change-over of control will not apply to British and American military aircraft which can land in Italy provided that crews and passengers are travelling under proper military authority. "Messaggero" stressed that this regulation delivers Italy from one of the armistice restrictions, but however does not apply to Venezia Giulia and Udine Province.

9. Minister of Treasury Bertone declared to TTS that if the change of currency takes place simultaneously with the enforcement of the extraordinary tax on personal property, the amount of new currency delivered to the citizen will be equal to that of the old currency withdrawn.

10. "Popolo" affirms that last night were known the official figures as to the return of administrative elections held last Sunday. They are as follows:

	Courages	Seats
Christian Democrats (a)	24	434
" (b)	3	65
Socialists (a)	3	54
Communists (a)	2	28
Social and Commun. (b)	13	387
Independents	21	353
Local Groups	9	114
Right Concentration	8	166
Liberals	5	68
Quadrupletti	2	57
Labour Democrats	1	17

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Liberals	5	68
Qualunquists	2	57
Labour Democrats	1	17
Veterans	1	14
Republicans	-	10

(a) by themselves
(b) jointly with other parties

11. Administrative elections will be held today in the following province capitals: Aosta, Mantova, Trento, La Spezia, Pistoia, Avellino, Benevento, Salerno, Bari, Poggia, Taranto, Lecce, Catania, Messina and Reggio.

- 3 -

12. Meetings will be held today in all of Italy's major towns to demonstrate against the increase of apartment rents. (Unita')

13. The Italian General Confederation of Labour has appealed to all trade unions and syndicates to give their full support for the success of the Reconstruction Loan. (Unita').

14. The Executive Committee of the UPI (Italian Partisan National Association) announces: "Yesterday afternoon representatives of the Yugoslav Delegation in Italy informed this Committee that probably on 28 November a first group of Italian POWs is expected to arrive in Italy from Yugoslavia." This news is given in Unita' under a four column headline.

15. The news of a "white back" being issued by the Government concerning the Italian POWs in Yugoslavia question, is untrue. (NSA)

16. INS reports from Washington that President Truman has invited Byron C. Taylor to return to Rome as his personal envoy to the Holy See, "Italia Nuova" headlines: "...friend comes back to Italy. Truman's envoy will re-organize the Italian Red Cross and continue his mission in favor of peace."

17. The Court of Cassation has resolved that the Amnesty does not apply to the confiscation of high-ranking fascists' property. (Momento)

7006

- 4 -

AFTERNOON PAPERS (November 23)ESPRESSO (Independent) N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S. reports from Bologna that the daily "Il Giornale dell'Emilia" was sequestered yesterday and many of its prints torn into pieces and burnt by the local Communists for having published the police report on the situation in Emilia and asserted that 153 out of 200 criminals arrested by the Police were members of the Communist party.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Trieste, Italian prisoners in Yugoslavia, incidents in Emilia and at the Viminale, strikes and disorders are but sin in episodes and stages of a political development which has a pre-established and determined aim, writes Santi Savarino. Alluding to Saragat's and Segari's interviews, the writer continues that a few Socialists grew aware that they became, with the signature of the pact of unity of action, involuntary accomplices of an action tending to overpower and to destroy socialism. Savarino accuses Nenni of having supported Togliatti by providing him with a special passport for his mission at Belgrade which he accomplished, according to the writer, for Russian and not for Italian interests. Russia which in 1938 had a foreign trade inferior to that of small Czechoslovakia, after this war is unable to help anybody, concludes the writer adding that one week's production of the USA should be sufficient to satisfy Italy for one year.

2. 29 years old journalist Roberto Vassini, attache' at the Polish Embassy, has been wounded by two mysterious foreigners who robbed him important documents, reports the paper from Rome.

3. Under the heading "A juridical and moral monstrosity", the paper refers to art. 69 and appendix III of the Italian draft Peace Treaty, and stresses that such an "impiety" has never been formulated in precedent treaties. It really seems to be the beginning of a new barbarian epoch, asserts the paper which says that it will always insist in recalling the sense of the right and of humanity to the mind of those statesmen who say to be representatives of a democratic society.

INDIPENDENTE

I. reports that three deputies in the Constituent stated in an interview with the paper that they will put Togliatti's behaviour before the judgement of the Constituent Assembly.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Commenting on the excommunication of the Roman weekly "Don Resilio" by the competent Vatican office, I.L. states that the Vatican intervened in a case in which the Christian Democrat party was unable to limit the exigencies of the freedom of the press. Asserting that such an intervention has never been made against Hitler or Mussolini, the paper qualifies the action of the Vatican as a violation of the Italian sovereignty and states that such abuses will have the only result to make them then ridiculous and ineffectual.

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OSSELTATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) N.N.

- 5 -

MOVING PAPERSMANFILI (Socialist)

1. The present law entitles public administrative authorities to entrust public works to private cooperatives if, according to the judgement of the administration, the cooperatives are considered fit to carry out the work in question, states Emilio Canevari. 400 cooperatives of every kind of professional work have been established in Rome only, asserts the writer who pleads that public authorities should institute commissions for controlling whether a cooperative is able to carry out the task which will be confided to it.

2. Referring to the publication of the inquiry of the Emilia incidents and to the assertion of the Presidency of the Council that no examination has been made about this matter to the press and that no publication had been authorized by the Presidency, the paper writes: De Gasperi should answer our precise question: who furnished a document of such an importance to the Giornale d'Italia?

FUONSENSO (Come qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "History and nasty words", for the purpose of showing the degenerative evolution of today Italian politics the writer recalls the fair-play rules once in force among the Neapolitan "camorra" (clique) and the respective "camorristi", (members of the clique). Certain actions of the old camorra, the writer adds, such as the savage duels with the knife, were characterized not only by the respect of the fair-play, but also by the observance of chivalry rules. The camorra used to collect a percentage on gambling and rejected such returns as those from white slavery, robberies, counterfeiture of money and the like, which later became a special form of activity of gangsterism, a degenerative by-product of "camorra". The same degenerative process, in the writer's opinion, can be observed in politics, where all rules of loyalty and gentlemanlike behaviour are disregarded, with the greatest indifference. In this connection the writer points out the cases of Fogliatti and of the Ministry of Post-war Assistance. If the Italian nation is to recover from the present chaotic condition, we must re-assert also in matter of politics the empire of decency and fair-play, and not to tolerate such arbitrary actions as those accomplished by Hon. Fogliatti when he went to Paris during the Peace Conference to disturb the activity of the official Italian Peace Delegation or when he started private negotiations with Marshal Tito in Belgrade, the writer concludes. The Ministry of Post War Assistance mentioned by the writer as an alleged example, of how a public organization with all its resources is made subservient to a political party.

2. In a note entitled: "Italian Communists take part in an anti-Italian meeting", the action of Venustiano Giulio Communists is criticized, because they have taken part in a meeting held at Luciana, presided over by Franz Reuk, President of the regional Liberation Committee of Trieste, who qualified as "unjust decisions" of the High, the cession of a part of the Slovenia coastline to the Trieste Free Territory.

CAPITALE (Monarchist) N.N.GIORNO (Economic)

7005

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WUOLSEMSO (Uomo Qualunquo)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "History and nasty words", for the purpose of showing the degenerative evolution of today Italian politics the writer recalls the fair-play rules once in force among the Neapolitan "camorra" (clique) and the respective "communist", (members of the clique). Certain actions of the old "camorra", the writer adds, such as the savage duels with the knife, were characterized not only by the respect of the fair-play, but also by the observance of chivalry rules. The camorra used to collect a percentage on gambling and rejected such returns as those from white slavery, robberies, counterfeiture of money and the like, which later became a special form of activity of gangsterism, a degenerative by-product of "camorra". The same degenerative process, in the writer's opinion, can be observed in politics, where all rules of loyalty and gentlemanlike behaviour are disregarded, with the greatest indifference. In this connection the writer points out the cases of Tagliatti and of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance. If the Italian nation is to recover from the present chaotic condition, we must re-assert also in matter of politics the empire of decency and fair-play, and not to tolerate such arbitrary actions as those accomplished by Hon. Tagliatti when he went to Paris during the Peace Conference to disturb the activity of the official Italian Peace Delegation or when he started private negotiations with Marshal Tito in Belgrade, the writer concludes. The Ministry of Post War Assistance is mentioned by the writer as an alleged example, of how a public organization with all its resources is made subservient to a political party.

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CATTALIE (Monarchist) N.H.

GLORO (Economic)

1. G. reports that 14 freighters are at the present enroute towards Genoa with a load of about 140,000 tons of coal. Eight of these ships come from the United States, three from Mexico, one from South Africa, one from Great Britain and one from the Netherlands.
2. G. says that Italy's stocks of coal can last until next January.

3. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

Gold Pound Sterling	Nov. 22	Nov. 23
Pound	9,975	9,950
Dollar: Large D.C.	1,700	same
Normal D.C.	525	520
Small D.C.	537	535
Swiss Franc	627	625
French Franc	194.50	196.50
	-	1.58

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

1. I.T. prints today the twelfth part of the "Secret Story of One Month of Reign". It is headlined as follows: "THE TRUTH ON THE JUNE CRISIS: A G.I.E. OF CHIESA" and "Let us now lay the palms on the chessboard. On one side are the 'councilors' and the faithful to the Crown. On the other is the Government of the C.I.M. - We are now at the beginning of a game which will, later on, have breathtaking moments". Underneath are photos of King Umberto with Prince Victor Emmanuel in the Quirinal gardens and of Grand Admiral Thaon di Revel. This article contains the biographies of the leading supporters of the Monarchy, that is: Marquess L'AMATO, the Minister of the Royal House; General IMBRIE, aide-de-camp to the King; Admiral GARIBOLDI, aide-de-camp to the King; Grand Admiral TULLIO DE RAVEL; Senator BACCARELLI, SENEGGI, the editor of "Italia Nuova" and leader of the Italian Democratic Party; Jurist SCIALOJA; DALLA TORRE, the President of the Senate; Ambassador VISCONTI VERASTA; MARIO LUPATTO, the Editor of the former Roman Daily "Il Secolo XIX"; Generals GRILLANI and CASSANI, Heads of King's Guard, and a lawyer and critic that the paper names as "SIMON X".

1. I.M. prints an article by George Kinner, titled "The last days of the Duke of Aosta", in which the writer relates the last days of fight of the Italian Army in Aoste, the surrender of the Duke of Aosta to General Sir William Platt, the life of the Duke as a P.M., his death and the ceremony of his burial in the Nairobi cemetery.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article entitled: "Our Bread", Guido De Marzi, Food General Director, gives the following data concerning the present wheat situation of the country. The aggregate wheat production, according to the last statistical survey amounts to 61,100,000 quintals. According to an analytical estimate made in co-operation with the I.R.R., the following extractions must be made from the above amount: 9,100,000 for seeds; 2,444,000 for lost produce; 22,500,000 belonging to wheat producers. Out of the remaining difference of 27,056,000 quintals only 21,677,251 quintals have been delivered to the collective pools. Competent authorities of Washington are now considering a documented request submitted by the Italian Government for an import of 22 million quintals of wheat to cover the minimum need of the country.

MONTEPO (Independent Leftist) N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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LA TRIBUNA (Independent Leftist) N.Y.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P.'s headline to a report on Nenni's speech yesterday in La Spezia: "Nenni loses his party but conquers power".

LA RIFORMA LITTEARIA (Liberal)

1. Under the heading: "The whole power to Pietro Nenni", Erasmo writes in a commentary on Nenni's article in "Avanti!" (see digest 22 Nov. 46, page 6) that Nenni's assertion that the political fight of the Socialist Party aims at the conquest of the power is similar to declarations made by Lenin and Mussolini. Nenni's intention to give the Republic a political superstructure of the working classes contrasts with the elementary conception of Democracy that the State

- 7 -

should be the expression of the whole people, criticizes the writer concluding that Bonni's notion about the freedom of discussion resembles very much to that of fascists who admitted discussions only before an action was to be decided but asked for a strict discipline after the decision had been taken.

2. The paper reports that after the publication of a few parts of the inquiry about the Emilia incidents all paper of the Left (Unità, Avanti!, Italia Libera and Voce Repubblicana) did not deplore the fact that some thousands of Italians had been murdered, but the non-authorized publication of the document of the inquiry. There is no law in Italy which prevents journalists from publishing the names of murders and of facts which may interest the public if not for military reasons, asserts the paper. To ask for a previous censorship of the press by the Government and political parties would mean "superfascism", concludes the paper.

TELEO. (Independent)

1. Commenting on Togliatti's statement that "there cannot be a Government in Italy without the Communists", Egidio Corvino, the former Minister of the Italian Treasury, says that Togliatti meant to say that the Communists will oppose by force the formation of a tight government in the Constituent. In fact, he adds, the Leftist bloc numbers 251 seats in the Constituent out of a total of 546, which in case of a coalition of the Rightist and Independent parties could outnumber the Leftist bloc by 54 seats.

2. T. reports that 2,500 Italian PWs from Australia arrived yesterday evening in Rome. They were in dark-red uniforms and were assisted at their arrivals by the Italian Red Cross and the Vatican Relief Association.

3. T. reports that 2,500 more Italian PWs will arrive this morning in Rome from India.

ITALIA. (Communist)

1. In an interview granted to the paper by Don-Lelio Basso, Socialist member of the Constitution 1st Sub-commission, and published under the heading: "Socialists and the new Constitution", the interviewed had declared: a) The opinion of the majority of members of the Socialist party concerning the work carried on so far for the working out of the new Constitution is not completely favorable, because they have drawn the impression that the Christian Democrat Party wants to give a partisan character to the Constitutional Charter. b) Socialists are in favor of an unreserved right to strike on behalf of the workers, but they have voted for the 3rd Sub-commission decision of not mentioning this question in the text of the Constitution, only after that Christian Democrats had clearly shown that they were disposed to vote in favor of some limitations of the right to strike. c) Socialists and Communists are not favorable to the establishment of a 2nd Chamber and they are determined to fight for obtaining a revision of the decisions approved by the 2nd Commission of the Constituent Assembly on this matter. d) The co-operation between Socialists and Communists may be considered so far as satisfactory, but it may be still improved in the spirit of the Pact of Unity of Action, through a previous understanding on the question of the new Constitution.

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the public if not for military reasons, because the censorship of the press by the Government and political parties would mean "superfascism", concludes the paper.

Teletype (Independent)

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2. In two polemical notes under the title: "On white flowers", there is a strong criticism against Hon. De Gasperi in connection with his alleged responsibility for the delivery of an official report of the police, on the subject of Emilia misdeeds, to "Giornale d'Italia", as well as against the ACLI (Catholic Association of Italian workers) for the alleged anti-Syndical unity stand taken by this body in connection with class struggle.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AIO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

November 22, 1945.

R/100/392/PRD

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. Yesterday's Council of Ministers appropriated 3 billion lire for agricultural and railway work to ease unemployment in the Rome province, resolved to lower the minimum of general property on which the extraordinary tax on personal general property can be applied, and confirmed that the enforcement currency would take place simultaneously with the enforcement of the same tax. Mammì then made a report on the resolution recently taken by the Constituent Assembly, and said that the goals for current conversations with Yugoslavia were two: defense of Italian minorities and economic exchanges. However, as the Italian delegation to New York had objected that the mandate was too limited and that only a few steps forward would be made if this line was followed, Mammì asked for authority to discuss all matters and said that the discussion should have an informative character only, pending direct negotiations which might eventually take place in Rome, Belgrade or elsewhere. Minister Mammì affirmed that he was not yet informed about Wednesday's conversations between the Italian and Yugoslav delegates in New York, and therefore could not report on them. Referring then to the fact that the "New York Times" had interpreted the direct negotiations as a failure for Byrnes, he said that the thought of Byrnes having been isolated was out of the question. Minister Gonella asked what these negotiations were good for us, even from Byrnes's letter and other documents, it appeared that the Four now considered the Paris resolution as final. These negotiations could have been useful in the past, when De Gasperi attempted to carry them out, but not now that the Four had agreed on the French line and on the formation of a Free Territory. Starting negotiations on this basis, he observed, one risked failure rather than invited success as, in fact, an impression might be formed that the treaty was negotiated, while Italians never were negotiating directly outsiders who were heard on certain specific questions only. Gonella also stressed that a particular agreement did not solve the question of a general agreement, and expressed his concern over the possibility that direct negotiations might foment antagonism among the Four. Minister Mammì affirmed that the Four were concerned with reaching a direct agreement on the

property can be applied, and confirmed that the change of currency would take place simultaneously with the enforcement of the same tax. Menni then made a report on the resolution recently taken by the Constituent Assembly, and said that the goals for current conversations with Yugoslavia were two: defense of Italian minorities and economic exchanges. However, as the Italian delegation to New York had objected that the mandate was too limited and that only a few steps forward would be made if this line was followed, Menni asked for authority to discuss all matters and said that the discussion should have an informative character only, pending direct negotiations which might eventually take place in Rome, Belgrade or elsewhere. Minister Renui affirmed that he was not yet informed about Wednesday's conversations between the Italian and Yugoslav delegates in New York, and therefore could not report on them. Referring then to the fact that the "New York Times" had interpreted the direct negotiations as a failure for Byrnes, he said that the thought of Byrnes having been isolated was out of the question. Minister Gonella asked what these negotiations were good for as, even from Byrnes's letter and other documents, it appeared that the Four now considered the Paris resolution as final. These negotiations could have been useful in the past, when De Gasperi attempted to carry them out, but not now that the Four had agreed on the French line and on the formation of a Free Territory. Starting negotiations on this basis, he observed, one risked failure rather than invited success as, in fact, an impression might be formed that the treaty was negotiated, while Italians never were negotiating simply outsiders who were heard on certain specific questions only. Gonella also stressed that a particular agreement did not solve the question of a general agreement, and expressed his concern over the possibility that direct negotiations might foment antagonism among the Four. Minister Menni affirmed that he was only concerned with reaching a direct agreement on the Venezia Giulia question, that all the rest would remain unprejudiced, and that he did not believe direct negotiations could cause differences among the Four.

Gonella then asked the Foreign Minister if, on the basis of documents he had at his command, Foglietti's declaration at Leghorn that De Gasperi had hampered or delayed the registration of Italian POWs from Yugoslavia in order to gain an advantage in the June 2 elections were to be considered true or not. "Whether Foglietti's declarations are a calumny, or De Gasperi is undeserving to head the Govt", he said. Menni absolutely excluded the prospect that De Gasperi might have had this intention, either for electoral or other reasons. There had only

154

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been slowest in the action of the Delegation, but De Gasperi was not responsible for it. De Gasperi entered the debate and said he trusted that no person in good faith could believe what Togliatti had said. "It should be the duty of men bearing responsibility not to make demagogical declarations. If I had done what Togliatti has declared, I could not remain a further minute at my post", he observed. Scoccimarro then said that if a cloud had arisen, it should be dispersed at once. Stating that he was expressing also Togliatti's thought, he declared that when he read the account of Togliatti's speech given in the Rome press, he himself was much surprised, but Togliatti summoned him at once and begged him to state to De Gasperi that that version was not true. After a further discussion, the Council unanimously passed a declaration stating that "The Council.... has acknowledged that De Gasperi, as far as he was concerned, facilitated by any means the initiative and the action in favor of the repatriation of Italian POWs".

In the afternoon session, De Gasperi announced that he was in a position to report on the investigation carried out as to crimes in the Emilia region, and about the state of public order in that region. Scoccimarro demanded and the Council resolved that the Minister of the Interior should supply all other Ministers with a copy of his report, and to postpone a possible discussion of the matter to another meeting. (Papolo)

2. "Unità" publishes some statements made by Togliatti to the paper concerning yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers. "I ignore what the Ministers voted", he said, "Comrade Scoccimarro told me that they simply acknowledged De Gasperi's declarations, to the effect that he did not hamper the departure of the repatriation Delegation to Yugoslavia. I have also been told that the Council resolved to open an investigation on the matter. As regards this affair, nobody shall be able to deny the following facts: (1) that comrade Givoeccchini, who was to go to Yugoslavia to make agreements for the repatriation of our prisoners, was purely and simply thrown out of the Directorate of the Veteran Association he belonged to; (2) that President De Gasperi, in order to enable the Delegation to set off for Yugoslavia, had to appoint two men representing himself and that this appointment never was done; (3) that Christian-Democracy, prior to 2 June, carried on a frantic campaign charging that Yugoslavia did not want to repatriate our prisoners, while De Gasperi knew that Yugoslavia had granted consent to the repatriation and only waited for the delegation to be formed". Togliatti concluded by affirming: "At any rate, let the families of the POWs know that this time repatriation will be actually organized, because we will finally prevent other stumbling-blocks from hampering the repatriation".

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Press reaction: "Risorgimento Liberale": "POWs' affair - De Gasperi is not guilty, but Togliatti confirms his charge". "Italia Nuova": "The Govt's pleas are absolutely insufficient; Secchi-Barro denies Togliatti and absolves De Gasperi. But public opinion cannot be satisfied with it". "Messaggero": "De Gasperi threatens to resign and obtains a unanimous vote of confidence". "Capitale": "It is all but a crisis: they do not want to leave. Christian-Democrats and Communists jointly set aside the POWs scandal".

3.

3. It is reported from New York that the Four Foreign Ministers agreed on all points of the Trieste Statute, but the following two: (a) the withdrawal of Allied forces from the Free Territory within four months from the signature of the treaty; (b) frontier custom union between Yugoslavia and the Free Territory. Both theses are supported by Molotov. (Messaggero)

4. The Constituent Assembly First Sub-Commission yesterday started the debate on the following issue: "The juridical set up of the State and its relationship with other (religious and international) set ups". The discussions rested on relationship between State and Church. (Hess.)

5. The Rome Piazza Colonna currency black market operators also dealt in American military payment certificates. On Tuesday the American M.P. held 74 American military and civilian indiv' a/c's, who could not explain the source of the certificates they had with them. Some hundred thousands dollars were also seized. (Hess.)

6. Reporting on the current war crime trial against General Mackensen and Meitner, to which General Kesselring has been summoned as a witness, "Unità" gives a picture of the latter with the following caption: "Kesselring smokes a Gold Flake at the Sapienza Hall - Dollmann shall be smoking, God knows where, a fine Trabucos cigar".

7. "Unità" headlines that important news is expected on the current Quaroni-Sinic meetings in New York, while "Popolo" reports that Yugoslavia may insist on the claim for Gorizia. "Tempo" affirms that Italo-Yugoslav negotiations have reached a standstill.

8. "Tempo" reports that the two Italian motor fishing boats "Luigi Secondo" and "Abba Adanti" have not reported back to their base of San Benedetto del Tronto (Adriatic) since 11 November. It is presumed they were captured by the Yugoslav Navy.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (November 21)L'ESPRESSO (Independent)GIORGIO NELLI, CERA (Monarchist)

Saragat's interview has been a new episode of a too long series of actions which must be qualified as "political uneducation", says the paper which criticizes that Saragat, who is still a member of the Socialist Party and the President of the Costituente, condemned in his interview the Socialist pact of unity of action with the Communists which was signed by himself.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading "After a lost battle", "Discord among Socialists", the paper gives a report of the reaction of the Socialist Party after the interviews of Saragat and Zagari. Saragat did not participate in the meeting of the Socialist Party's directorate which last night had another session, states G.N.I.

2. Last night a French Governmental Commission left for Rome for negotiations with the competent Italian authorities about the immigration of Italian workers to France, reports G. Solari from Paris. The still existing Italian-French agreement contemplated the sending of 20,000 Italian miners to France which for various reasons has not been carried out. There was, however, in France a large scale secret immigration by Italian workers which according to the paper has been actively supported by the French Immigration Board, and which was qualified by the French press as "a real slave-trade" on account of the conditions under which the immigrated Italians were forced to live. The Italian Embassy at Paris had to intervene several times for this reason, states the writer, who concludes that it may be hoped that an agreement will now be reached for the 250,000 Italian skilled workers who have been asked by France for 1947.

INDIPENDENTE

In a leading article under the heading: "Regionalism", Umberto Nobile says: Our classical republicans are federalists: they would be glad to see, so to speak a revival, although under a form of republican regimes, of the old "Two Sicilies Kingdom", "Duchy of Parma", "Kingdom of Sardinia", "States of the Pope" and so forth. Their ideal would be to establish a Confederacy of small republics and in default of this, they are satisfied with regional autonomy. They feel sure that Italy will be democratically prosperous as soon as she will be divided into

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UNIDENTIFIED

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furthering a democratic renaissance, the supporters of the regionalistic movement threaten to destroy the unity of the country, the writer concludes.

ITALIA SUPERA (Action)

It seems strange that the British Military Court asked among the dozen and hundreds of persons, who had important tasks in the movement of resistance, only General Garibaldi to be a witness, who did nothing or nearly nothing against Nazi-Fascism, says the paper which criticizes Garibaldi for his assertion that the incidents provoked by patriots in Rome were "illegal and unholy".

COSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

In a leading article under the heading: "The Absentee", commenting on the messianic purpose set forth in an article published by "Avanti", concerning the "Fourth Italian Civilization", and the interview granted by Hon. Saragat to "Giornale d'Italia" in which the President of the Constituent Assembly has highlighted the serious crisis that the Party is undergoing as a consequence of the Pact of Unity and the ill-success of the administrative elections, F. Alessandrini says that the spirit underlying the political movement of extreme Left parties in Italy is that which prompted the totalitarian revolution of fascism. The comparative want of success registered by Christian Democracy in the last administrative elections, in the writer's opinion, is due to the fact that a number of Christian Democrats have voted in favor of rightist parties, because of their distrust of leftist trends even within the movement of Christian Democracy itself. But those who believe in freedom for all, and not in a would-be fourth Italian civilization, are the believers in the great absentee, that is, in the Author of the Martin Message which, consciously or not, is the inspirer of the true civilization, the writer concludes.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.M.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a note entitled "Mathematics and Politics", commenting on the announcement given by Hon. Tagliatti at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party that the formula of the "Three Party System" must be the basis of the political regime of Italy, the paper remarks that the stand taken by the Secretary General of the Communist Party would mean that the Republican Party is considered as a non-entity within the

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TRAMONTA SUL POPOLO - N.M.VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

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$$4 = 3 \text{ or } 3 + 1 = 3$$

or Republican Party in this Government = ???

The paper warns that such a disregard for the R.P. by the other three parties in power could not be tolerated any more.

MORNING PAPERS (November 22)AVANTI! (Socialist)

In a leading article under the heading: "Why", Pietro Nenni as the President of the Socialist Party explains why the directorate of the Party advanced the convocation of the Party Congress. Unexpected internal polemics about the political attitude of the Party have broken out again to such an extent that even Saragat, who has a considerable position in the Socialist Party as well as in the country had nothing better to do than to grant an interview in which he demonstrated a complete mistrust with regard to the policy of the Socialist Party and indirectly incited the voters to withdraw their trust from that Party. It is not a question of "freedom of discussion", asserts Nenni who explains that freedom of discussion means an open, free and large discussion before an action has to be carried out. But all have to keep discipline, continues Nenni, once the competent representatives have made a decision as otherwise the Party will become a club for vain discussions. Under these circumstances the directorate did not hesitate to hold the Party Congress in advance in order to enable the disputants to take the supreme decision, concludes the President of the Socialist Party.

EUROSENZO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Daniel into the lions den", after having given a warning that direct negotiations with Yugoslavia at the present moment are full of embarrases and dangers and that we must be cautious like Daniel in order not to let ourselves to be devoured by lions, the paper follows this premise by noting that there are few very great probabilities that Marshal Tito, who formerly wanted all of Venezia Giulia, Trieste included and something more besides, would be inclined now to improve our territorial situation with respect to that fixed by the Big-4 in the "diiktat". The paper adds, however, that because we are neighbors of Yugoslavia, we cannot help but take some interest in carrying on direct negotiations with that country, even in spite of its dictatorial regime, especially in view of reaching a peaceful understanding and of establishing normal commercial and economic intercourse with that country. In any way, the paper warns, Italy must take a determined stand against the proposed custom-house union between Trieste and Yugoslavia. To secure a greater independence for the foreign policy of our country should be the purpose of the Govt, but the preliminary condition to attain such a goal is to reach a minimum of harmony, unity and co-operation among the Italians themselves, is the conclusion of

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CAPITALE (Monarchist) - N.M.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that 12,000 tons of fuel-oil and 8,000 tons of coal arrived yesterday at Naples from the United States. The tanker "Hills" and the coal-freighter "Scott" were the first U.S. ships to arrive in Italy since the beginning of the U.S. maritime strike.

2. G. reports that 7,400 tons of American coal will arrive today in the "Pilbo".

3. G. reports that UNRRA's administrative committee yesterday granted one million lire for reconstruction of houses for Italian homeless people.

4. G. says that during the month of October 1946, Italy sold 378,400 lbs of silk abroad, 133,320 lbs in the U.S.A., 99,220 in France and 13,840 in Great Britain. The remaining was sold in Switzerland, Argentina, Brazil and Egypt.

5. G. reports that Mr. Reed P. Dunn Jr, the Manager of the "National Cotton of America" Commercial Branch, arrived yesterday in Rome to contact Italian authorities and Italian industrialists about the forthcoming cotton trade relations between Italy and the U.S.

6. G. reports that the Sicilian Provincial Commissions have already assigned 49,400 acres of land to Sicilian Farming Cooperatives.

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

I.N. prints a report by its correspondent in Cairo, Butros, about the fate of Italian property in Egypt, saying that "the Italian Govt, without any reason or right, gave power to the Egyptian Govt to seize one million Egyptian Pounds worth of Italian property on account of the Italian debt to Egypt" and asserting that "it is unbearable that the Italian Govt could recognize a debt of 7 million Egyptian Pounds to Egypt for war damage while the actual amount of Italian war damage to Egypt amounts to about 500,000 Egyptian Pounds" and that "it is incredible that Italy, once famous for her diplomatic ability, could have let herself be played by Egypt in this matter". He then reports rumors according to which Italy would be about to modify the Montreux Agreement with Egypt and therefore give power to the Egyptian Government of expelling all the Italians residing in Egypt.

The Paper, after wondering who signed the recognition of Italy's debt to Egypt on September 10th 1946 in Paris and **7000** who gave order to satisfy Italian interests and property in Egypt, turns over the whole problem to the present Foreign Minister, Pietro Nenni, and asks him to do something in order not to deprive Italians residing in Egypt of the fruits of their labor.

MESSAGGERO (Government) -- N.N.

MOVIMENTO (Independent Leftist) -- N.N.

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MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on the statements of the Communist Ministers, about Togliatti's attacks on De Gasperi, in yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers and on Togliatti's interview with "Unità" (See General above), P. writes:

"We do not know if Togliatti's attitude is more worthy of anger or of pity. We are confronted with further manœuvre of double-dealing and political speculation performed through the old channels of 'the war of nerves'. In fact, the Communist Ministers, with a mild and humble tone, yesterday confessed the

absurdities contained in the Electoral speeches delivered by their leader, and only a few hours later, Togliatti starts once again to stir the situation. We know: it is his job; but there should at least be a limit to this sort of low gestures. Togliatti knows very well he is lying... as he is aware that the Belgrade Govt did not allow the Italian Commission for the repatriation of the Italian PWs to go on with its work".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The present Governmental crisis which started about the repatriation of the Italian prisoners from Yugoslavia finished with the same result as all the other episodes of the permanent crisis of the tripartite Govt: disavowal by the Communists and oral satisfaction given to the companions of the Govt, states R.L. Such a crisis, however, does not concern only the interest of three or four Parties but the interest of the whole nation and the confidence which the people has in democratic institutions, continues the paper which states that one should not alarm the country for Party aims at a moment in which the money-chests are empty and in which the frontiers are about to be discussed.

2. Alberto Giovannini, editor of the "Patria", was prevented by the illnesses of elements of the left in the "Munzoni" theater from delivering his speech for the local Liberal Party section, reports the paper from Pistoia.

3. Togliatti declared in a meeting of Communist Party's Central Committee that Trieste should not become another Malta or Gibraltar and that foreign capitalists should not be allowed to enslave Italian industry, reports the paper which asks whether Togliatti is really convinced that Italy is able to carry out her restoration without any foreign help. R.L. then asks whether Togliatti's policy to accomplish everything in Italy in renouncing any help from foreign countries would not be precisely a policy of economic nationalism and a Fascist policy of autarchy. Togliatti does not care about Italian interests, concludes the paper, as he is preoccupied only with Russian interests.

TEMPO (Independent)

The paper's headline to a report on yesterday's Council of Ministers, Togliatti's interview with "Unità" (See General above) and "Popolo's" comment on both (See "Popolo" above) is: "Tito is solely responsible for the non-repatriation of the Italian PWs".

UNITA' (Communist)

In an article entitled: "The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party has concluded its work", are quoted the following items: a) A motion of appropriation by the Central

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In an article entitled: "The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party has concluded its work", are quoted the following items: a) A motion of approbation by the Central Committee regarding Hon. Togliatti's action to pay a visit to Marshal Tito, which, in the opinion of the same Committee, is bound to reach a favorable settlement of the Trieste issue and to establish new peaceful relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. - b) A report submitted by Hon. Togliatti on the syndical situation of Italy. After having lamented the bureaucratic character of syndical organizations in Italy today, which in Togliatti's opinion

is a consequence of the paternalistic policy adopted by fascism in syndical affairs, the Secretary General of the Communist Party claims that the workers are entitled to a greater freedom of initiative, agitation and struggle in the frame-work of the syndical movement. He criticizes also the A.C.L.I. (Christian Association of Italian Workers), because of the disregard shown by this movement in respect to the Syndical Unity Pact, and its secessionist tendencies. The following members of the Central Committee took the floor and made declarations of approval concerning the standpoints set forth by the Secretary of the Communist Party: Di Vittorio, Teresa Neco, Ciuffoli, Rita Montagna, Albertanti, Bitossi, Bibolotti, Paredi, Suardi, Rossi, Mancini, Ciccalini, Bordini, Santhia, Rovada, Addele Bel, More, Secchia, Enrico Barli, guer, Allegato.

CHINESE AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION

November 21, 1946.

2010/10/30

Dialy Digest of Rom Press.

DISCUSSION

1. "Reuters" reports from New York that a joint Italian-Yugoslav communiqué issued yesterday states: "The Italian Ambassador in Moscow, Pietro Quaroni, today called on the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Stanoje Simic, in order to notify the Yugoslav delegation about the following resolution taken by the Yugoslav Constituent Assembly Treaty Commission: 'The Treaty of London unanimously expressed the hope that direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia may be started and successfully carried out in a spirit of mutual collaboration'. Simic, Quaroni, the Yugoslav Ambassador Sava, Kossorovic and the Yugoslav Vice-Foreign Minister, Alce Beblar, have had a long and friendly conversation".

2. NSA reports that instructions given by Nemai to the Italian Ambassador in the United States, T. Archibini, merely call for counteracting the Yugoslav Polegation in New York. Such diplomatic action has a 'recouping' character aimed to know the official proposal which Yugoslavia intends to make as to possible negotiations. The same agency also learned that Ambassador Archibini, who already had had conversations with the Yugoslav representatives, shall notify to the Italian Govt all proposals made by the Yugoslavs, no one excluded. It is foreseen that negotiations, if the proposals will allow it, will be handled directly by the two Govts, either at Rome or at Belgrade. "Popolon" headlines that: "Yugoslavia is expected to make official and concrete proposals", while "Unità" reports that "in the Yugoslav camps for Italian POWs there is happiness owing to the opportunity, brought about by the Italian Communist Party, for their repatriation".

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3. In an interview granted to the Rome afternoon paper "Giornale d'Italia", Hon. Saragat and Hon. Zagari sharply criticised their party's policy which, in their opinion, determined the electoral failure of 10 November. Hon. Saragat attacked the Socialist Party, accusing it of having carried out a policy of "smoking heroin". Hon. Zagari in his turn violently attacked the Socialist participation in the Govt

ambassador in Moscow, Pietro Quaroni, today called on the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Stanoje Sinic, in order to notify the Yugoslav delegation about the following resolution taken by the Italian Constituent Assembly Treaty Commission: "The Treaty Commission unanimously expressed the hope that direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia may be started at an early date". The Yugoslav ambassador, Stanoje Sinic, the Yugoslav ambassador, Stanoje Sinic, Kossanovic and the Yugoslav Vice-Foreign Minister, Alce Bekler, have had a long and friendly conversation.

2. ANSA reports that instructions given by Menzi to the Italian Ambassador in the United States, Marchiani, merely call for continuing the Yugoslav Negotiation in New York. Such diplomatic action has a 'seconding' character aimed to make the official proposal which Yugoslavia intends to make as to possible negotiations. The same agency also learned that Ambassador Marchiani, who already had had conversations with the Yugoslav representatives, shall notify to the Italian Govt all proposals made by the Yugoslavs, no one excluded. It is foreseen that negotiations, if the proposals will allow it, will be handled directly by the two Govts, either at Rome or at Belgrade. "Topola" headlines that: "Yugoslavia is expected to make official and concrete proposals", while "Unità" reports that "in the Yugoslav camps for Italian POWs there is happiness owing to the opportunity, brought about by the Italian Communist Party, for their repatriation".

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4. The Press office of the Socialist party announces: "The Directorate of the Socialist party last night approved the following order of the day: The Directorate of the party, being

154

confronted with an unexpected and deplorable resurgence of internal policies against the line of policy adopted by the party, policies which were printed in the bourgeois press and which annul the agreement unanimously achieved by the Directorate one month ago, resolves to hold an advance convocation of the Congress on 11 January 1947 in Rome".

"Capitale" headlines: "Socialists agitate against Nenni's deed. Saragat's and Zangari's statements make again questionable the pact of united action. The Communist mockery in the so-called 'blocks'".

5. Subscriptions to the National Loan for Reconstruction were officially opened today. Minister of Treasury Bertone last night broadcast an appeal to the Italian people urging them to have confidence in the Govt. The Minister also stated that the present increase of prices was unjustifiable as the bulk of goods available on the market was certainly not inferior to that available six months ago. "The Government", he said, "has undertaken to defend the lire, which results from the work and saving of an entire people, and shall defend it". (Messaggero)

6. During yesterday's meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee Togliatti stated that tripartism was the formula impending best to the requirements of the Italian political situation, and that in order to make this formula efficient, the Communist Party believes that it is necessary to reach a clarification with the Christian Democrat party as to the co-operation in the Govt. This report is given in "Tempo" under the headline: "The stick and the carrot: To collaborate with the Christian-Democrats Party is necessary, Togliatti affirms". Capitale, in its turn, remarks: "Having swallowed the Socialists, Togliatti now turns to the Christian-Democrats".

7. "Capitale" reports that a politician from Venezia Giulia who has just returned to Rome from that region, has declared that the British may be intensely fortifying the port of Pola. This might induce one to think that the British military men do not exclude the possibility for a new armed encounter and that, contrary to what has recently been stated, they continue to consider Italy as their advance post against the East.

3.

ANTHONY PETERS (November 20)ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.M.GIORGIO BELLINI (Monarchist) - N.M.GIORGIO D'ITALIA

1. Miles describes in a second article about "The new Italian army" the military education of Italian citizens in Centers of recruit instruction (C.A.R.) and technical schools.
2. In an open letter to the editor, Luigi Sturzo welcomes the instructions given by the Italian Foreign Minister to the Italian Ambassador at New York, Tarchiani, for the institution of direct negotiations with the Yugoslav representatives. Italy has always been treated until now by the Big Four like an accused, states the writer. Direct negotiations would look as if Italy had obtained freedom and independence whilst in reality all discussions between Yugoslavia and Italy are limited by the fact that every agreement between these two countries has to be conform to the decisions taken already by the Big Four. Nobody may say after the Conference that Italy is obligated to Yugoslavia and that Italy must approve the Treaty forced upon her. If Italy will not have the freedom to approve or to deny the Treaty, she should prefer to remain out of the Conference and to declare only her points of view, asserts the writer.

INDEPENDENTE - N.M.ITALIA LUDERI (Action)

1. Examining the reasons which caused the present Governmental crisis, Fernando Sciavetti writes that the Parties of the Governmental coalition could have recognized the limits of their agreement if they had established a clear line to be followed for the solution of determined urgent problems before they distributed Ministries and zones of influence to the different Parties.
2. "New questions to the IQ at Caserta", who provided Dollmann with false documents for his escape? are the headlines of the paper which asks: "Why did the Allies turn away documents to the colonel of the SS in the name of Cassani?" - "Is it true that Dollmann negotiated the surrender with the Allies?" - "What is the Swiss Professor Hasnam doing at present at Rome who imitated the first contacts between Americans and Dollmann in 1945?" The Allied HQ at Caserta cannot continue keeping silent and should at least publish date and

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INDIVIDUALS - M.M.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - M.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - M.M.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to the present discussions of the Costituente about the relations between the State and the Church, Luigi Miranda writes that the Popular Assembly should be entitled to formulate stipulations which express the juridical conscience of the renewed Italian Democracy in the economic-political sector as well as in the ethic-religious one.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Stating that the proportional system will be unsatisfactory for the Italian administration under the present political circumstances, G. Battista Boeri pleads for the re-institution of the old majority system for which the whole administrative legislation has been created.
2. Giovanni Conti denies in an open letter to the editor the assertion made in "Unità" that he voted for an adjournment of the decision about the statutes of autonomy for Sicily, Sardinia, Aosta Valley and Trentino-Alto Adige. He adds that he pleaded for the Sicilian autonomy as a director of "Avvenire" for ten months.

MORNING PAPERS (November 21)AVANTI! (Socialist)

Whatever the judgement may be about the manner in which Tito's declaration have been published in Italy, there still remains the fact that Yugoslavia recognized for the first time the Italianity of Trieste, writes Antonio Bragioni who welcomes that the Italian Govt ordered Turchi and to continue at New York the negotiations which were started by Tito and Togliatti.

EUONSENBO (Uomo Qualunque) - N.W.CAPITALE (Monarchist)

The Minister of War, Jacini, accused Togliatti in an open letter to the editor of "Corriere della Sera" for having prevented for electoral reasons the repatriation of the Italian prisoners in Yugoslavia, reports the paper explaining that the Communists feared the return of so many eye-witnesses of the real conditions in the federative Republic. The paper asks that Togliatti answer at the Constituent, Jacini's accusations and that Jacini explain to the Assembly why he, as a Minister of War who was directly concerned with POW problems, did not set one denounce Togliatti's interference.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Govt of the Republic of Ecuador yesterday decided to sell large areas of land to the forthcoming emigrants at the very cheap price of 90 lire per hectare (about 35 lire per acre).
2. G. reports that a British Trade Delegation arrived yesterday in Milan and that the Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy in Rome is due to arrive in Milan today to meet this Trade Delegation.

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3. Commenting on the rumor that the fares on the Italian Railways would be increased in the near future, G. wonders whether the Railway Administration should or should not do so, because this measure would be very much to the advantage of passenger and freight traffic by road and be a great loss for the Railways.
4. G. reports that the first day of the "ricostruzione" National Loan has been very satisfactory.

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5. G. reports that there is a considerable illicit emigration of Italian specialized workers to Switzerland.

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Nov. 18	Nov. 20
- Gold Pound Sterling	9,850	9,975
- Pound	1,750	1,760
- Dollar: Large D.C.	510	535
Normal "	578	586
Small "	637	636
- Swiss Franc	198	196

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

1. Under the heading: "The country awaits the truth", I.N. says that there are official documents which prove the scandalous action for the non-repatriation of the Italian POWs in Yugoslavia and that these prove Yugoslavia's intention to hamper it.

2. Sergio Corsi comments on the Communist viewpoint on Democracy in an article titled "Dogliatti's dictionary". He says that if you look at the word "Democracy" for instance, you will see: "There is only one kind of real and true Democracy it is the 'progressive' Democracy, and the 'regressive' democracy is only that which Communism has adopted in the Soviet Union. (This means that neither the United States nor Great Britain are real and true Democracies and therefore are not Democracies at all).

"If then you look at the word 'Fascism' you will read: 'Fascism is all kind of political movement or political opinion which is not Communism. (For instance: are Fascists: Corsi, Corbino, Croce, De Gasperi and Saragat. Nenni will become a Fascist as soon as the moment has come to hold him responsible for the Viminale plot of 9 October)".

MISCHIARELLO (Government) - M.N.

MONTEFIORE (Independent Leftist) - M.N.

FORO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "Whom will free us from the Fascism of the Anti-Fascists", 2. prints an article by Don Luigi Sturzo, in which after saying that "the representatives of the Big Four countries, believe it is their privilege to call 'Fascist' all those who do not think the way they do and that this privilege was bestowed upon them by the fact that they were the enemies of the war against Fascism", he writes:

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MESSENGERO (Government) - N.N.

MONTIHO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POLO (Christian Democrat)

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"Now the Big Four have decided in New York that (a) The populations of the territories that Italy will cede to other countries will be subject to the laws of their new countries; (b) The Italian Govt will not prosecute the Italians sympathizing with the Allies; (c) The Italian Govt will take measures in order to prevent the revival of Fascist organizations in Italy".

"These worthy anti-Fascists who are in New York do not realize one thing: that they are falling unconsciously and blindly into Fascism. In fact, what did Mussolini do 20 years ago? - He subjected the German populations of Alto Adige and the Slav populations of Istria to 'the laws of their new country', which were Fascist laws!

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Now what will happen to the Italians who will pass under French or Yugoslav control? - It is well known that France has (I won't say a Fascist) but at least an 'ultra-national' political line, as proved with the Tunisian and the Vil d'Aosta experiments. As for Yugoslavia, everyone knows about the fate of the Italians of A or B zone of Venezia Giulia who disappeared in spite of 'the laws of the country' and of the Allied Military Police. I really do not know where we could find anything more Fascistlike!"

"The second paragraph seems to be a farce: in fact a Democratic country which overthrew Fascism by the will of its people is now obliged not to pursue the Italians sympathizing with the Allies. In fact, up to the present no one has ever been able to accuse the Italian Democratic Govts of Bonomi, Parri and De Gasperi of having pursued any citizen because he sympathized with the Allies. Now would this clause be a pretext to leave Italy's door open to the interference of the Big Four and to protect the Italian Parties or politicians who belong to Foreign sponsored organizations in Italy?... exactly as Mascolini did in Ethiopia and Albania with his agents!"

As for the third paragraph, Starvo wonders whether the Big Four really think that "there are, or will be, Italian political parties who would sponsor totalitarian and anti-Democratic policies and who would dare use force to get to the Govt".

His conclusion is that "Govin, Bisault, Byrnes and Molotov should first answer to the question: Who will free us from the Fascism of the Anti-Fascists?"

2. P. asserts: "the Socialist Party is slowly becoming the victim of the Communist Party. If the former does not react in time, it will be eaten by the latter. The Socialist indecision as for the way to chase, its sickness, and its delay in making up its mind between Democracy and class-Dictatorship are slowly ruining it and depriving it from its prestige and efficiency. The Italian Socialist Party has been, up to the present, the greatest disillusion of Democracy".

3. P. reports that the Italian Air Minister, Cingolani, yesterday awarded the Italian "Field War Cross for Military Valor", to Lt. Col. Frank E. Marek, the Deputy Director of the Air Forces Sub-commission, Allied Commission; to Maj. Woodrow D. Dickey, the U.S. Assistant Air Attaché, and to Lt. Pat Favano of the U.S.A.A.F. attached to the Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.

DISORDINATO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The Socialist and Liberal Parties are the only essential Parties in modern democratic life, states Manlio Lupatelli adding that he never considered the Socialist Party as an adversary but as a complement for liberalism for the actualization of Italian Democracy. Both Parties are menaced by totalitarianism from the Right as well as from the Left, continues the writer asserting that Socialists made the same fatal error in uniting with the Communists as certain Liberals did when they became Allies of Fascism. The Italian Socialist Party renounced its function and its justification for the Italian political life when it abandoned its autonomy by a pact of unity of action with a totalitarian and illiberal Party, concludes M.L.

7.

TEMPO (Independent)

T. Reports from Washington that the Italian Official Delegate in Argentina for the purchase of grain, Hon. Rainaldi, was yesterday notified by the Argentine Govt that his presence was not welcome in Buenos Aires as he was formerly an Argentine subject and employee of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture and took Italian citizenship.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article entitled: "Barra Thermometer", in connection with the incidents that took place last Sunday at Barra (See Digest, 19 November, pages 8-9), Mario Alicata declares that a local police officer, Commissioner Capo and Marquis Mascia, not only had openly taken under his protection a number of gangsters belonging to monarchist and "quelunquiste" organizations, who were singing "Giovinezza" and crying: Long live the Duce and "Mabarto" of Savoy, but also dared to trespass at the head of his police agents and "carabinieri", the local Headquarters of the Communist Party and to beat the members he found there. During this trespass a certain Rusao, a manual-employed of the Naval-mercantile of Naples, was injured in the left arm by a gunshot. As a consequence of this event, the Minister of the Interior is urged to take drastic measures for the purpose of eliminating from the police and Carabinieri staff all elements hostile to the Republican regime of Italy. This situation of obstructionism is especially serious, the writer adds, in the southern section of the country, where a good many State officers are acting as if no change of political regime had taken place so far in Italy. The evening of the same day on which the Barra outrage against the Communist Headquarters had taken place, a mass-meeting of 15,000 persons voiced a public protest on the matter. The Barra Thermometer of public patience, should be taken account of by De Gasperi, the writer concludes.

2. In an article under the heading: "Nationalizations and Agricultural Reforms are considered by the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party - Nationalization of Electric Industries, 'Montecatini' Company and Bank of Italy - Reformation of Agricultural Agreements - Industrialization of the South - Political situation", the paper gives an account of the work carried out during the second session of the Central Committee of the Party in Rome. The most important speakers in this session have been Minister Scoccimarro and Hon. Tagliatti. Hon. Scoccimarro has outlined a programme of communist economic policy based on the following points: 1) Low production costs - 2) "interventionist" policy on the part of the State for the

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8.

(Institute for Industrial Reconstruction) and that the Electric Industries, the "Montecatini" Company and the Bank of Italy should be included in the nationalization programme. He proposes also that a special Committee should be established for considering the reconstruction problems of Southern Italy. He deals also with the reformation of legislation on the field of credit, the Management Councils and the Agricultural Reform. The report submitted by Minister Scocorbarro was discussed by the following members of the C.I.: Rovello, Pesenti, Amendola, Semoni, Li Causi, Santini, Silvati, Cavallari, Masolini, Giocchini, Fiore and Giuseppe Rajetta. On the question of the political situation of the country, Hon. Togliatti declared the Communist Party must take a firm stand for the Three Party System as the most advantageous method of Govt in Italy today. This would imply, of course, the continuance of the co-operation with Christian Democracy and the pact of unity the Socialist Party. But Hon. Togliatti has declared too that the Christian Democrat Party should cease to consider the other parties that are part of the Govt, as enemies of the Govt, the country and the democratic regime. Dezza, Laj, Corbelli, Bolognesi, Schiapini, Albertini, Longo, Negraville and Giuliano Rajetta took the floor after the Togliatti's report.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

20-2-54

I/108/390/PRE

November 20, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

CENTRAL

1. "Reuters" reports from New York that it was learned yesterday that the Italian Ambassador in Washington, Alberto Beneduce, had been instructed by his Govt to contact the Yugoslav representatives in New York, and invite them to set forth concrete proposals for starting direct negotiations with Yugoslavia on the Trieste and frontier question.

2. "Our delegation to New York", Foreign Minister Memmi yesterday stated to "Avanti!", "has been invited to contact the Yugoslav delegation in order to examine the whole of relationships between the two countries and ascertain if there are, as I do hope, bases for direct negotiations. The advance consultation with the Four has created the conditions for today's move, which has been notified to the U.S., Russia, Great Britain and France. It is a matter of constructing water by meter the road, proceeding on which, Italy shall regain its autonomy and shall become again an active element of European and world politics". "Italia Nuova" remarks: "If they are roses...." (they shall blossom).

3. U.P. reports from Washington that Molotov has officially informed Italy that Russia is favorable to the carrying on of direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia. In a letter sent to the Italian Ambassador Geronzi, the Russian Foreign Minister stated that the Moscow Govt believed that, if Italy-Yugoslav direct negotiations might lead to the solution of pending problems and if such a solution were approved by the Council of Four Foreign Ministers and then included in the Italian peace treaty, the negotiations should be considered a strengthening of European peace, and as such in agreement with the interests of the UN.

4. "Brazil defended Italy's rights in the Paris Conference not in order to act as Italy's barrister but to defend the interest of general peace", Ileano Vollosso, head of the Brazilian delegation to the UNO and Brazilian representative in the Security Council, stated to an IUSA correspondent in New York yesterday. "We wanted", he added, "to fight for a just peace, but unfortunately we were not listened to and we now have the clear impression that the peace treaty with Italy, according to the present draft, not only is unjust but also

2. "I am not a negotiator," Molotov has been invited to contact yesterday stated to "Avanti!", "has been invited to contact the Yugoslav delegation in order to examine the whole of relations between the two countries and ascertain if there are, as I do hope, bases for direct negotiations. The advance consultation with the Four has existed to the U.S., Russia, Great Britain and France. It is a matter of constructing water by meter the pond, proceeding on which, Italy shall regain its autonomy and shall become again an active element of European and world politics". "Vittorio Nuvola" remarks: "If they are never..." (they shall blossom).

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159

that Italian resistance is much little known in my country". She also warmly advocated Italy's admission into the UN. "Vitalia news" gives the news under the headline: "The Rome Govt's cautions - Italy has fought, but America does not know about it".

5. The Constituent Assembly first Sub-Commission yesterday approved the following articles of the new Constitution: "All citizens have the right freely to organize themselves into political parties in order to concour democratically in the determination of the political life of the country. The re-organization under any form of the Fascist party is forbidden (2) "Any citizen can address a petition to the Parliament requiring legislative measures or voicing common exigencies. Parliament will take action on the basis of its own statute". (Popolo)

6. The President of the Republic, De Nicola, yesterday returned to Rome. He made a four day tour of Abruzzo region.

7. Yesterday morning De Gasperi presided over a meeting of the prefects of Lombardy, Veneto, Piedmont and Liguria to examine the situation of public order and food supplies in these regions. De Gasperi acknowledged the progressive improvement of public administration, and said that the prefects should carry out their task according to the following line: (a) to do all that can be done in order to insure the greatest success to the loan, (b) to make reports scrupulously exact, complete and exhaustive, without lessening the gravity of events; (c) not to trespass the limits of their competence; (d) to see that communal and provincial administrations remained on the ground of administrative legality.

As for public order, De Gasperi substantially stated: (1) that the political struggle should develop in liberty and legality so as to avoid violence; (2) that the resurgence of organizations having a military character will not be allowed; (3) that therefore the prefects should prevent and repress the seditious movements by disarming all and acting firmly to have law respected; (4) as for partisans, veterans and unemployed, all assistance enterprises should be favored, but also any illegal act should be impeded; (5) efficient guard of the offices should be established so as to avoid repetition of episodes such as that which led to the setting on fire and destruction of the UFFIA statistical material; (6) particular watch should be placed on the contraband and clandestine migration going on in the frontier regions, and the episodes of trains blocked by the passengers should not be tolerated; (7) the prefects should closely watch the number of high ranking fascists set free under provision of the Amnesty Decree. (Monente). "Unità" adds that Minister of Agriculture Segni, and the vice-high Commissioner for Food also participated in the meeting and that from the report made by the latter it appeared that all provinces shall have wheat stocks to last till 31 December.

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8. In an electoral speech delivered yesterday at Bari, Ciampi diffusely dealt with the present position of the Christian-Democrat party, sharply criticizing the fact that it had refused to accept the invitations reportedly made by the Right. "This thing", he said, "has brought the party which on 2 June had received the greatest number of votes, on the track of a compromise that ultimately will have deadly results for the party itself".

3.

AFTRNOON PAPERS (November 19)L'ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.GIORNALE DELLA STAMPA (Monarchist) - N.N.GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In an interview granted by Hon. Gronchi, ex Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor during the Bonomi, Parri and first De Gasperi's Ministries, to "Giornale d'Italia" and published by the latter under the heading of: "Counsels given by Gronchi to Imbro Togliatti", the interviewed has made the following statements: The actual political equilibrium of the various parties in power does not consent to depart from the coalition formula and even to give up the Three Party System. However, this formula must undergo a revision, as a consequence of the policies going on among the organs of the press and the Party leaders. A new governmental combination could be rendered possible only by the equilibrium and loyalty of the parties taking part in the Govt. In reply to the slogan proclaimed by Togliatti: "It is impossible to govern either without or against Communism", Hon. Gronchi says that he could retort: "It is impossible to govern either against or without the Christian Democrat Party" and also gives to Hon. Togliatti the advice to be less astute and at the same time more calm and objective. In view of the comparatively superior number of votes given on the occasion of the last Political Election to Christian Democracy and of the leadership of the Govt falling upon it, this Party should be considered as "primus inter pares" by the other mass-parties. But they fail to do so and they criticize the actions of the Govt in which they are taking an active part. But in such cases, the interviewed adds, the more correct stand for a Party would be to leave the Govt.

INDEPENDENCE - N.N.ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

In a note under the heading: "The comedy of disgust", commenting on the disgust affected by the organs of the extreme right parties in face of the dissensions broken out among ~~the~~ ^{the} four parties in power, the writer says that this disgust is to a large extent a comedy and a political manoeuvre, by which the reactionary and monarchist elements who hold the greatest responsibility for the misery and disorientation that the country suffers today, are trying to gain an advantage in view of the future political elections. Recalling the slogan very often in the mouths of reactionary members of French "bourgeoisie" before 1940: "Meux Hitler que Riom" (Hitler is preferable to Riom).

0113

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INDIPENDENTE - N.M.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.M.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.M.

4.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article entitled: "Our duty", commenting on a statement in "Popolo": "the hour has come to clear up the present political atmosphere brought about by Party policies caused by the well known double dealing of certain political trends", A. Claudio Rocchi confirms these apprehensions by putting this question: "Where are we to go at last? We have slipped on an artful and questionable policy of compromises, mental reservations and adjustments between heterogeneous political elements, who are partaking in the Govt with different and sometimes contrasting purposes. The result of this state of affairs is the disorientation and distrust of the masses, as well as a chronic Govt inertia. The stand that the Italian Republican Party should take in face of this situation, the writer asserts, is that of a moral comprehension, so as to place itself above all partisan opportunism and corruption. Although a good many would-be political "realists" may object that moral integrity is not bound to produce great results in politics, the writer concludes that such a stand must be maintained for preserving the high moral tradition of the Party.

MORNING PAPERS (November 20)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

The thread of the political solution is in the social yarn of Christian Democracy, writes Guido Mazzoli adding that the policies between Togliatti and De Gasperi demonstrate only by their existence the profound political contrast between these two Party-landers. In spite of the result in the administrative elections, Socialist Party would be the best qualified Party to assume the responsibility of the Govt as this Party is not bound to any interest unless that of the working classes and as it is associated by a pact of unity of action with the Communists, asserts the writer remarking that, as is known, "unity" is not "identity."

PIEMONTE (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article entitled: "Let us consider once more the Consumption Public Agencies", taking account of the fact of that the Govt is finally determined to expand the institutions in Consumption Public Agencies in view of the food difficulties in prospect for the impending winter and that in several places the preparatory work for the establishing of these Agencies is already going on, the writer confirms the advice given in a previous article (See Digest 27 October, 1946, Buenos Aires), and

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MONDADORI (Uomo qualunque)

In a leading article entitled: "Let us consider once more the Consumption Public Agencies", taking account of the fact that the Govt is firmly determined to expand the institution in Consumption Public Agencies in view of the food difficulties in prospect for the impending winter and that in several places the preparatory work for the establishment of these Agencies is already going on, the writer confirming the advice given in a previous article (See Digest 27 October, 1946, Buonconsiglio), asserts that as a consequence of the above mentioned provisions, there will be a keen competition between the collective and private system of trade organization. A collective system of trade organization has been a failure so far in Italy, the writer explains, because of the political and bureaucratic spirit and organization methods underlying it. This is the reason why private traders had very often the upper hand in competition with co-operatives and other exchange or production establishments controlled by the Govt or other Public bodies. Under such conditions it is imperative that the old, worn out methods of operation be rejected, and that the new Public

Agencies should be organized and managed along business-like and technically efficient lines, so as to insure the success of the new initiative prompted in the interest of the welfare of common people, the writer concludes.

CAPITALISM (Monarchist) - N.H.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that more than 20,000 Italian workers have already illicitly emigrated to France.

2. G. reports that at the present moment there are 15,458 kms of railroads open to traffic, 2,704 of which are with double tracks and 12,756 with a single track. The electrified railroads amount to 4,210 kms.

3. G. reports that olive oil in Puglia dropped to 350 lire per litre.

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

1. Headline: "The Country demands full truth about the repatriation of the Italian FVAs" - "The former Minister Fascini had gathered proofs of Communist sabotage in the repatriation of the FVAs. - What was the actual dealing which have taken place among the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Yugoslavia?"

2. After recalling the traditional friendship between Italy and Egypt, Africainus bids welcome to the sister of the King of Egypt who is now in Rome.

3. Mario Vigna, "Italia Nuova's" correspondent in Bologna feels sure that the murders which are committed in Emilia are not Monarchist actions but Communist ones.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

The present pause of the political polemics should not be interpreted as a definitive solution of the pending problems but as a rest granted to the Christian Democrats in order to clear up the situation, says the paper. With regard to the appointment of the Roman mayor, the Christian Democrat Party has decided already to make a block neither with the Left nor with the Right. The Roman mayor, therefore, will probably be a member of the Popular Block which obtained the relative majority in the administrative elections. Christian Democrats think it may be deduced from the mayor's attitude what will be the orientation of the Parties of the Left with regard to the present governmental coalition.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.H.

3. G. Ito
per Itra.

ITALIA NUOVA
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MOVIMENTO (Independent Artist)

MONTEVIDEO (Independent Herald) 10/15/32

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POMERO (Christian Democrat) - N.H.

UNITED STATES (Independent) - 1914.

MESSAGGIO (Government) -- N.K.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. There are important differences between liberalism of the Quilbunquists and our liberalism, asserts Profilo Gentile. Giannini fights against the tripartite Govt collecting without any discrimination all legitimate and illegitimate discontents. Giannini's opposition is not the same as ours as he espoused an indiscriminable equalization between the authentic Fascist tyranny and the supposed tripartite tyranny, states the writer.

2. Interrogated about the increasing cost of living and its repercussions on the wage truce, the president of the confederation of industrialists, Dr. Angelo Costa, declared that the wage truce does not mean a rigid block of salaries. A movable scale allows a synchronous and proportional adjustment of salaries in relation with every change of prices, he stated.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article entitled: "Shall we award a prize to land-owners?", commenting on a contrast broken out between Duke Luigi Camerini, one of the greatest land-owners of Italy, and his farmers who held on lease 170 agricultural holdings of 3 or 4 hectares size at Fiascola sul Branta, Valio Spano submits a few proposals, concerning the action that the State should carry on for the purpose of facilitating a peaceful and orderly transference, on an indemnity basis, of agricultural lands from the hands of great land-owners to those of direct agriculturists who till the land only for gaining a livelihood for themselves and their families. Inasmuch as the contrast between Duke Camerini and his farmers was caused by the price issue, the writer says that the State must take an action also in the field of price fixation in matter of land, so as to prevent speculation and to ensure a priority to genuine farmers and agriculturists for the possession of lands. The writer suggests that, as a matter of expediency, the State could intrust this mediation office on price fixation questions to very competent Public Bodies such as the "Opera Nazionale Combattenti" (National Institute of War Veterans).

2. In an item entitled: "Coming back of our prisoners from Yugoslavia", it is given the text of an interview granted by Hon. Giuliano Pajetta to "Unità", on the question of Italian War Prisoners in Yugoslavia. Concerning the last communiqué published by the Council of Ministers of this issue, Hon. Pajetta has declared that he was rather surprised to hear that he had been appointed as head of a commission entrusted with a negotiation mission in Yugoslavia. As a matter of fact, Hon. Pajetta

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3. In a short item entitled: "Uccini is a liar", the paper

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denies the assertion made by "Giornale della Sera" that the Italian Communist Party has brought pressure to bear for delaying the departure from Russia of Italian War Prisoners. Commenting on the statements made on the subject in question by Hon. Jacini, former War Minister in which he admits that no positive proofs of this fact are in his hands, the paper asserts that Jacini is a convinced liar.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/389/PXB

November 19, 1946.

Daily Wiret of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The French chargé d'affaires, Balay, yesterday handed to Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni an official communication stating, on behalf of his Govt, that direct conversations for an agreement on the Italo-Yugoslav frontier cannot but contribute to the establishment of international peace and co-operation. The French Govt points out that, at the present moment, its viewpoint is in agreement with the decisions taken by the Foreign Ministers and endorsed by the Paris Conference. (Avanti!). "Unità" gives the news under the following four column headline: "France says direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia are a contribution to peace".

2. The ANSA correspondent reports from New York that the Italian Delegation will be heard again by the Four Foreign Ministers on some economic aspects related to the territories to be given over and to the free territory. The Four have instructed their deputies with the task of drafting the final text of the agreements reached so far over the Trieste Statute. Molotov declared he was confident of an early conclusion of a general agreement, especially if Bevin and Byrnes would consent to fixing the date for the withdrawal of Anglo-American troops from Trieste at three months after the signature of the treaty. The report is given in "Popolo" under the headline: "Now obstacles - The date of the withdrawal of the Allied Forces from Trieste". "Messaggero" states that differences still exist on five important points: special zones in the free port; custom; citizenship; troops withdrawal, and settlement of possible differences with regard to the interpretation of the text of the Statute. "Tempo" headlines: "Molotov holds off, pending the Rome-Belgrade negotiations".

3. A communiqué was yesterday issued by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers which, referring to press reports of the speech delivered at Ljubljana by Hon. Palmiro Togliatti on Saturday, states that the Italian Govt always took care of favoring any step aimed at repatriating military and civilian prisoners either from Yugoslavia or from any other country. Attempts in this direction were particularly numerous in the case of Yugoslavia: the proposals made by the "Garibaldi" Division in Belgrade.

Lot of Slip

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3. A communiqué was yesterday issued by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers which, referring to press reports of the speech delivered at Leghorn by Hon. Palmiro Togliatti on Saturday, states that the Italian Govt always took care of favoring any step aimed at repatriating military and civilian prisoners either from Yugoslavia or from any other country. Attempts in this direction were particularly numerous in the case of Yugoslavia: the proposals made by the "Gariboldi" Division, the setting up of an Italian "section" in Belgrade, and the offer made through the Vatican of sending a relief mission, which was rejected. Last February, the Govt favored by all means the trip to Belgrade of a mission composed of representatives of the Disabled Veterans National Association and headed by National Consultore Ugo Giovacchini, General Inspector of said Association. This mission did not succeed in achieving its noble goal. On the basis of information brought back by this mission, that is that it would be good to send to Marshal Tito "a democratic and un-official mission", the Ministry of Post-War Relief proposed to the President of the Council and to

154

other Ministries concerned to send another delegation formed of ex-servicemen, disabled veterans, ex-POWs and ex-partisans. This delegation was formed and Hon. Giuliano Pajetta was its head. The Presidency of the Council not only approved this second initiative, but provided all necessary funds, but the delegation could not carry out its mission as the necessary visas had not been granted by the Yugoslav Govt. "It is superfluous to add", the communiqué concludes, "that the Govt will be ready to consider any proposal which might still be made to it favoring and speeding up the anxiously wished for return from Yugoslavia of our prisoners and of the civilians deported from Venezia Giulia, whose number and fate is ignored". The full text of the communiqué is given in "Popolo", which comments as follows: "Statements made by prisoners repatriated from Yugoslavia as well as from Russia are such that they render ridiculous the supposition that De Gasperi may have made an electoral speculation by not favoring the repatriation of these brothers. Togliatti knows too well that the majority of those who return speak ill of Communism even if, according to statements made by some of them, a monthly course of lectures on Communism was held in some camps of Yugoslavia and membership in the Communist party is a preferential reason for being repatriated". Press reaction: Italia Nuova "De Gasperi denies, Togliatti must answer. Even a delegation headed by a Communist was rebuffed"; Popolo "POWs and Togliatti's calumnies"; Capitale "Italians want to know who the dealers of their blood are -- The Govt pins on Tito the responsibility for the failed repatriation of our prisoners -- De Gasperi accuses Togliatti". la For Unica, please see below.

4. Final returns (still un-official) of the administrative election held in Leghorn on Sunday are as follows: Communist Party 28,336 votes; Socialist Party 5,836; Christian-Democrat Party 5,798; Republican Party 3,799; Uomo Qualunque and Liberals 2,994; Monarchists 654; Christian-Socialists 523. "Unità" affirms that the Christian-Democrat party has lost nearly 7,000 votes received in the 2 June elections.

5. Hon. Gronchi (Christian-Democrat) delivered a speech in Pisa, and afterward made some statements to journalists concerning the attitude he had taken during the last meeting of the Constituent Assembly Treaty Commission (See Digest of 15 November, General No. 4). Gronchi said that this episode was part of the move for clarification within the Govt which the Christian-Democratic party had started and was determined to carry on with firmness, even if it might lead to a crisis of the Govt itself. In another speech delivered on Sunday at Pontedera, Gronchi said that Tito's proposal made known through Togliatti was too vague to be taken as a basis for negotiations, as it

reported from Venezia Giulia, whose number and fate is ignored". The full text of the communiqué is given in "Popolo", which comments as follows: "Statements made by prisoners repatriated from Yugoslavia as well as from Russia are such that they render ridiculous the supposition that De Gasperi may have made an electoral speculation by not favoring the repatriation of these brothers. Togliatti knows too well that the majority of those who return speak ill of Communism even if, according to statements made by some of them, a monthly course of lectures on Communism was held in some camps of Yugoslavia and membership in the Communist party is a preferential reason for being repatriated". Press reaction: Italia Nuova "De Gasperi denies, Togliatti must answer. Even a delegation headed by a Communist was rebutted"; Popolo "POWs and Togliatti's calamities"; Capitale "Italians want to know who the dealers of their blood are - The Govt pins on Tito the responsibility for the failed repatriation of our prisoners - De Gasperi accuses Togliatti". in for Unità, please see below.

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6. The "Social Critics Friends" trend of the Socialist Party held a meeting at Milan yesterday to examine the pact of United action with the Communists, and issued a communiqué denouncing "the peril lying in the formation and organization of joint Committees, as they might erroneously be interpreted as the start towards the federation of the two parties, which cannot be wished by the party and by the Directorate of the Party, as it is in contrast with the principle of autonomy unanimously voted in the Florence Congress". (Messaggero)

7. "Messaggero" affirms that according to rumors, De Gasperi would favour a broadening of the Cabinet, and that either a Socialist or an independent might take over the post of Prime minister. "Risorgimento Liberale" headlines: "The policy of the 'Nicks' in the back-side' continues. De Gasperi wants to gain time, while Communist overwrecking increases. Now there is the loan, and then there will be the change of currency: this is why, the Christian-Democrats say, we cannot make the crisis now".

8. All papers give much prominence to reports of the current war-crime trial of General Mechtner and Munksen which is being held in Rome, by an Allied Court martial.

9. Ambassador Tarchiani had a conversation with La Guardia on Saturday, during which he stressed the gravity of the Italian food situation. The Director of UNRRA answered that, although he was perfectly aware of the situation, he could not make, at present, concrete promises. He added anyway that UNRRA was making efforts to obtain a greater availability of tonnage. Sir John Boyd Orr, Director General of the FAO (International Food Agriculture Organization) arrived in Rome three days ago and met some members of the Italian Government. (Unità)

10. Lieut. Col. Bright, to whom the press had attributed some statements injurious for the Communist Party (branded "a fifth column") and for the Italian democracy, has declared that "no statement" in such sense had been made by him, and that the sentences contained in the news did in no case represent his viewpoint, "Unità" reports. (Sec Digest of November 15, General No. 4)

11. The Dellavay Case. Unità, Risorgimento Liberale, Tempo, Monente and Buonsenso refer to the AFHQ communiqué stating that the person arrested by the Rome garrison was actually German Colonel Eugene Dollmann. Both "Buonsenso" and "Risorgimento Liberale" make reference to the 17 November "Rome Daily American" editorial; and Buonsenso affirms that the rumor was circulated yesterday that Dollmann had been taken to Algeria by air. "Vigilante", "Tempo" and "Unità" also give prominence to an AFHQ despatch

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4.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (November 18)ESPRESSO (Independent)

Commenting on AFHQ's communiqué about Col. Eugen Dollmann, E. writes: "It is human Justice and not only Italian Justice which demands from the bottom of its civil conscience that this human beast be sentenced. AFHQ's statement does not clear and does not justify the strange and sudden protection of this individual by the Allied Police".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "A scandal came out of the clash between To, Matti and De Gasperi", G.d.S. says that it is a matter of fact that either the Communist Party or the Christian Democrat Party is responsible for the delayed repatriation of Italian POWs in Yugoslavia.

2. G.d.S. reports that Foreign Minister Nenni was hissed yesterday in Catania "before, during and after" his electoral speech in this town.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In a leading article entitled: "To look for a solution", considering the critical situation in which De Gasperi's Govt finds itself as a consequence of the bitter polemics going on among the leaders of the three parties in power, Santi Savarino says that the Christian Democrat Party today exhibits the errors of its past policy. The greatest mistake connected with this policy consisted, in the writer's opinion, in joining the Italian General Confederation of Labor and endorsing responsibility for its action, because Social-Communists being prevalent within this body, they are able to stage continuous syndical agitations in the country, so as to disrupt or thwart all real constructive efforts attempted by the Govt. Therefore, the Christian Democrat Party is urged by the writer to vindicate and conquer at the earlier opportunity its own independence from its disloyal partners in the interest of the country. This is the "Magna culpa" and self-examination hour, concludes the writer.

INDIPENDENTE - N.M.ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Under the heading "A confession of the Allied H.Q. in Caserta" and "Dollmann was taken by the Allied Authorities out of the hands of the Italian Justice", I.L.: (a) prints a photostatic reproduction of the identification card which Dollmann requested on October 6th 1941 from the Rome Civil

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this Nazi criminal is at the present moment? - and: Why do the Allies not say where and when will Dollmann be tried? -".

2. I.B. wonders how, up to a few months ago, there were still in service Italian Ambassadors such as Gino Buti, (former Head of Bureau of Political Affairs of the Fascist Foreign Ministry and former Ambassador in Paris during the German occupation of France).

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.W.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on Togliatti's speech last Saturday in Leghorn, Federico Alessandrini, the editor, after saying that Togliatti aimed to attack the Church through his accusations of the Christian Democrat Party, writes: "This is unbearable. The Italians do not need to be taught any lessons of patriotism by Palmiro Togliatti, because since he broadcast in Moscow under the name of Ircolo Kreoli, Togliatti has proved that he defends the interests of the Soviet Union. ... Togliatti is a good Russian patriot but has nothing to teach to the Italians".

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

In a short item entitled: "At the 'Sapienza' (Rome University) Admiral Stone attends the first session of Meltzer Trial", it is reported that this morning at 1000, in the old Rome University building called "Sapienza" (knowledge) the proceedings against the two German generals Meltzer and Makenzen has begun. The trial is presided over by Gen Playfair. Gen. Makenzen is in civilian dress, while Meltzer is in uniform. The public attending the trial was not numerous: about one hundred people, mostly British officers and Italian journalists. The presence of Admiral Stone was noted.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a short item from Trieste entitled: "A denial of the Allied Military Government", it is reported that the education section of the Allied Military Government has denied an item published by "Trijug", according to which the Allied Military Government has suspended the supply of combustible material and the payment of wages to the personnel attached to schools of "Zone A" in which there are exhibited pictures of Marshal Tito. In this connection the competent Allied officer stated: "Of course we do not like political pictures exhibited in schools and we try to carry off the greatest number of them, but in no case have we threatened to adopt such measures as those imputed to us".

2. In a chronicle note entitled: "The man arrested at the Justice Office was Eugen Dollmann" it is reported that

aimed to attract to the Party, writes: "The Italian by Christian Democrat Party, writes: "The Italian by Italian do not need to be taught any lessons of Moscow under Palmiro Togliatti, because since he broadcast in Moscow under the name of Enrico Berlinguer, Togliatti has proved that he defends the interests of the Soviet Union. ... Togliatti is a good Russian patriot but has nothing to teach to the Italians".

TRIESTE DEL NOROCCIO

In a short item entitled: "At the 'Sapienza' (Rome University) Admiral Stone attends the first session of Meltzer Trial", it is reported that this morning at 1000, in the old Rome University building called "Sapienza" (known as the proceedings against the two German generals Meltzer and Hakenstein has begun. The trial is presided over by Gen. Playfair. Gen. Hakenstein is in civilian dress, while Meltzer is in uniform. The public attending the trial was not numerous: about one hundred people, mostly British officers and Italian journalists. The presence of Admiral Stone was noted.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a short item from Trieste entitled: "A denial of the Allied Military Government", it is reported that the education section of the Allied Military Government has denied an item published by "Panjug", according to which the Allied Military Government has suspended the supply of combustible material and the payment of wages to the personnel attached to schools of "Zone A" in which there are exhibited pictures of Marshal Tito. In this connection the competent pictures of officer stated: "Of course we do not like political pictures exhibited in schools and we try to carry off the greatest number of them, but in no case have we threatened to adopt such measures as those imputed to us".

2. In a chronicle note entitled: "The man arrested at the Venice Cinema was Eugen Dollmann" it is reported that according to a "communiqué" issued by Allied Headquarters, the "Panjug" man arrested has been identified by the Allied Authority as Col. Eugen Dollmann and that no special immunity of any kind will be granted to him. As a comment of the laconic "communiqué" in question, the paper says that Col. Dollmann, being an atrocious murderer of Italians, must be judged by Italian tribunals.

MORNING PAPERS (November 19)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The recent congress of the "Federation of agrarians" at Bologna concerned all kinds of agrarian workers and small proprietors and non-political agricultural reforms which contrast to some extent with the interest of big landowners, asserts Edoardo Rossi. Referring to a few sentences of the Pope's speech made to small proprietors, the writer states that one should not believe that the great wisdom of Pius XII intended to depreciate from the first, a reform which the Christian Democrat Party itself supported. We believe, continues the writer, that the Pope's words were caused by a caution which should be interpreted as counsels given in the matter of fundamental and most important questions. "Otherwise one would be obliged to think the worst and nobody wants to do so".

2. Commenting on the death of a woman who froze to death when trying to pass with her two children over the Alps in order to emigrate secretly, Umberto de Francis writes that this tragic episode was not a single one but an aspect of a great drama affecting all humanity. It is the tragedy of human people which are no longer subjects but objects of international law, beginning with the Hebrews who want to return to Palestine and who rot in Cyprus concentration camps and continuing with those of the forced emigrants who flee from one occupation zone to the other. Human people are no longer citizens of the earth, free to go and to look for work where they want to do so. The law of economy and of capitalism oppose the right of humanity. Human people have become slaves, objects of exchange, forbidden merchandise like narcotics.

EUONJUNSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article entitled: "All for a military-strategical purpose", after having said that the New York Peace conventions are going on according to the same system which was in function in Paris, that is the oligarchic system of imperialistic rivalries between the Russian and Anglo-American blocks, the paper remarks that the party most interested in this issue, Italy, is kept outside the door and her rights and dignity are completely disregarded. There is still under discussion the Statute which in the future will govern the Trieste Free Territory, as well as the question of the powers that its Governor must be vested with, but Molotov grants his concessions to the Anglo-American requests with a drop counting apparatus. In the meantime Italy defrays the expenses of this diplomatic strife. The stand taken by Western Powers to the detriment of Italy, the paper says, is not only unjust, but

the writer, that the Pope's words were caused by a caution which should be interpreted as counsels given in the matter of fundamental and most important questions. "Otherwise one would be obliged to think the worst and nobody wants to do so".

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BUONSENISO (Uomo qualunque)

1. In a leading article entitled: "All for a military-strategical purpose", after having said that the New York Police conversations are going on according to the same system which was in function in Paris, that is the oligarchic system of imperialistic rivalries between the Russian and Anglo-American blocks, the paper remarks that the party most interested in this issue, Italy, is kept outside the door and her rights and dignity are completely disregarded. There is still under discussion the Statute which in the future will govern the Trieste Free Territory, as well as the question of the powers that its Governor must be vested with, but Molotov grants his concessions to the Anglo-American requests with a drop counting apparatus. In the meantime Italy defrays the expenses of this diplomatic strife. The stand taken by Western Powers to the detriment of Italy, the paper says, is not only unjust, but it is also a military-strategical mistake. It is evident, the paper adds, that both Russia and Yugoslavia are interested in weakening the moral standing and military efficiency of Italy, in order to facilitate the task of Tito's divisions massed near the Isontio river to undertake the invasion of Italian territory at a given moment, but by so doing, both Great Britain and United States are making matters worst from all standpoints: military, strategical and diplomatic.

2. In a short item entitled: "Soccinmerre and Monopolies", there is a criticism against the policy adopted by the Minister

of Finance concerning the sale of tobacco. The paper suggests that, because the Italian State has shown itself to be powerless to carry out a regular manufacture of tobacco articles, it would be more advantageous to adopt a system of free tobacco importation and sale, with a tax to be paid by the consumers.

3. In an article entitled: "There is a crisis", commenting on a communiqué sent out to the Italian press by Hon. De Gasperi, through the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in reply to the charges brought against him by Hon. Togliatti in connection with the question of Italian war prisoners held by Yugoslavia, the paper remarks that a political crisis practically exists, although the Christian Democrat Party is very cautious in provoking it. As a conclusion the paper puts the following question: is it a crisis of the Three Party System that we are going to have, or a simple retouching of the composition of the Govt, in the frame-work of the old, unequivocal mass-Party "entente"?

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that a French Trade Delegation will come to Italy early in December to draft a new commercial agreement between Italy and France.

2. G. reports that the families of the Italian miners in Belgium will soon be allowed to go to Belgium and live there.

3. G. reports that the Turkish Govt yesterday decided that Turkey will no longer pay in free currency (Pounds & Dollars) for the goods she imports from Italy and that all Italian exports to Turkey will henceforth have to be exchanged against Turkish products available for exportation. This disposition does not concern textiles which Turkey will continue to pay for in free currency.

4. G. reports that gasoline now costs 200 lire per litre (910 lire per gallon) on the black-market and that the price of fuel-oil has reached 140 lire per litre (735 lire per gallon).

5. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

- Gold Pound Sterling	Nov. 16	9,700	Nov. 18	9,850
- Pound		1,700		1,750
- Dollar: Large D.C.		505		510
Normal "		565		578
Small "		615		637
- Swiss Franc		194		196

CAPITALE (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Republic of black market" Alfredo Covelli

Togliatti in connection with the question of Italian political prisoners held by Yugoslavia, the paper remarks that a political crisis practically exists, although the Christian Democrat Party is very cautious in provoking it. As a conclusion the paper puts the following question: is it a crisis of the Three Party System that we are going to have, or a simple retouching of the composition of the Govt, in the frame-work of the old, equivocal mass-Party "entente"?

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CAPICALE (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Republic of black market" Alfredo Covelli writes that "the Italian POW in Yugoslavia have not been repatriated because De Gasperi did not want it (as Togliatti said) or because Togliatti prevented it (as De Gasperi said)." Accusation similar to those which were made by both of these most concerned should impose total revision of men, Parties and Democratic system to which Italy has been abandoned, asserts the writer. They made black market with POW as the veterans coming from Yugoslavia could tell too much about thing they saw.

8.

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

1. I.N. today prints the eleventh part of the "Secret Story of one month of Reign". It is headlined as follows: "A COMMUNIST BEARS THE KING" and "In Turin (the King) was carried on the shoulders of the people. - In Milan, the Prefects were afraid. - Now the proposal for a new 'Referendum' was born".

2. I.N. reports that a British soldier was killed yesterday evening at Maribor (Mostre) by a man who fired three shots from a truck. The truck was an Allied-type vehicle and had its lights off.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.M.MONITO (Independent Leftist)

Referring to the suggestion made by the Christian Democrat Party to overcome the present Governmental crisis, the fifth within two years, by an enlargement of the Governmental basis, the paper says that before, defects of the Govt were attributed to the fact that it consisted of six Parties. Now, it has been suggested to remedy the deficiency of the Govt having other Parties participate in the Govt, continues the paper warning that Democrats should not work for anti-Democracy.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

The paper asserts that Yugoslavia is responsible for the delay in the repatriation of Italian POW in Yugoslavia and that the Belgrade Govt has up to the present not allowed the Italian Commission for Prisoners-of-war to provide for their repatriation.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.M.TRAIPO (Independent)

T. says that the Parties' threats of Govt crisis have been definitely too numerous during the last months and that they begin to get on the nerves of public opinion.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In an item entitled: "On the subject of Italian War prisoners to be repatriated from Yugoslavia", in reply to a communiqué sent out by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in which it is said, among other things, that for the purpose of facilitating this repatriation of the Italian Govt appointed a special commission presided over by a Communist Deputy, Ron. Pajetta, who was to visit Belgrade, the paper asserts that the work of this Commission was handicapped by bureaucratic delays, and is unsatisfied.

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MESSEAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MONITO (Independent Leftist)

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RAVORGIAIMATO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TRILLO (Independent)

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2. In an item from Naples under the heading: "The Republic must protect itself and hit its enemies - The U.O. squares of action launched against Barra workers", it is reported

that an alleged neo-fascist manifestation was staged yesterday at Barra, which caused a reaction on the part of local workers, with several bloody incidents. The local headquarters of the Communist Party suffered a trespass. The paper also informs that local police took no action whatever to stop the rioters. The evening of the same day a meeting of protest took place, with attendance of 15,000 persons, in which Mario Illiceto, a communist and Carabona and Marcella, members of the Action Party took the floor. The paper adds, that as a consequence of a workers strike which broke out at Maglie (Lecce), a conflict ensued between local communists and elements of the U.Q. Front, with one communist and three "fascist" injured.

UNITED STATES ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 724

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Daily Digest of News Press

17 November 1946.

Ref. 100/988/11E

GENERAL

1. The President of the Council of Ministers, De Gasperi, yesterday had a 45 minutes conversation with the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, Rear Admiral Gallery M. Stone, Economic and financial questions connected with the application of the armistice clauses were examined during the conversation. (Vossaggero)
2. The President of the Republic, De Nicola, started yesterday his tour of Abruzzo, the Italian region which suffered most from war damage. He stopped at Aquila and assured the local authorities that the Aquila-Teramo railway line would be surely built and that the local ancient University would be reopened. (Quonassano)
3. Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni had a conversation with the Russian Ambassador in Rome yesterday morning, and solicited the Moscow Government's answer to his diplomatic note of 9 November concerning the Italo-Yugoslav question. (Ventil)
4. Administrative elections will be held today in 93 Communes, the most important of which is Leghorn.
5. Togliatti delivered a speech at Leghorn yesterday, as a close to the electoral campaign. The speech, which was a strong polemic against Christian Democracy and De Gasperi, also dealt with the Trieste question. Togliatti asserted that the Communist party always had supported the Italianity of Trieste and that De Gasperi, by trying to make believe that the Communist wanted to give Trieste over to a power other than Italy, had betrayed the national interest. Trieste, Togliatti added, has become a key-position for the Allies, just as Gibraltar, Suez and Singapore are for English, and certain islands of the Pacific are for Americans. This was why the Communists warned De Gasperi that he applied to the Allies for Trieste, he would merely find words, while Russia and Yugoslavia could understand Italy's national reasons. As to the proposed exchange of Trieste against Corfu, Togliatti said that it should not be considered as an unchangeable condition, but rather as a basis for negotiations. He then dealt with the repatriation of Italian POWs held in Yugoslavia, charging that De Gasperi did not want it to take place some months ago because he feared that the veterans from Yugoslavia might carry on propaganda against his party. (Vossaggero)
6. Press reaction to Togliatti's speech: Unita: "Italy not to be ruled without or against the Communist Party". Popolo: "Who is the betrayer? - In insane speech on Trieste by Togliatti". Corriere: "Togliatti affirms that De Gasperi is a betrayer. Who is then looking after our own interests?" Risorgimento Liberale: "Loyal Coalition - Togliatti's extremely cruel accusations against President De Gasperi." Ventil: does not give prominence to the news.

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3. Foreign Minister Pietro Penni had a conversation with the Russian Ambassador in Rome yesterday morning, and solicited the Moscow Government's answer to his diplomatic note of 9 November concerning the Italo-Yugoslav question. (Avanti!)

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6. Press reaction to Togliatti's speech: Unità: "Italy not to be ruled without or against the Communist Party". Popolo: "Who is the betrayer? - An insane speech on Trieste by Togliatti". Capitale: "Togliatti affirms that De Gasperi is a betrayer. Who is then looking after our own interests?" Risorgimento Liberale: "Lovely Coalition - Togliatti's extremely cruel accusations against President De Gasperi." Avanti!: does not give prominence to the news.

7. Yesterday the Council of the Four Foreign Ministers agreed upon the following points of the Trieste Free Territory Statute: (1) The Governor should take care to have the Statute respected. (2) In case of emergency he should assume the command of the police forces. (3) In normal times, instead, the Chief of Police should be responsible for public security. (4) The Chief of Police rules the enrollment of policemen. Unità gives the above report under the headline: "Let our diplomacy not lose time! - First decisions of the 'Four' concerning the Trieste Statute. - The Governor of the Free Territory should control the police in case of emergency only." Messaggero reports that the Four have also agreed on the following points: (a) The Chief of Police of Trieste should be appointed or dismissed by the Governor, after having consulted the Government

- 2 -

Council; (b) Police forces and police officials should be enrolled or dismissed by the Chief of Police; (c) In normal times the Chief of Police should depend upon the Government Council; (d) the Governor should receive regular reports from the Chief of Police and should be kept informed as to instructions issued by the latter; (e) the Governor has the right of "veto" for all questions concerning his responsibility (statute, public order and respect of the human rights). The Governor's right of veto should be applied after the Government Council has been consulted.

8. Owing to the reduced availability of paper, the Paper National Commission has resolved: (a) as of 19 November, daily papers may be issued on a four page edition once a week only; (b) as of 21 November, the two page issues of daily papers will cost 3 lire, and the four page issue, 10 lire. (Messaggero).

9. The Campaign for the floating of the Reconstruction Loan was officially opened yesterday afternoon in a meeting held at the viminal by the President of the Council, De Gasperi, the various Ministers, and the Governor of the Bank of Italy, Bissolati. De Gasperi delivered a speech stating that during the last fiscal year, the Treasury had paid 407 milliard lire and cashed only 149 milliard lire, thus covering only 36.50 per cent of expenditures. The monthly deficit was nearly 2 1/2 milliard lire. As no sure taken to increase the ordinary taxes revenue could not yield immediate results, there was but one choice: either the loan or inflation; and since the latter would be a disaster for all, it was everybody's interest to lend money to the State, he said. De Gasperi also observed that the country "is working, is exporting, and will have credit; the lire, therefore, has an economic value by far greater than that of certain rates provoked by the fear of the holders." Divittorio gave assurance that the ILL and all Italian labor organizations would give their full support for the success of the loan. (L'Espresso, L'Espresso).

10. All morning papers give in their front page the text of an appeal to the country to subscribe the reconstruction loan, signed by De Gasperi, Seragat, Orlando, Nitti, Bonomi, Barri, Macrelli, Bertone, Scoccimarro and Giannini.

ATTUALITA' (16 November)

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. S. reports that the Italian scientist Enrico Fermi was yesterday in Chicago on occasion of the opening of the Chicago University as "one of the greatest physicists of his generation".

2. E. reports that an International Exhibition of motorcycles will take place in Milan on November 23rd.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on the fate of the Italians who emigrated illicitly into France, G.d.S. says that these poor people will no longer be free either in France or in Italy as they will live like slaves if they remain in France and go to jail for three months and then at five if they come back to Italy.

2. Italian publishers in letters, sciences, medicine,

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2. G.d.S. reports that 24 Italian bachelors in Letters, Sciences, Medicine and Fine Arts were granted yesterday by a Franco-Italian commission a scholarship in French Universities.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The new Italian army will have eleven territorial commands, writes files saying that all Italians will perform a twelve months military service in the infantry.

-3-

2. Carlo Scalfoglio states that Naples, which numbers a population of 1 million, has still 200,000 homeless people. House-shortage became worse to such an extent at Naples that Neapolitans would be happy to have at least their pre-war standard of one roofed square-meter per 14 inhabitants.

ADDENDUMS N.M.

ITALY (action)

1. Replying to the accusations against State controlled economy in yesterday's "Risorgimento Liberale" (see Digest, 10 Nov., page 7), Paolo Vittorelli admits the defectiveness of Italian economy but stresses that these faults should not be attributed to planned policy of the State, which the Government never tried to carry out seriously. The writer then criticizes the floating of the new loan of reconstruction prior to the carrying out of the change of the currency and the census of liquid patrimony.

2. Tito offered Trieste to Italy in order to keep the Allies away from the Slav frontiers. It may happen, adds the writer, that Tito will give Trieste to Italy without asking for Corfu, if the Western Allies remain intrastate at New York.

3. Pius XII affirmed that the land needs in many Italian regions are acute and that preliminary measures before reform of propriety could be carried out, reports the paper. "Experience and history teach that improvised reforms are doomed to useless and dangerous damage", quotes I.L. criticizing that the arguments of the Pope were those of the agrarian reaction which in several instances had been an ally of the Vatican against social and political progress.

SECRETARY OF STATE (Vatican) N.M.

PROTESTANT (Independent Catholic) N.M.

THE PEOPLE

Referring to Attilio Piccioni's open letter in yesterday's "Popolo" (see Digest, 10 Nov., page 7), T. says that the problem of each individual party now participating in the coalition, seems to us to transform the "compulsory cohabitation" in a collaboration, asserts the paper.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS (Republicans) N.M.

WORKING PAPERS

MANUAL (Socialist)

1. After having stated that management councils contributed in demolishing the conception of an industry which was exclusively directed in the interest of the proprietor, Rodolfo Meroni reports that Socialist Party is about to submit to the Government a bill about the institution of management councils. Being based on experience, the institution of management councils will be requested as a fundamental agency for modern production and as an instrument for the transformation of Italian economic life, states the writer.

sumits the defectiveness of Italian economy but stresses that these faults should not be attributed to planned policy of the State, which the Government never tried to carry out seriously. The writer then criticizes the floating of the new loan of reconstruction prior to the carrying out of the change of the currency and the census of liquid patrimonies.

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OSTENIA, TORO, RALINO (Vatican) N.M.

GIORDANO (Independent Catholic) N.M.

ANTONIO DEL POLO

Referring to Attilio Ficoni's open letter in yesterday's "Popolo" (see Digest, 16 Nov., page 7), T. says that the problem of each individual party now participating in the coalition, seems to be to transform the "compulsory cohabitation" in a collaboration, asserts the paper.

VOCAL REPUBLICANA (Republican) N.M.

FORMING PARTS

ALBERTI (Socialist)

1. After having stated that managements councils contributed in demolishing the conception of an industry which was exclusively directed in the interest of the proprietor, Rodolfo Morandi reports that Socialist Party is about to submit to the Government a bill about the institution of management councils. Being passed on experience, the institution of management councils will be requested as a fundamental exigency for modern production and as an instrument for the democratization of Italian economic life, states the writer.

2. Replying to Attilio Ficoni's open letter in yesterday's "Popolo" (see Digest 16 Nov., page 7), "L." asserts that it was the fault of the Christian Democrat Party that the tripartite Government was not at the level of the exceptional situation, as Christian Democrats led the Government and held the most important political posts. De Gasperi considered the left as a danger and did not realize the sabotage which the remains of Fascism did in the administration, states the paper adding that in the economic sector De Gasperi varied between liberalism and discipline. Under the influence of Christian Democrats, Italian Foreign Policy acted as if the East and Russia did not exist, criticizes

- 4 -

the paper. Under the conditions tripartism may become a real efficacious Government, concludes the paper. (a) the Christian Democrat Party should inspire trust to its allies for working out of an emergency program, (b) the Christian Democrat Party should not insist taking upon itself the directorship of the Government if it has not the courage to carry its measures out to the very bottom.

BRONSTEIN (Homo Qualitative)

1. In a leading article entitled, "Is it presumption a democratic attitude?" referring to an open letter published in "Popolo" by Hon. Attilio Piccioni, Political Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party and addressed to the leaders of his own party, charging the people's ignorance and incomprehension with the ill-success of Christian Democracy at the last administrative elections, Hon. V. Ciccarese, Deputy of the Constituent Assembly, replies that the stand taken by Piccioni is ungenerous. The writer adds that the Political Secretary of Christian Democracy has no right whatever to offend the electorate, was perfectly justified in signifying its disapprobation about the political behavior of a party, which had failed to come up to the General expectations of the Italian public. In the same article it is remarked that the reason to be accounted for the failure of the policy of Christian Democracy lays in the "three-party system", that is an impossible attempt of co-operation between politicians of contrasting tendencies, such as Marxists and Christians. The writer concludes that it is not the electorate to be blamed, but the Christian Democrat of itself, which, after so many delusions, fails now to learn the lesson of experience.

2. In a note under the heading: "A delayed ministerial crisis", the paper reports a rumor that by next Christmas Italy will have a Government crisis. Commenting on an interview lately granted to "Giornale d'Italia", by Hon. Cuppa, Under-Secretary of the Council's Presidency, the paper says that the General impression to be drawn from Cuppa's statements is that the willingness of Christian Democrats to cause the crisis is not prompted by patriotism and public welfare, but simply by electoral opportunism.

CATTALINI (Monarchist)

1. Referring to the assertion that all kinds of arms would appear in case of a restoration of Monarchy, "C." stresses that Monarchists are convinced that democratic Constitutions are the only capable to secure freedom, and that they are not prepared to consent with oppression in case of a Monarchist success in the next elections.

2. Mario Lucio Savrese asserts that the administrative elections proved the necessity of the assistance of a Monarchist Party.

GLOBE (Economic)

1. G. reports that telephone communications between Italy and Spain will be resumed, after 6-year interruption, as of Monday November 13th.

2. G. reports that a Venezuelan Trade Delegation will come to Rome in the near future to intensify trade exchanges between Venezuela

ill-success of Christian Democracy at the last administrative elections, Ron V. Ciccarelli, Deputy at the Constituent Assembly, replies that the stand taken by Christian Democracy is unchangeable. The writer adds that the Political Secretary of Christian Democracy has no right whatever to offend the electorate, was perfectly justified in signifying its disapprobation about the political behavior of a party, which had failed to come up to the General expectations of the Italian public. In the same article it is remarked that the reason to be accounted for the failure of the policy of Christian Democracy lays in the "three party system", that is an impossible attempt of co-operation between politicians of contrasting tendencies, such as Marxists and Christians. The writer concludes that it is not the electorate to be blamed, but the Christian Democracy by itself, which, after so many delusions, fails now to learn the lesson of experience.

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CAPITAL (Monarchist)

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2. Mario Lucio Sav runs asserts that the administrative elections proved the necessity of the existence of a Monarchist party.

GIORGIO (Economic)

1. G. reports that telephone communications between Italy and Spain will be resumed, after 6-year interruption, as of Monday November 15th.

2. G. reports that a Venetian Trade Delegation will come to Rome in the early days of December in order to intensify trade exchanges between Venezuela and Italy.

3. G. reports that about 5,000 telephone numbers are out of order because of last Thursday's storm.

4. G. says that the foreseen American softwood timber strike might endanger the Italian industrial output.

5. G. reports that a British mission will arrive today in Rome to buy furniture for houses.

- 5 -

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Nov. 15	Nov. 16
- Gold Pound Sterling	9,600	9,700
- Pound	1,670	1,700
- Dollar: Large D.C.	505	505
Normal D.C.	565	565
Small D.C.	610	615
- Swiss Franc	193	194
- French Franc	-	1.50

ITALIA. NUOVA (Liberal)

1. I.M. prints today the tenth part of the "Secret story of one month of Rome". It is headlined as follows: "CESSURE, TREATIES AND PROPOSALS" and "The notes to the 'great proof' of the Referendum. - De Gasperi's awfulness. - Ambassador (Sir Noel) Charles has a 'nude' - Ferri was gritting his teeth. - Brasio was unconstrained but loyal. - Slynness and maliciousness of the Sprigade (Cecil & Sylvia). - The Hourly is 'not sport' (said U.J. and ...P. Correspondents to Minister Lucifero)!"

2. "Against every principle of Justice" and "The it lion city of Trieste separated from the Fatherland" are the headings of an article by Franco Marano on the U.N.'s decisions on Trieste in which he says that both the United States and Great Britain do not consider Trieste either an Italian or a Yugoslav city but only as "the key to the Dumbian territories and as the means which would prevent Slav imperialism from entering Central Europe." "In this case, he says, we do not understand that results could be obtained by direct Italy-Yugoslav negotiations if the Anglo-American are determined to maintain their decision." Then commenting on the way the Yugoslavs have greeted this decision Marano quotes the statement Lt. Col. Bright (B) delivered yesterday to the Udine press, that a mass of Slav agents had invaded Venezia Giulia and the Udine provinces to start Communist propaganda and anti-Italian trouble. (see yesterday's Digest, Page, 1, para 4).

3. Under the heading "Pearson Freedom and anti-Freedom", Enzo Selvaggi, after recalling that the Italian "individual" is doing to improve the ideological, economic and trade situation of the country in spite of all sorts of difficulties, writes: "In this giant struggle between Freedom and anti-Freedom we must also fight so that Communism may not succeed in controlling and smothering our spiritual strength and in administering the freedom of the individual, who is the very life of our collectivity. We must therefore work and see that Freedom wins and the 'individual' lives."

MESSAGGERO (Government) N.N.

MONITOR (Independent Leftist) N.N.

Stressing once more the present distress of Italian veterans, partisans and partisans and referring to the proceedings against Bardi, commander of Fascist corps during the German occupation, the paper remarks ironically that the cause of the partisans is in goods hand since even an authentic Fascist is among the jurymen who shall judge Bardi.

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MESSIGERO (Government) N.M.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

In a comment on Togliatti's speech delivered yesterday at Leghorn, P. says that it seems that Togliatti learnt a new way of making propaganda while he was visiting Marshal Tito in Belgrade, and adds that he has become very clever in turning whole situations upside down for propaganda purpose. P. then writes: "Togliatti has even the front to present De Gasperi as the traitor of Trieste. How long does it. Togliatti think he can profit of his listeners' ignorance and lack of judgment? - In August 1946 Togliatti himself proposed an order-of-the-day stating that he was not with De Gasperi was a traitor to the Country. Well? - We are before the process of a pathological

- 6 -

phenomena and we advise the Communist Leader to go and get cured, because what he is doing now is not only a betrayal against Italy but also is a betrayal against his own health." And the paper's conclusion is: "We are no longer in the realm of politics, and this is why we let the psychiatrist take over".

RISCHIONE TO LIB RATE (Liberal)

Referring to Attilio Piccioni's open letter in yesterday's "Popolo" (see Digest, 16 Nov., page 7) R.L. remarks that the remedies suggested by Piccioni for improving the position of the Christian Democrat Party are typical of the indecision of the party and its lack of principles. With which right Christian Democrat Party pretends to blame those who did not vote on 10 Nov., if its councillors decided to abstain from voting for the Roman mayor in order not to fall out with anybody, asks the paper.

TURFO (Independent)

1.. Under the heading "convention or calumny against the Government? - A new blow to de Gasperi from Palmiro Togliatti" and "The Italian Communist Leaders affirm that the Christian Democrats have betrayed the Country with their attitude towards Trieste", T. writes: "Togliatti's speech delivered yesterday in Leghorn has exasperated the internal political situation to the point of rendering it no longer tolerable. This speech was entirely directed against the Christian Democrat Party and against the present President of the Council of Ministers." Then, after a short summary of the speech, it continues as follows: "Togliatti's words, if we consider the important position he is holding, are very serious. He has for instance openly attacked the Western Powers. This attack came from the head of a mass party who has also emphatically exhorted the numerical power of his party and has categorically affirmed that Italy cannot be governed without the Communists. He also risked to point out that, up to now the anti-Communist party has overmade a similar statement against the Soviet Union or took an equivalent standpoint against her and that Togliatti's tone was undoubtedly out of proportion. There is no Italian citizen worthy of this name who is not wishing the complete independence of his country, but he nevertheless would have never accused his Government of neglecting the country's relations with the Eastern bloc, because he realizes that his country is under the effective economic control of the Western Powers and that these Powers not only - as Togliatti asserts - had 'nice words' for Italy, but actually sent her food through UNRRA, refused any payment of war reparations and shipped medicines for her populations and raw materials for her industries, while, on the other hand the Soviet Union asked for war reparations and indemnities that Italy has to pay by working as a slave and in spite of her misery...". Then after wondering if Togliatti meant to say that the Yugoslav demands supported by the Soviet Union were mad, in order to include Italy in the Eastern Sphere, T. concludes: "Our position must become stronger and our refusal more determined, because this time it is not only Trieste that they want but the whole Italian territory. We were defeated we know it, but we must stay alert from any blow. This must be our aim."

2. T. prints an article by Epicerme Corbino, the former Minister of the Treasury, in which after making a summary of the Italian and world's political and economic events of the last few months concludes that "the world goes right".

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TYPE (Independent)

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UNION (Communist)

1. Daily inset, "Grant of impunity to Dollmann in Rome - Treacherous requisition for the benefit of the U.S. Front at Gorizia - Calumnies against Communists at Udine - How much intense Allied activity for the benefit of Italian Democracy within a 10 days period time!"
2. In headline: "A confront witness with Dollmann requested by the man who identified him - Is it possible that the Allied will still ignore this request and to keep silent?"

- 7 -

3. In a leading article under the heading: "For Italy and Peace", referring to his last negotiations with Marshal Tito at Belgrade, Non Togliatti re-affirms the proposition that the foreign policy of Italy must undergo a radical change in order to deliver the country from the submission to what he calls the imperialistic control of Great Britain, U.S.A. and, at least in part, of France. The State of the Vatican City thereto adds, is sponsoring this policy of submission of Italy to the imperialistic Western powers, and this is the reason why, according to him, the foreign policy of this country should depart from the lead given to it during the De Gasperi's Governments under the Vatican influence. This does not mean, Non Togliatti adds, that Italy should adopt a policy unfriendly to England and U.S.A., but the representatives of these Allied Powers must be made to understand that the members of the Communist Party want an Italian nation peaceful and organized along democratic lines, but at the same time, independent and strong. The only way to reach this goal, according to the writer, is to shake of the yoke of foreign control and start negotiations with the neighbouring countries for finding a permanent and peaceful settlement of all controversial issues, in the interest of peace and Italian independence. The original article was published in Number 10 of "Rinascita" (Revival) and reprinted by Unita'.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/387/PMB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

November 16, 1946.

GENERAL

1. Minister Nenni yesterday morning received the British chargé d'affaires J.O. Ward, who handed him the British Govt's answer (dated London, 14 November) to the 9 November Italian diplomatic note concerning the Italo-Yugoslav situation. In the answer, the British Foreign Minister, Bevin, stated that the restatement of the discussion of the Trieste issue was due only to procedural reasons, and confirmed that the British Govt was disposed to examine with sympathy any direct agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia leading to a lasting peace and to a greater international stability and co-operation, but was not in a position to judge if the Yugoslav unofficial proposal for such an agreement. The question of negotiations, Bevin continuing, should be decided upon by the Italian Govt itself considering that any agreement should be examined very closely by the Council of Foreign Ministers on the basis of the resolution they had taken on 3 July as to the Paris Conference recommendations. (Messaggero)

2. Molotov's 14 amendments to the Trieste Statute were rejected by Byrnes, Bevin and Cautel de Murville. The "United Press" reports that Byrnes may be resigned to acknowledge that it is impossible to conclude the peace treaties with Italy and the other satellites of the Axis, and may propose his colleagues to act aside since the said peace treaties and start, instead, the preliminary consideration of the German issue. (Avanti!). The "Disorderly Liberals" remarks: "No resolution for Trieste yet. Russia thinks that the absolutely Italian city might become and Anglo-Saxon commercial and military bridgehead, and the Anglo-Saxons fear it might open the way to Mediterranean for Russia".

3. Both "Messaggero" and "Tempo" report from Como that the Swiss franc yesterday reached the exchange rate of 200 lire, and that all shops of Chiasso refused payment in lire. It seems that the order of currency in Italy is going to take place very soon. "Messaggero" charges that this is an equivocal and unjustified maneuver, as it is well known that the time for the change of currency is still far away.

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3. Both "Messaggero" and "Tempo" report from Como that the Swiss franc yesterday reached the exchange rate of 200 lire, and that all shops of Chiasso refused payment in lire. It seems that the order came directly from Bern, were it is rumored that the change of currency in Italy is going to take place very soon. "Messaggero" charges that this is an equivocal and unjustified manoeuvre, as it is well known that the time for the change of currency is still far away.

4. Most morning papers give an A.P. despatch from Udine reporting statements made during a press conference by Uditc Allied Military Governor, Lt. Col. Bright. He said that Slav agents coming from East had percolated into the region in order to form "cells", spread communist propaganda and create

154

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nuclei of anti-Italian activity. The Italian communist party, though one of the smaller, is among the more active in the province and, in the opinion of the British Colonel, would be "a fifth column which might carry out its activity even against its own country, as soon as the Allied troops have abandoned the zone. All efforts were made to keep these entrances down to the minimum, but they still continue to take place". Major A.C.F. Way, Public Security, IIG, declared in his turn, the Agency reports, that rightist groups, including ex-Partisans of the "Osoppo" Brigade, monarchists and ex-officers of the Italian Armed Forces "look forward to the day on which they shall fight the Communists", and added that both parties were gathering arms. "The two groups feel that some day they will clash", he added, "and that the clash will not be of a simple electoral nature".

5. The Constituent Assembly First-Sub-Commission yesterday approved the following articles of the new constitution: (1) "All citizens, with no distinction of sex, have the right to active and passive electorship in conditions of universality and equality". (2) "Every citizen has the right to work and the duty to carry out an activity agreeing with the economic, cultural and moral development of human society in accordance with their own ability and choice. The fulfillment of this duty is a condition for the enjoyment of the political rights". (3) "The defense of the Country is a sacred duty of the citizen. Military service is compulsory. The fulfillment of military obligations can prejudice neither the work position of the citizen, nor the enjoyment of political rights. The Army establishment must abide by the democratic spirit of the Italian State".

6. Yesterday Pope Pius XII received the members of the First National Congress of Direct Cultivators. He delivered a speech, affirming that apart from the restoration of war damages, in some regions the land needed to undergo careful work before a reform of ownership and contract relations could be enacted. "Fulfilling this", he said, "as experience and history teach us, such an improvised reform would reduce itself to be a pure democracy, useless and harmful rather than useful". (Tempe)

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.M.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

In a leading article entitled: "Italy and Yugoslavia", recalling that the Western Block Powers have definitely shown to Russia that they are not disposed to yield in question of the "Trieste Free Territory", Tullio Benedetti asserts that the proposition brought back by Hon. Togliatti from Yugoslavia concerning the Trieste-Gorizia issue is not acceptable, because it would entail the loss of a town which has been already adjudged to Italy by the Big Four. The writer does not blame, however, the leader of the Communist Party for the direct negotiations he undertook with the Yugoslav Authorities, adding further that the Western Block Powers are favourable to the establishment of a so-called "Trieste Free Territory", only for the sake of their own interest. Therefore the Italian and Yugoslav peoples would be interested in withdrawing themselves from the domination of both Eastern and Western Powers and their competitions. Italy and Yugoslavia should be interested in reaching a mutual understanding so as to become two liaison rings between the Western and Eastern World. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the leader of the Communist Party and all other politicians willing to devote their efforts to this great cause will deserve well of the Fatherland, concludes the writer.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After a short summary about the conditions of the Italian Peace Treaty which will now be discussed at New York, the paper says that all Italians should be united for the campaign which is started for the revision of the Diktat. The Four and the Twenty-one deceive themselves if they believe they have solved the problems of the Italian Peace. All problems remain unsettled for the Italians and the Italians will not get tired in submitting them as unsolved problems to the judgement and the conscience of the world. It should be, therefore, necessary for the country to overcome Party struggles because the Forces will decide against Italian advantage if Italy is divided by internal contrasts, concludes the paper.

2. Interviewed by G.d.I., Ivanoe Bonomi explains why the Italian Commission for International Treaties adjourned last night its definitive judgement about the Italian Peace Treaty. Two main problems are not yet decided at New York, asserted Bonomi, as Russia and Yugoslavia want to give the free territory of Trieste a statute which will deprive the Free State of its neutral and international character, whilst USA, Great Britain and France wish to maintain the international character of the town which will be guaranteed by the UN.

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6981

INDEPENDENT

In a leading article entitled: "The Mortification Government", after having declared that the present Government will go down to history with the denomination of Mortification

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Government, because it seems as if it is willing to efface in the hearts of Italian people all hopes of a national rehabilitation. Roberto Susser asserts that the three parties in power are united in a common thought and purpose: to cause the Italian nation to give up her collective consciousness and all possibility of reacting against foreign and home injustices. The writer advises the Govt to distrust such a policy, because a people deceived and oppressed during a long period of time is bound to revert to excesses. A revival of national spirit under an executive form, could be the result of the actual course of action of the three mass parties, the writer suggests.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) -- M.M.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) -- M.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "To our friends", the paper announces a campaign intended to obtain a great number of subscriptions to "Quotidiano" for the following year.

2. In a short item entitled: "National Congress of direct cultivators", it is reported that the works of this First National Congress are going on in the "Villa Maiana" of Rome University. The Congress has demanded of the Govt the suppression of the system of bonds and compulsory prices in agriculture and the acknowledgment of the principles that cultivators are entitled to manage the Agricultural Consortium. A discussion of the problems connected with the lease of agricultural holdings and of the share-tenants system has taken place, with the participation of the Minister of Agriculture.

TRIUNA DEL POPOLO

Stressing the divergences between Socialists and Communists during the discussions about Tolletti's initiative at Belgrade, the paper says that the Italian Socialists, waving between the second and third International, want neither to assume an anti-Russian attitude nor to detach themselves too much from the British Labor Government.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article entitled: "Philosophers at Congress", Ugo Della Seta gives the announcement that today in the hall

of the ex Senate, the opening sitting of the International Congress of Philosophy will take place. "Voce Repubblicana" conveys its greetings to all congressmen coming from all parts of the world. The writer remarks that because philosophy is above all a self-imposed discipline, it is strictly connected with the inner spirit of Republicanism, which was taught to

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MORNING PAPERS (November 16)AVANTI! (Socialist)

Commenting on the draft-Constitution elaborated by the 1st Sub-commission, Lelio Basso criticizes that the State will be engaged by art. 1 to respect a determined sphere of autonomy of the family as a "natural unity". The monogamous family is not a natural but a historical institution, asserts the writer complaining that the Constitution will recognize a supremacy of the family with respect to the State. The fact that the Christian Democrats understand with "family" only a "legitimate family", which has been sanctioned by the State, excludes the definition of the family as "natural unity". The writer, then, criticizes Christian Democrats for their lack of Christianity with respect to their proposal to throw the blame on illegitimacy children for the behaviour of their parents. The indisolubility of matrimony has also been approved by the Christian Democrats against the Socialists, states L.B. adding that the majority of nations admit divorce.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article entitled: "Innommes and unprepared politicians", after having set forth the questions: - "What does the U.C. movement mean and what real consistency may its own organization be able to show in the future course of political struggle of Italian history?", Claudio Ferrari replies that the political movement founded by Ben. Giannini is an embodiment of the liberal doctrine duly brought up-to-date. The Marx's "Manifesto", which is considered the Gospel of Communism, just as modern liberalism, came to light in 1848, but both doctrines have become obsolete today and must be renewed. The Communist movement, both in Germany and Italy, is to be considered as already worn out, because it anticipates the enormous and monstrous errors of the regime established by Lenin and Stalin in Russia, which is bound to end in a catastrophe. The writer adds that the enemies of the U.C. Front are at the same time innommes and unprepared politicians who failed to understand the historic "raison d'etre" of "Qualunque", the essence of which, according to the writer, is the restoration of freedom, welfare and national dignity for the benefit of Italy and the Italian people.

2. In a note entitled: "The hunger that unites us - Bread sufficient not for eighty but only for thirty days", the paper criticizes the food policy of the Govt with respect to the nation's wheat supply. This policy, the paper adds, consists of buying wheat by some food supplies from foreign countries.

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2. In a note entitled: "The hunger that unites us - Bread sufficient not for eighty but only for thirty days", the paper criticizes the food policy of the Govt with respect to the nation's wheat supply. This policy, the paper adds, consists in obtaining by entreaty some food supplies from foreign countries through the medium of the UNRRA, rather than to foster and increase agricultural production in Italy. The paper sets forth also a stern criticism on account of the double price of bread, planned by the Council of Ministers.

CAPITALE (Monarchist) -- N.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Trans-World Airline pilots' strike ended yesterday.

6.

2. G. says that as the salaries of Milan's workers have only been raised 33% while the prices went up 52% during the last seven months, there are rumors that the syndical commissions will break the wage truce and ask for a further increase of salary.

3. G. reports that export of Italian mercury to Great Britain has been permitted as of yesterday. The price of the Board of Trade has been fixed at 25 Pounds per bottle.

4. G. reports that this year's benefit of the State monopoly will amount to 44 milliard and 100 million lire.

5. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Nov. 14	Nov. 15
- Gold Pound Sterling	9,450	9,600
- Pound	1,660	1,670
- Dollar: Large D.C.	500	505
Normal "	548	565
Small "	595	610
- Swiss Franc	184	193

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

1. I.M. prints today the ninth part of the "Secret Story of one Month of Reign". It is headlined: "PARADES AND TANKS" and "Clark wanted a 'real parade' in Rome but General Lee did not. Leah wanted 50 armoured tanks to parade along Corso Umberto but De Gasperi did not. - What happened to the 'Legion of Merit' proposed for the King?"

2. Under the heading "State and Country", Enzo Selvaggi, after recalling that the elections of 2 June seemed to prove that the country supported the Govt's policy and had faith in what it could do, asserts that the latest Administrative elections have proved the contrary because the people by deserting the polls have shown that they did not approve the Govt's policy and by voting against the parties of the Govt have shown that they no longer had faith in these parties.

He concludes by saying that "the rendering of accounts is proceeding slowly but with determination" and will continue as long as the Govt does not take into account the people's will".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article entitled: "The Situation in Emilia region - The Castelfranco gang - A real banditry does not exist - Various origins of delinquency - A net of complications and fears - The attack to the arms depot of Porto Ponca - How the curtain of silence fell down - It is necessary to go to the bottom", Mario Vinci narra continues the report which appeared in the same paper (See Digest, November 13, page 6) concerning

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MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article entitled: "The Situation in Emilia region - The Castelfranco Gang - A real banditry does not exist - Various origins of delinquency - A net of complicity and fears - The attack to the arms depot of Ponte Ronca - How the curtain of silence fell down - It is necessary to go to the bottom", Mario Vinodighe continues the report which appeared in the same paper (See Digest, November 13, page 6) concerning his investigations "in loco" on the misdeeds of the Castelfranco gang and Ponte Ronca assault. The writer informs that the leaders of Castelfranco gang were a certain Corradini, today still in hiding, and Rivo Govoni, arrested a few days ago by the police. Corradini who was once arrested for complicity in the murder of a Neapolitan trader Jervolino, was subsequently released on the basis of a certificate of good conduct released by the Liberation Committee of Castelfranco. According to the writer it seems as if this fellow, under the stimulus of former impunity, in concert with Govoni, undertook a great collection

of arms formerly used by partisans in the Liberation Struggle and conceived the idea of an assault on the Ponte Ronca Arms Depot, during which a guardian of the latter, Attilio Vannelli was killed.

MONTATO (Independent Leftist)

Riccardo Crespolani asserts that a permanent loan for reconstruction should be possible as it was in Great Britain during the war.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints today an open-letter sent by Attilio Piccioni, the Political Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, to the members of the Christian Democrat Party in which he explains why the Christian Democrat Party did not obtain the same success in last Sunday's Elections as in those of June 2nd. He asserts that these results were due neither to the lack of organization of the Party nor to its lack of preparation for the Elections, but only to the lack of faith that the four months of Govt's "tripartism" assigned in the see. le. "The tripartism", he affirms, was neither a coalition nor a collaboration but only a COMPULSORY COEXISTENCE. Who paid for the bad policy of this sort of Govt? - The Christian Democrat Party, because the Govt is headed by a Christian Democrat and because the other parties had an interest in attacking the Christian Democrat Party which was the major Party in the Govt". He concludes by saying that he has faith in the sense of comprehension of the Italian people who will understand that they put the blame on the wrong party and that the Christian Democrat Party will profit by the lesson it was taught.

2. Under the heading: "The myth of the Vatican", Igino Giordani comments on a statement that Tolatti made in a meeting where he, Giordani, was also present, that "the Vatican is a foreign power which works against Italy and that the Vatican has always been Italy's foe", by wondering how could Tolatti say such a thing if it is thanks to the Pope (a) that Rome was not destroyed during the war or turned into a Stalinized, (b) that millions of people have received food from the Pope, food which was a personal gift from the Catholics of foreign countries to the Pope himself, (c) that thousands of displaced persons, prisoners-of-war, refugees and people pursued for political reasons had their lives saved.

He concludes by saying: "The thing that certain people hate in the Pope is Freedom. Before you, there were all sorts of

tyrants who shouted against the Pope from Constantine to
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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The list of food supplies which decayed in State controlled magazines grows longer every day, states Vittorio Zincone alluding to 500,000 quintals of maize and margarine and to 100,000 quintals of glucose which perished in warehouses and to food supplies and tyres which are said to be stolen or burnt wily. These disorders and disasters are not a series of casual happenings. They are the consequence of the wrong system of not confiding the distribution of goods to the people, who have a

personal interest in a quick distribution, but to uninterested public organizations, asserts the writer.

UNITO (Independent)

T. reports from Modena that there are hundreds of German ex-Wehrmacht soldiers and SS troops who are living in Italy with false identification cards and certificates of patriots that some ex-partisans sold them.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Daily inset: "Workers' reply to calumnies: a sum of eight million lire subscribed for the paper "Unità" of Rome".
2. In an item entitled: "Prospects for the new Rome public administration - A Mayor to be appointed out of the People's Block coalition and no compromise with the elects of the U.Q. Party", it is reported that the Board of Directors of Christian-Democrat Party met yesterday at its headquarters in Piazza del Gesù, for discussing the stand to be taken as a consequence of the 10 November Rome elections. According to "Unità", no definite decision was taken in that meeting, but from rumors gathered the same paper says that the meeting in question was characterized by a contrast between the representatives of local branches of Rome and the Central Board of Directors of Christian Democracy, concerning the non-cooperation of the latter with the People's Block for the future appointment of the Mayor. The paper announces that in the circles of the People's Block, not only any alliance with monarchist, liberal and "quarantisti" groups is excluded, but it is asserted that the new Rome Mayor, must belong to the said Block.

3. In a polemical note under the heading: "Unfounded satisfaction", the paper criticizes the statement allegedly made by Minister Gonella a few days ago at the Council of Ministers, that there is no more use to speak about direct negotiations with Yugoslavia, after the last decisions taken by the Big-4 at New York concerning the Statute of the Free Territory of Trieste. The paper replies that this proposition is wholly incorrect, because the British Govt has declared that it will consider with sympathy all eventual direct agreements between Italy and Yugoslavia. On the other side, the paper adds, both Italian and Yugoslav peoples are determined to live in peace and are willing to co-operate for the common welfare.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ARO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/386/PRE

November 15, 1946.

Daily Direct of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Four Foreign Ministers yesterday discussed the 14 amendments to the Trieste Statute proposed by Molotov, "Messaggero" reports from New York. The papers says that, naturally, Molotov made this move to defend Yugoslavia, and adds that the antagonist theses are known: while the Anglo-Americans want to instruct the actual control of Trieste with the Governor as a representative of the Security Council, Yugoslavia insists to have more powers granted to the legislative assembly which should possibly appoint the Governor. It was soon clear that France, Great Britain and the U.S. did not intend to accept Russia's demand. France has also resolved to support the Anglo-American refusal to fix now the date of the withdrawal of the Allied troops from Trieste.

2. "Unità" gives prominence to the TASS report on the statements made by Molotov on 12 November concerning Italo-Yugoslav direct negotiations. He said that Russia was favorable to such negotiations if they yielded results acceptable by the two countries concerned. ANSA reports from New York that the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Simic, stated to the New York Post that "direct negotiations for the settlement of the Trieste and Venezia Giulia problems will immediately start in Belgrade and Rome". "Unità" headlines the above reports, as follows: "The way is open for our diplomats. Molotov and Simic favourable to direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia".

3. In yesterday's Council of Ministers, the acting High Commissioner for Food, Aldisio, reported on the wheat stocks situation. He said that while shipments from abroad were delayed, in some of the country's provinces which produce wheat, there had developed the tendency to hamper the shipment of the product to other needier provinces. The Minister of the Interior has urged the prefects to have the instructions issued by the Food Commissioner absolutely respected. Nenni then made a report on foreign policy, and said that he had no direct and official communication as to the decisions taken by the Four Foreign Ministers concerning the peace treaty. It seemed, however, that the principles of a Free Territory had been definitely adopted by the Four, and that the frontiers of the territory had been fixed with no consideration for Italy's claim on the Italian territory

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4. The Constituent Assembly Treaty Commission met last night at Montecitorio, and Nenni repeated the report of foreign policy which he had made in the Council of Ministers during the morning, and according to "Temper" added that Italy does not intend to accept territorial mutilation and will always affirm, especially in the UNO, that it is impossible to consider the conclusions reached at Paris and New York as the foundation of world peace. Nenni also expressed his confidence in the creation of a "Locarno" insuring

peace between Italy and Yugoslavia. The President of the Council, De Gasperi, then said: "If the news reported by this morning's press are confirmed, we cannot conceal our bitter feeling over the solution reached by the Four with regard to this problem. It is the Govt's task openly to express the Italian people's disagreement with this solution. Once this has been accomplished, then a "Locarno of the East" could be taken into consideration". In heated debate then developed concerning Togliatti's trip to Belgrade and his statement that Gorizia was predominantly Slav, and Minister Gronchi (Christian-Democrat) proposed to vote an order of the day deploring Togliatti for having "intruded into the foreign policy of the Govt". Always according to "Tempo", Togliatti retorted that he had made known Tito's proposals in order to have the people understand their historical importance, and to prevent them from being buried in the ministerial files. "If you intend to vote Gronchi's order of the day", he said: "I ask to postpone the voting, as I want to consult the Directorate of my party concerning its further participation in the Govt". Orlando (Liberal) observed that the Treaty Commission was not entrusted with the task of judging the proposed order of the day, but only to examine the international situation and the Govt's foreign policy". Sforza, Ciancio, Perri and Selvaggi held the same opinion, and Gronchi's order of the day was withdrawn. "Tempo" further reports that at the close of the meeting Togliatti stated to journalists: "My standpoint is just about that made known by the press. I maintained it. They wanted to impose a censorship on me, and this was evidently an absurdity".

5. The Directorate of the Christian-Democrat party and of the Christian-Democrat Parliamentary Group held a meeting last night to examine the political situation. (Popolo). "Tempo" affirms in this connection that the revision of the present political army was deemed feasible, and that according to rumors the party has prepared a plan to be carried out on fixed times. "Italia Nuova" states that the conclusion reached at the meeting was substantially this: "We shall prompt the crisis on Christmas".

6. AP reports from New York that in the official circles of the U.S. Govt it is announced that De Gasperi's appeal to UNRRA has been immediately taken into consideration. In fact it was resolved that 5 U.S. ships with a total cargo of 45 thousand tons of wheat will sail for Italy within the month. "Tempo" adds that in his message to La Guardia, President of UNRRA, De Gasperi stated that stocks on hand allowed Italy's self-sufficiency only up to 31 December, and that although Italian representatives were negotiating the purchase of wheat in Turkey, Argentina and the very U.S., it was necessary to speed up the carrying out of UNRRA's 1946 import program.

7. An unparalleled rainstorm raged on Rome yesterday, and flooded the periphtric zones of the town. People by the thousands remained homeless and a boy was killed by a land-slide. The authorities are alerted as it is feared that the Tiber might

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (November 14)ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.M.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. The paper urges Pietro Nenni with beginning at once the campaign for the revision of the Italian treaty, relying at the moment only upon the Italian capacity and the Italian will. This campaign should be more important, says the paper, than the daily Italian quarrels and rivalries.

2. Under the heading "black market of emigration", Alberico M. Solimene reports in the second of a series of articles, the ill-treatment of Italian workers in France.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In a leading article entitled "Our Peace Treaty" Luigi Sturzo writes that the Big Three agree only upon one point: that they are the only three to rule the world at present. They don't agree upon the rest and continue, therefore, in making war plans. Italy is considered in the British as well as in the French plan for the third world war, neither as an ally nor as an enemy but as a space which will be either left or taken according to the fluctuating luck of war. "I don't see the third world war coming", continues the writer, in spite of the opinion of certain demagogues who believe that a war carried out at present to the very end could blow up Russia and could root out Communism once and for ever". Russia on her side is not ready for making war against Great Britain and USA. Under these circumstances Italy should be considered by the Italians neither as a zone of influence of the Right nor of the Left but should be free and independent. I, therefore, could not approve Toledetti's initiative, concludes L.S., in going to Belgrade as Yugoslavia is as less free as Italy. The way which was established at Paris was the only way advisable for the Italian Govt: to claim frontiers according to ethnical principles and to plebiscites.

INDEPENDENCE - N.M.ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to the result of the administrative elections, Aldo Garosci writes that serious work will be necessary to give the Action Party an active strength. The writer asserts that the difficulties which the Party has to overcome are no exorbitant for its failure.

2. In spite of the stipulations in the present law, priests, monks and fathers voted in the recent elections with

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. The Christian Democrat Party is now in the position to make the choice between the Right and the Left as both sides counterbalance each other, says the paper in an editorial

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dealing with the Rome administrative elections, adding that the Christian Democrats will probably support the Popular Block.

2. Commenting on De Gasperi's recent declarations about eventual direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia, the paper agrees with De Gasperi's attitude saying that Russia and Yugoslavia demonstrated until now such a persistent hostility with regard to Italy, that not only De Gasperi but also the whole Italian public opinion is very suspicious about possible future contacts with Tito. Molotov's new manoeuvre at New York, where he presented 14 amendments aimed at reducing the power of the future Governor of Trieste, was a new reason for the Italian distrust. Italy is interested in the elimination of Anglo-American influence in Venezia Giulia only if none of the big powers controls this region, asserts the paper. To encourage Tito's plan would mean to favour a non-Italian interest, concludes "L".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a three column despatch from Milan, published under the heading: "What does the High Food Commissioner do? - Enormous quantities of corn are wasted away in the silos of Northern Italy", it is reported that 325,000 quintals of maize in a condition of decay are lying in the silos of various parts of the northern section of the country and a stern investigation is requested on this bureaucratic scandal.

MORNING PAPERS (November 15)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Referring to the fact that the Rome elections did not result in an absolute majority for one single Party or a single Block of Parties, Achille Corona states that it is now up to the Christian Democrat Party, which finds itself at a crossroad, to decide whether it will defend the interests of the working classes or the privileges of conservatives. This decision is not only of a high importance for the Roman administration but concerns also the whole national policy, asserts the writer. The uncertainty which the Christian Democrats proved until now caused the little support which the voters gave the Party. Replying to Christian Democrat complaints that the Popular Block attacked heavily Christian-Democrat Party during the elections, the writer stresses that Christian Democrats on their side directed their propaganda exclusively against the Left.

QUONIAMUSO (Uomo Qualunque)

The article entitled: "Is it a Right-wing

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DUONGSAMSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article entitled: "Is it a Right-wing Extremism?", considering the common popular belief that in the last administrative elections the victory was obtained by the extremists of the Left (Communists) on one side, and by those of the right (Qualunquisti) on the other, a viewpoint lately confirmed by "Risorgimento Liberale", the writer asserts that the U.Q. Front is not an extremist movement, either in the field of interior policy or of international relations. The reason of this lays in the fact, according to the writer, that the U.Q. Front is up against all kind of coercion and compulsion, and that it cherishes the most complete respect for all opinions,

as well as it stands for a free co-operation among all social and political forces for the welfare of the national commonwealth. In the field of international relations, the U.S. front stands for the "United States of Europe", the writer adds, that is for international co-operation on a foot of equality between all nations, small or large, poor or wealthy.

CAPITALE (fascist) - N.H.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Ministry of Industry and Trade will enforce a severer control on automobile licences of circulation starting from January 1st 1947. These measures are due to the scarce arrivals of gasoline.

2. The U.S. State Department announced yesterday that the U.S. Govt had turned over the Italian liner "Vulcania" to the Italian Govt and that her sister-ship "Saturnia" would be handed over to Italy before long. The ships have been handed back to allow a speedier repatriation of Italian POWs still abroad, but their final fate will be fixed by peace treaty.

3. G. reports that an Italian Trade Delegation will shortly leave for England to deal with the British Govt on the forthcoming Italian exports of vegetables and fruit to Great Britain and on the methods of payment for such exports. G. adds that the British Govt owes Italy about 17 million Pounds for previous Italian exports to Great Britain.

4. G. reports that a Corporation for the construction of a water-supply-system in South-Eastern Italy was formed yesterday under the sponsorship of the Socialist Federation of Turin.

5. G. reports that to prevent further restrictions in the Rome auto and trolley bus traffic the Ministry of Industry and Commerce decided yesterday to give the Rome Tramway and Autobus Corporation a new stock of tires. Some of these tires will be a part of the new Italian production of heavy-duty tires and the remainder will be Allied tires bought from I.R.A.R.

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome Free market:

	Nov. 11	Nov. 14
- Gold Pound Sterling	9,350	9,450
- Pound	1,550	1,660
- Dollar Large D.C.	485	500
Normal "	530	548
Small "	565	595
- Swiss Franc	131	164

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal) - N.H.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal) - N.M.
MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a short item entitled: "Statement delivered by the Rome Questore on the Dollmann case", it is said that, on the subject of the mysterious case of Colonel Dollmann as well as of his arrest and subsequent delivery to the Allied Authorities, replying to a number of questions submitted to him by journalists, the Questore has declared that he had never time to question the arrested man, because the Allied authorities demanded the immediate delivery of the prisoner. The Questore has said too that, although it may be that the prisoner in question was Col.

Dollmann, he never had time enough to arraign him, or to carry out the official identification of the same.

MONTECATO (Independent Leftist) - M.N.

POREDO (Christian Democrat)

P. prints an article by Don Luigi Sturzo headlined: "Italy, no man's land". After commenting on the International Political and Military situation and on the hypothesis for a future war between the Anglo-Saxon and the Russian blocs, he writes as follows:

"Italy must therefore change her standpoint on the Peace Treaty, because, until the next war starts, Italy must live, revive and take her place back among the nations. The first condition is that Italy must not become a zone of influence of the Rightist or Leftist blocs. Italy must be free and independent. I could not have approved Toledatti's initiative in Belgrade because neither Yugoslavism (which is directed by Moscow and is in the Russian sphere of influence) nor Italy (which still has no Peace Treaty and does not even know whether its Govt will sign it or not) are free and independent."...

RESURGIMENTO LIBERAL (Liberal)

1. Under the heading "A monkey imitates Cavour", R.L. criticizes Mario Montezuma for his article in yesterday's "Unità" (see Digest 14 Nov., page 7) in which Toledatti's brother-in-law tried to prove that, such as Cavour exchanged Nizza and Savoy with Milan and Count Sforza exchanged Dalmatia with the Giulian Alps, Toledatti now proposes to exchange Gorizia with Trieste. After short historical observations, R.L. asserts that "Toledatti resembles Cavour just as much as the devil resembles God. The paper stresses that its opinion, to establish ethnical frontiers according to the result of a free plebiscite, did not change since April 1945. Until now, adds the paper, the Communist Party has not answered three other objections made with respect to Toledatti's plan: a) which destiny is foreseen for the other towns in the "free territory" (Capodistria, Muggia, Isola, Pirano etc.) b) why was the project published before the Govt had been informed, c) what were the reasons for the false declarations about the prevalent Slav character of Gorizia.

2. Nitti said at Milan that the present Govt has no system and will never have one, reports the paper.

TRISTE (Independent)

T. reports from Trieste that Lieut. Col. Gardner, the Military Governor of Trieste, asserted yesterday that there are about 100,000 persons who live in Venezia Giulia without identification cards or food cards. He stated that most of these

Treaty, because, until the next war starts, Italy must live, revive and take her place back among the nations. The first condition is that Italy must not become a zone of influence of the Rightist or Leftist blocs. Italy must be free and independent. I could not have approved Toletti's initiative in Belgrade because neither Yugoslavians (which is directed by Moscow and is in the Russian sphere of influence) nor Italy (which still has no peace treaty and does not even know whether its Govt will sign it or not) are free and independent."...

RESCINDMENT TO LIBERALISM (Liberal)

1. Under the heading "A monkey imitates Cavour", R.L. criticizes Mario Montanone for his article in yesterday's "Unità" (see Digest 14 Nov., page 7) in which Toletti's brother-in-law tried to prove that, such as Cavour exchanged Nice and Savoy with Milan and Count Gherardo exchanged Dalmatia with the Giulian Alps, Toletti now proposes to exchange Gorizia with Trieste. After short historical observations, R.L. asserts that "Toletti resembles Cavour just as much as the devil resembles God. The paper stresses that its opinion, to establish ethnical frontiers according to the result of a free plebiscite, did not change since April 1945. Until now, adds the paper, the Communist Party has not answered three other objections made with respect to Toletti's plan: a) which destiny is foreseen for the other towns in the "free territory" (Capodistria, Muggia, Isola, Pirano etc.) b) why was the project published before the Govt had been informed, c) what were the reasons for the false declarations about the prevalent Slav character of Gorizia.

2. Nitti said at Milan that the present Govt has no system and will never have one, reports the paper.

TITO (Independent)

T. reports from Trieste that Lieut. Col. Gardner, the Military Governor of Trieste, asserted yesterday that there are about 100,000 persons who live in Venezia Giulia without identification cards or food cards. He stated that most of these people are ex-Chetniks, Ustashi, Yugoslav exiled persons, ex-Fascists, former criminals and even smugglers of cocaine. He added that there are in Trieste about 2,000 illicit prostitutes who came from Italy with the Allied troops and some 2,500 more who were born in Trieste and who are registered by the police as prostitutes.

7.

UNITA' (Communist)

In an item entitled: "Clamorous confirmation of the revelations made by 'Unità' - The Allies snatched Dollmann away from the hands of the Rome Quistor - Families of tortured men as well as of those who fell during the anti-fascist struggle claim that the human Dollmann should not be allowed to escape the deserved punishment", it is reported that yesterday a decisive "coup de théâtre" had taken place concerning the Dollmann case. (See Digest November 13, Unità, page 9). As a consequence of the campaign launched by "Unità", the paper adds: a number of representatives of the Rome press, a writer of "Unità's" Editorial Office included, called on the Quistor, Dr. Folito, and asked of him to clear up this ambiguous business. The Quistor admitted, according to "Unità", that he had not the opportunity either of questioning or of identifying the arrested man, because as a consequence of a telephone order from the Allied Command, he delivered the prisoner to the Allied police. Commenting on this episode, the paper says that the families of the "Ardennas Cave" martyrs and of all the victims of the anti-German struggle, are wondering about the true reason of the Allies action in this emergency and they ask that the murderers of their sons be exemplarily punished.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

November 14, 1946.

R/108/365/ENB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. On Tuesday the Council of Foreign Ministers resumed the discussion of the Venezia Giulia problem and as to the

Italo-Yugoslav Frontier approved the French line. They are now discussing the Trieste Statute plan. Also on Tuesday the Council passed other articles of the peace treaty at all an improvement of the original text. In fact Italy is forbidden to try those Italian military personnel who expressed their sympathy for or materially adhered to the Allied cause during the war. This article contains an additional paragraph, proposed by France, which grants the same protection to those Italians who favored the handing over to the Allied powers of Italian territory. The Italian Govt must also undertake to prevent fascist political, and military organizations from being formed on her territory. (Massachusetts)

2. The U.S. answer to the Italian Govt's diplomatic note concerning Tito's proposal, was communicated verbally to the Foreign Minister, Pietro Renzi, on Tuesday by the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Rome, H.A. Kay. The American diplomat considers according to "Messaggero" that the State Department considers that Italy and Yugoslavia are free to reopen possible direct negotiations, provided that these be in agreement with what has already been resolved by the Council of Foreign Ministers as to the peace treaty with Italy. "Tempo" reports the news under the heading: "Neither ambiguous initiatives nor a new Dumbé". No direct negotiations may change the Four's decisions", while "Italia Nuova" affirms that the decision taken by the Great Powers has frustrated the Slav-Communist maneuver. "Hanssens" reports De Gasperi as having stated, at the close of the meeting, held last night by the Directorate of the Christian-Democrat party: "There is very little now to be negotiated with Yugoslavia. After the news arriving from New York, it seems to me that to bury the dead in all that can be done".

3. The Council of Ministers will meet to-morrow, and will have to take decisions on the conclusions reached yesterday by Ministers Guallo, Maerelli, Scelba and Ciano concerning the Crinini case and the interpretation to be given to the amnesty decree. These conclusions propose the enforcement of police confinement for Crinini and those other high-ranking fascists whose commutes of residence may perturb public

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Council present other articles of the peace treaty with Italy, which from the Italian viewpoint do not constitute at all an improvement of the original text. In fact Italy is forbidden to try those Italian military personnel who expressed their sympathy for or materially adhered to the Allied cause during the war. This article contains an additional paragraph, proposed by France, which grants the same protection to those Italians who favored the handing over to the Allied powers of Italian territory. The Italian Govt must also undertake to prevent fascist political, and military organizations from being formed on her territory. (Messag, ero)

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3. The Council of Ministers will meet to-morrow, and will have to take decisions on the conclusions reached yesterday by Ministers Gullo, Macrelli, Scelba and Caccia concerning the Cristini case and the interpretation to be given to the amnesty decree. These conclusions propose the enforcement of police confinement for Cristini and these other high-ranking fascists whose return to their communes of residence may perturb public order. (Messag, ero)

4. The Directorate of the Christian-Democrat party and the Christian Democrat parliamentary group held a meeting last night, but contrary to what was expected, they did not take any decision as to the question of party's remaining in the present Cabinet coalition. They only dealt with the peace treaty and the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, and Minister Gronchi was intrusted to voice the Christian-Democrat viewpoint at today's meeting of the

2.

Constituent Assembly Treaty Commission. (Messaggero). "Avanti!" affirms that during the meeting De Gasperi succeeded in quelling the bickering and in rejecting charges levelled against him, by stressing the decisions taken by the four Foreign Ministers about the peace treaty, "decisions which De Gasperi considers to be his own personal success". The Directorate of the Christian-Democrat party will meet again today to examine internal problems, and to resolve whether they should join in the Bloc of people for the administration of Rome or not.

5. The Allies have handed back the Bari air-field to the Italian Authorities. It seems also that the Prigiani air-field will be handed back in a few days. (Tempo)

6. The Rome trade workers went on strike yesterday. The strike of the white glass industry, which was called on Tuesday, is still going on. (Avanti!)

7. A typhoid epidemic due to polluted water is spreading in Vogherr. Cases reported till now amount to 11, all children. (Avanti!)

8. Also Marinacci's diary will be published before long. (U.P.) "Avanti!" remarks that the fascist ring-leaders were all autobiographers.

9. UP reports from Paris that the French Minister of Labor, Ambroise Croizat has presented to the Cabinet a prospective aimed agreement to alleviate the present financial difficulties of the Italian clandestine emigrants into France, who cannot send their earnings to their families in Italy. The Cabinet approved the text of the agreement and the Italian Govt's admission to it is now awaited.

10. Another meeting was held yesterday at the High Commissariat for Food in order to examine the question of the price for bread. (See yesterday's Digest, General No. 7). The Finance Ministry experts and the representatives of the Rome, Milan and Turin communes criticized the proposed enforcement of a sort of tax for the payment of the surplus-price by the richer classes, as the financial offices were not sufficiently equipped to carry out this operation. Another meeting will be held on 26 November. (Mess.)

11. The CGIL has sent to Minister Campilli, the Vice President of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction, a protest against the changes which the Govt allegedly would enforce with regard to the blocking of rents. The CGIL asked the Govt to withhold any decision on the issue, and to convoke a meeting of the associations concerned in order thoroughly to examine the question. (Avanti!)

12. The Polish National League Committee sent a telegram to

0182

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12. The Pola National League Committee sent a telegram to Tolatti charging that "when discussing the barter he had for ot about Istria and Pola", and inviting him to sponsor the holding of a plebiscite in Venezia Giulia. The Committee sent another telegram to Menni, reminding him for his firm attitude, and insists on the request of a plebiscite. (ANSA)

13. The Constituent Assembly First Sub-Commission yesterday approved the following article of the new constitution: "The law regulates the juridical conditions of man and wife in order to guarantee the indissolubility of marriage and the unity

3.

of family". The news is given in "Topolo" under a three column headline, while "l'Avanti!" remarks that, in agreement with the Right, the Christian-Democrats has hastened to have the possibility of divorce excluded from the Constitution.

14. The First National Congress of Direct Growers opened its work at the Rome University yesterday. De Gasperi stated that the Govt "wishes that a class of small and independent land-owners be formed in Italy because, besides property, there exists nothing capable of guaranteeing liberty and political freedom". (Topolo) 9973

AFTERNOON PAPERS (November 13)

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Togliatti is certainly right when declaring that Italian Foreign Policy was a failure during the last two years and a disaster, says the paper adding that Togliatti should be as much responsible for Italy's Foreign Policy as De Gasperi.

2. Under the heading "One may obtain an Italian for 6000 francs in France", Alberico M. Solimene reports from Mentone that about 400,000 Italians went to France after the liberation and live there in conditions similar to slavery.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDEPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italy was invited neither by the Western nor by the Eastern Block to adhere to either of them, states Leo Villani adding that Italy could adhere to one of these blocks only if she had at her disposal either her own or Allied military forces. Both sides of the victors agreed not to let Italy have adequate forces to defend her strategic frontiers. So, Italy of today is in a position to watch the colonies between Washington, London and Moscow but as a spectator anxious to avoid being overturned by too violent a game of the opponents. The Italian relations, however, with France and Yugoslavia should be cleared up as soon as possible, continues the writer. Togliatti, therefore, was right to break the ice when going to Belgrade in spite of his errors of tact. On the other hand, Togliatti's criticism about De Gasperi's foreign policy with regard to Trieste was exaggerated as Tito would probably have succeeded in convincing the Western allies without De Gasperi's defense of Trieste. Italy

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2. Commenting on Giannini's article in yesterday's "Euromonzo" (see Digest 13 Nov., page 5) I.L. criticizes Giannini's Mussolini-like disdain for his companions, Liberals and Monarchists and his assertion that in case there is a Quelenquist mayor this representative of the Roman administration should be sent at once to the Pope to kiss his slippers such as the Fascist Govt did shortly after it came in to power.

4.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

Great Britain did not make objections and Stalin proved with his recent interview that he remained indifferent with regard to the visit of US warships in the Mediterranean, foreseen for the end of November, says the paper. Great Britain and Russia accepted, thereby, the stand which the US took on 30 September when the American Secretary of the Navy declared that the American fleet in the Mediterranean should support Allied forces of occupation and protect American interests. So, USA declared for the first time that it was definitely bound to the destiny of the Mediterranean. Teleste represents the focus of the whole problem of the new equilibrium in the Mediterranean, asserts the paper, in which the US are now not less interested than Great Britain.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.M.TRITUNA DAL POROLO

1. The empty money-chests of the State make it necessary to avoid a political crisis", stresses the paper adding that the advanced preparation of the loan of reconstruction will prevent the three parties of the masses from aggravating the political situation. Referring to the difficulties of the appointment of the new Roman mayor, the paper wonders whether new elections will become necessary.

2. Citizenship asks for an inquiry with regard to the case of Colonel Dellmann, says the paper.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The paper publishes a telegram in which Algerian Italians protest against the further appointment of Fascist officials for the Consulate General at Marseille.

2. The Constituent Assembly does not function as a legislative assembly, states Oliviero Zuccherini. The Great Parties of Democracy did not like to lose their privilege to govern by means of decrees extending still for a year the advantages of dictatorship. For this reason they sacrificed the sovereignty of the Assembly, asserts the writer.

MORNING PAPERS (November 14)AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The losses of the Christian Democrat Party in the administrative elections were caused by De Gasperi's fundamental error in not accepting the Communist collaboration and proclaiming at the same time that there are no enemies in Italy for freedom

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) -- M.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

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MORNING PAPERS (November 14)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The losses of the Christian Democrat Party in the administrative elections were caused by De Gasperi's fundamental error in not accepting the Communist collaboration and proclaiming at the same time that there are no enemies in Italy for freedom and Democracy with exception of Communists, writes P.Eli. Catholics took De Gasperi's assertions seriously when he said that Marxism means an imminent danger for Democracy and were but logical in voting for Qualunquisti instead of the Christian Democrat Party, continues the writer adding that Qualunquists are the heirs of Fascism even if they don't use yet the typical forms of Fascist fight. Explaining the reasons why Socialists also abstained from voting, the writer asserts that until one month ago the Socialist Party was divided into different tendencies and that abstentions would not have occurred if the

pect of unity of action with the Communists had been signed three months ago. This internal crisis of the Socialist Party is finished now, concludes the writer proclaiming the necessity for the Socialist Party to follow the common way with the Communists.

2. The paper prints a photostat of Quelunquists saluting in Fascist manner and showing a "Fascio" (Lictor bundle - **Page 19** incognito).

3. Under the heading "Dollmann is...Dollmann" the paper writes that Dollmann was delivered to the Allied Police. "Is it really a strange and monstrous phenomenon that Allied Police intend to make use of Nazis who are the most hated by the population which they mistreated. The Allies say do what they like but Dollmann, who was a criminal at Rome, has been arrested in Rome by Italians. The Italian justice has the right to judge him whether he is serving the Allies or not. The Allies would establish a terrible precedent if they should refuse to deliver the guilty one".

BUONSENZO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "They cannot calm down", considering the meanness in which all the political Parties of this country from the extreme left to the extreme right find themselves at the present moment because of the U.Q. victory in the administrative elections, the writer asserts that the fault of their ill-success lays in themselves, that is in their inability to unite around a common constructive programme. The writer adds that the U.Q. Front victory is to be explained by the support received from the middle classes as well as from large sections of the most intelligent proletarian clans.

2. In a note from Novara entitled: "A group of partisans compels the 'Questore' to release Uberio's accomplices", it is reported that (See Digest November 3, page 5) yesterday Signor Baldo Gastone (Capt. Ciro) accompanied by Signor Molteni of the Labor Chamber, Captain Bruno and the Secretary of National Association of Italian Partisans of Novara branch, have demanded of the "Questore" of that town what he release from prison the four accomplices of Emilio Uberio, Director of the weekly periodical "La Siringa" (Syringe). Commenting on this event, the paper says that at the present time, liberty exists only in Italy for criminals.

CAITALE (Monarchist) -- H.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction has resolved that the National Economic Conference will meet in Rome on 26, 27 and 28 November. The agenda is as follows: 1) Introduc-

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CAPITALE (Monarchist) -- N.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction has resolved that the National Economic Conference will meet in Rome on 25, 27 and 28 November. The agenda is as follows: 1) Introduction report; 2) Production plans and employment; 3) Prices and control of consumption. De Gasperi will be chairman of the Conference.

2. In connection with the Govt's alleged intention to suppress the Hemp National Syndicate and to form a Hemp Growers National Syndicate, the growers are urging the Ministries concerned to have the latter organism entrusted with the task not only to pool and sell the product inside the country, but also to handle the export and import of hemp. A meeting of the

6.

hemp growers and hemp traders, who do not want their function to be suppressed, will be held on Monday at the Ministry for Foreign Trade.

3. 50 sailors who are to man/ 8,000 ton Italian ships "Incorvitta" and "Humanitas" which the U.S. has resolved to hand back to Italy, departed from Genoa yesterday on board the "Voluntas".

4. G. reports that new commercial negotiations are to be started in the near future between Italy and Spain.

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

1. The Headline to the 8th article of the series "Secret history of one month of reign", is as follows: "Frieste is my throne. The King said this to Admiral Stone, who was paying him his respects at the Quirinal - Now they speculate on object barbers - the letter of Victor Emmanuel III to his son - the 'couscous' of the King' were like books".

2. Under the headline "Tito unmasked by the Fear", Franco Morano says that following the decision taken by the Foreign Ministers (who fixed the maximum of renunciations which could be demanded of Italy), "the possible changes resulting from the direct negotiations with Yugoslavia shall in no case affect these two fundamental points: Trieste is a 'free territory under UN's direct administration', and the Trench line shall not be corrected by means of new territorial sacrifices on our side". The writer goes on to say that the manoeuvre "plotted by the two comrades in Bolshevikism, that is by Marshal Tito and by the cadet-dictator Togliatti, is now definitely a failure. And the merit for it cannot unfortunately be ascribed to the Italian Govt".

ROMENTO (Independent Leftist)

It should be criminal to speak about an inflation two years after the end of the war at a moment in which the frontiers are re-opened and the sea is free, in which the deposits at the banks are about to increase and the subscription of the next loan seems to become conspicuous, states Leo Levi.

MESSEGGERO (Government)

In an item from London under the headline: "What a spokesman of the 'Irish Zvai Leumi' has declared - The Rome attempt is the first open action against England", it is reported that Samuel Morlin, who is considered as an authorized spokesman of "Irish Zvai Leumi" has reported in Paris that the Rome attempt against the British Embassy must be considered a simple beginning of the plan of battle waged by the said Jewish organization against Britain.

1. The headline to the 18th article of the series "Secret history of one month of reign", is as follows: "Prioste is my them. The King said this to Armin Stone, who was paying him his respects at the Quirinal - Now they speculate on subject matters - The letter of Victor Emmanuel III to his son - the 'counsellors of the King' were like books".

2. Under the heading "Tito unmasked by the Four", Franco Ferrero says that following the decision taken by the Foreign Ministers (who fixed the maximum of renunciations which could be demanded of Italy), "the possible changes resulting from the direct negotiations with Yugoslavia shall in no case affect these two fundamental points: Trieste is a free territory under UN's direct administration", and the French line shall not be corrected by means of new territorial sacrifices on our side". The writer goes on to say that the manoeuvre "plotted by the two comrades in Bolshevik, that is by Marshal Tito and by the cadet-dictator Togliatti, is now definitely a failure. And the merit for it cannot unfortunately be ascribed to the Italian Govt".

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It should be original to speak about an inflation two years after the end of the war at a moment in which the frontiers are re-opened and the sea is free, in which the deposits at the banks are about to increase and the subscription of the next loan seems to become conspicuous, states Leo Levi.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In an item from London under the heading: "What a spokesman of the 'Irish Zvai Lenin' has declared - The Rome attempt is the first open action against England", it is reported that Samuel Medlin, who is considered as an authorized spokesman of "Irish Zvai Lenin" has repeated in Paris that the Rome attempt against the British Embassy must be considered a single beginning of the plan of battle waged by the said Jewish organization against Britain.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Giuseppe Capod affirmes that, despite any contrary appearance, the outcome of the administrative elections has clarified the political situation. "In fact the meaning of the recent election is clear: a section of the electorate which on June 2 had voted for Christian-Democracy, now has voted for the Rightist Groups. In June, many conservative elements had supported Christian-Democracy because they viewed in it the strongest dam against the feared red flood. And their guessing proved to be right: the dam worked out well. Italy will have a

non-revolutionary Constitution.... This is not a little thing, is not a little merit. But it was not enough to satisfy these conservative elements. They simply forgot that Christian-Democracy has its own program which, far from having a negative goal, has a positive economic and social aspect.... The party kept faith to its program, AND SHALL STILL ABIDE BY IT. The moment is grave. Should we, out of pique, go to the left or should we turn right in order to attract again the secessionist elements? Neither one thing. Only by noting in this way will Christian-Democracy prove to be a great party".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Examining the result of the administrative elections from the technical point of view, Erasmo states that the present "blocks" of the Left at Rome and Naples represent the same political formulation as the "popular fronts" of the time before the war. "Starting from the OIN to tripartism and from there to the blocks of the Left, the Communist Party followed inflexibly its way in Italy and France, isolating itself from the forces of the Right and the Center and commanding at the same time the lines of its own allies". The collapse of the non-Marxist forces of the Left or moderated Marxists before the march of the Communist army is typical in both countries. The attempt of the "Historical Republican Party" to collect certain elements of the Parties of the masses was as much a failure as a similar attempt of Action Party about two years ago. The Communist practice to proclaim a political program in "slogans", accommodated to the psychology of less cultivated circles, has been very efficacious. Free dances, cinemas and similar exhibitions aided Communists as much as personal accusations and calumnies of political adversaries, asserts the writer.

TRIFO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the French Govt proposal concerning the financial conditions of Italian clandestine migrants into France, the paper says that the meaning of this proposal seems to be "that our workers should contribute in the restoration of France and that our Govt should take care of financing their families. That is, our workers would be used like slaves, having no right to saving. It is really incredible that such proposals be made by a predominantly Social-Communist Govt".

2. In an article datelined from Paris, Gianni Grametto reports on the "march of famine" of Italian migrants into France, stating that there are nearly 150 Italians who each day trespass illegally the French frontier to seek for work in that country. Base dealers wait on the other side of the frontier for these "clandestines" who succeed in overcoming the difficulties of the mountain trip.

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TIMEO (Independent)

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UNITA' (Communist)

In a leading article entitled: "Camille Cavour a barterer", after having said that it is ridiculous to assert that as a result of his conversations with Marshal Tito, Hon. Togliatti would have taken on an engagement to cede Gorizia

to Yugoslavia to the detriment of Italy, Mario Montagna adds that the only thing done by the head of Italian Communism is to submit to the public opinion of this country Tito's proposal as a basis for direct negotiations. In order to deny the charges brought against him, Togliatti by several sections of the press of Italy, the writer recalls that Camillo Cavour was also called "a barterer", when on 21 July 1858 he concluded with Napoleon III at Plombiere an alliance pact, whereby the provinces of Savoy and Nice were ceded to France as compensation for a military help to be given in the war against Austria.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/380/PRB

November 8, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers met yesterday morning to discuss the Yugoslav proposal communicated by Togliatti. Foreign Ministry ^{US 79} Menni related that when he received Togliatti's request for a diplomatic passport to Yugoslavia and knew the aim of the journey, he advised against it as he believed that at present, while the Italian Govt was engaged with the Four gathered at New York, it would bring an element of confusion in the situation. Despite his (Menni's) advice, Hon. Togliatti had deemed it proper to go to Belgrade. Hinting then at Togliatti's interview, Menni affirmed that at Palazzo Chigi there existed no document which might in some way justify the affirmation that the Foreign Ministry was also convinced that the majority of Gerizina's population was Slav. Referring then to the curiosity aroused in several foreign circles by Togliatti's journey, Menni added that he had received many request for information from the Allies. Especially the British had asked him why Togliatti was going to Belgrade. De Gasperi lamented that an initiative having a strictly reserved character had been brought to the knowledge of the public before the Govt was informed about it, and said that Tito's proposals seemed to him to be a "barter" between an Italian city - Gerizina - which was not prevalently Slav as Togliatti had affirmed and which on the basis of the draft treaty must remain to Italy, and another city - Trieste, which was also Italian and which the peace treaty did not allocate to Yugoslavia. He added that he should also point out that Ambassador Frichiani, speaking to the Four on behalf of the Italian Govt, and proposed a plebiscite for the population included between the ethnic lines. From the declaration made by Togliatti to Menni, De Gasperi continued, it seemed it could be deduced that the Head of the Yugoslav State admitted Trieste's territorial connection with Italy, but there was no hint as to the nature of this territorial continuity. After having stressed that the possibility of direct negotiations should not be excluded, but that Tito's proposals should be discussed in close relation with the peace treaty, since the Italo-Yugoslav frontier was an integral part of the treaty, De Gasperi concluded by affirming that it was necessary to proceed with much caution because the pure and simple acceptance of such a proposal could induce the Allies to think that Italians renounced Pola and the Istrian coast for which Italy also fought in the last diplomatic note.

Togliatti ^{SLP}

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An ample and heated debate was then opened in Menni's and De Gasperi's declarations. Comello (Chr. Dem.) observed that by declaring he was disposed to leave Trieste to Italy, Tito had substantially promised to Italy a thing which he did not have, as its availability now depended upon the Allies. The Communist Ministers observed that on the part of the Christian-Democrats too much stress had been put on some negative aspects of the proposals, leaving completely in the shadow the positive ones which offered the undeniable advantage of placing on a concrete basis the problem of the resumption of normal relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. The Republican Minister, Macrelli, expressed the

same opinion, while the Christian-Democrats Aldisio and Cingolani declared that any abatement of the mandate given the Italian delegation to New York should be avoided. On Nenni's demand, the Council then recessed to draft a joint declaration on the issue, and when it returned into session, Minister Scroeni (Communist) insisted that the declaration should contain no hint of Gorizia, otherwise Togliatti's initiative would naturally collapse.

De Gasperi stated that his Paris experience induced him to believe that by signing at Gorizia, which had been fruitlessly demanded at the Luxembourg Conference, in a certain sense Yugoslavia was trying to remove the obstacle owing to which she does not want to sign the treaty. He added that Tito's proposal for Gorizia could not be left without an answer because it was necessary to calm the alarm caused in that city, and because if the Allies did not see any hint of Gorizia they could legitimately think of an Italian renunciation and not accordingly. The declaration was then approved unanimously, and its text is as follows:

"Hon. Nenni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has reported to the Council of Ministers about the conversation he has had this morning with Hon. Togliatti who had just returned from Belgrade, where he had conferred with Tito in a strictly private capacity.

"Concerning the declaration made to Togliatti by Tito, the Govt views, in the Yugoslav attitude with regard to Trieste, in the announcement of the impending repatriation of Italian POWs now in Yugoslavia, in the intention to negotiate a commercial treaty between the two countries, the new elements which may offer a basis for direct negotiations within the picture of general negotiations for the conclusion of peace.

"The Italian Government, however, cannot take into consideration the cession to Yugoslavia of Gorizia, which is an integral part of the national territory, and as such unanimously acknowledged to Italy by the Four, and referring to its last note to the Four (the Italian Govt) reaffirms the principle that the frontier must be drawn following the ethnical line and resorting to the plebiscite when the application of such line arises disputes".

Successively the Council of Ministers approved the following diplomatic movement:

New Ambassadors

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------|
| - Giustino Arpesani, | former Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council, | to Buenos Aires. |
| | Liberal | |
| | new ambassador in Moscow, | to Paris. |
| - Quaroni, | new Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry | to Ankara. |
| - Prunier, | | |

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| | Foreign Ministry | to Ankara. |
| - Manlio Brosio, | former Minister of War, | to Moscow. |
| | Ambassador, | to Brussels. |
| - Rino da Nobili, | new Ambassador in Warsaw, | to Bern. |
| - Egidio Rodio, | | to Lisbon. |
| - Grossardi, | | to Montevideo |
| - Errera, | | (Uruguay) |

The Council also approved the pensioning off of 25 high officials of the Foreign Ministry. (Messaggero)

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2. Nenni stated to the ANSA news agency yesterday that the Govt's declaration concerning Togliatti's conversations with Tito meant that the Italian Govt could not take as a starting point for direct negotiations with Yugoslavia the renunciation of an Italy policy, but acknowledged with utmost satisfaction the positive elements which resulted from the news brought by Togliatti. "We are always ready", he said, "to consider with utmost interest any official proposal made to us within the picture of the general peace negotiations which are now taking place at New York. A League of the East is among the goals which the Govt intends to reach and it would be, not only for Italy and Yugoslavia but also for Europe and the world, a solid guarantee of peace". (Avanti!)

3. The Secretariat of the Communist party held an urgent meeting yesterday and issued a statement affirming that it acknowledged the enormous positive value which the initiative taken by the Secretary General of the Communist party had for the entire Italian Nation. The Secretariat of the Communist party, while thanking comrade Togliatti for the action carried out in favor of the national interests, expressed, on behalf of all truly democratic Italians, its gratefulness to Marshal Tito for the generous comprehension he had shown with regard to the questions of the Italian people is most concerned with. The Secretariat of the Party, the statement goes on, invites all communist organizations and all comrades immediately to carry out a large popular action in order to explain to all Italians that also on this occasion the Communist party has acted as the genuine representative of the interests of the Nation and of the interests of peace and collaboration among the peoples. The will of the better action of the people to reach and maintain the most brotherly collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia, should be made very clear to everybody by means of this action. "The fight for the Italo-Yugoslav friendship is an integral part of the struggle which the Italian people should carry on and is carrying on for its independence, for liberty and peace". (Unità)

4. The Secretariat of the Liberal party yesterday issued a declaration dealing with Togliatti's journey to Belgrade, and stating that the Liberal party reaffirms that Italy cannot be asked to collaborate in acts of provocation disguised in the form of bi-lateral negotiations and implying the abandonment of Italian territories and populations. The party also deplores the fact that a private citizen may undertake such seriously important initiatives contrasting with the official ones now being carried out at New York, independently of the organisms which are

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5. Press reaction to Tito's proposals: Riservamento Liberale: "De Gasperi eluded once again the dilemma which the country puts to him: either to rule or to resign". - Under the pressure of public

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opinion, the Council of Ministers reasserts that Gorizia is an Italian city and rejects Togliatti's manoeuvre". Unità: "Deep impression in the whole country for the possibility of a return of Trieste to Italy. - A Government declaration which does not easily with the popular feeling and does not ease the development of direct Italo-Yugoslav negotiations. An important statement by Menni. Popolo: "Curious procedure of the 'pro-peace' peace. Towns are offered on private transaction. Italian POWs dealt with as if they were Communist gift-pieces". Dussanese: "The Communist trap".

6. "Mosses" reports from Gorizia that the news of Tito's proposal for a barter between Trieste and Gorizia has caused deep emotion in the population of the latter town. The representatives of the Socialist, Christian-Democrat, Republican, Liberal and Action parties have declared that the proposal is a Communist snare, and that when Tito talks of a democratic government for Trieste he means a bolshevik government.

7. The Constituent Assembly will be called into session on 2 December. The President of the Assembly, Saragat, yesterday summoned the presidents of the three Sub-Commissions in order to ascertain whether the text of the new Constitution could be debated by the Assembly by that time, but it was found that only a section of it could be ready. (Bussanese). "Popolo" adds that the debate on the peace treaty will take place in March.

8. The Constituent Assembly First-Sub-Commission yesterday approved the following articles: (a) "Marriage is based on the principle of moral and juridical equality of man and wife, who have the right and duty to breed, instruct and educate their children. In the case of proved moral and economic incapacity of the man and wife, the State takes such steps as to insure these tasks". (b) "The State will provide an adequate moral and material protection of motherhood, childhood and youth by forming and favouring the organisations required to reach this aim". Article (a) is not completed. (Popolo)

9. Experiments of radio-controlled operations of police motor-vehicles took place for the first time in Milan yesterday. The experiments yielded good results. (Popolo)

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development of direct trade relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. The statement by Menzies. Headline: "Curious procedure of the 'pro-peace' peace. Towns are offered on private transaction. Italian POWs dealt with as if they were Communist gift-parcels". Subheadline: "The Communist trap".

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10. Owing to a last-minute agreement, the threatened strike of bank employees was called off yesterday. (Mess.)

AFTERNOON PAPERS (November 7)

6368

CORRIERE (Christian Democrat)

Beginning from November 5th, "Corriere", renewed in all its technical, political and informative services, will become the daily paper of the National Monarchist Party under the directorship of Alfredo Cavalli, Deputy to the Constituent Assembly and General Secretary of the said Party, informs the paper.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - M.N.

GIORGIO DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

"In Italian territory breathes again after the arrest of the bandits of the extreme Left" is the headline to Theodore Prandi's report from Casellina Emilia. One of the arrested is the spiritual leader of the local Communist Party, stresses the paper.

GIORGIO D'ITALIA

Referring to Togliatti's mission in Belgrad, Sav. writes that Tito is said to be prepared to agree with an Italian Trieste on the condition that Trieste will obtain a democratic autonomous regime and that Gorizia will become Yugoslav territory. Tito does not want to make a present to Italy, continues the writer, as he cannot make a present of something which does not belong to him. Tito intends only to exchange Trieste with Gorizia. A Yugoslav Gorizia, however, would mean a permanent control of Trieste and an open access for every invasion of the Po-Valley. He who controls Gorizia, states Sav., is able to block up the Italian connection with Trieste and to isolate this town and its territory. Togliatti's mission, however, opens a possibility, concludes the writer adding that Italy should be cautious and that every Italian should consider the problem from a national point of view and not from a party point of view.

INDEPENDENT

1. In a leading article under the heading: "To root out the evil", referring to the recent criminal attempt against the British Embassy, Angelo Vincenti calls the attention of the Govt to the necessity of rooting out the evil by enacting special measures against the numerous undesirable foreign elements, who are today living in this country with no real justification. The writer adds: "because we are confronted with so many difficulties in dealing with discontented Italians there is no reason why we should limit ourselves to foreign terrorists". Therefore the

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2. In an item from Trieste under the heading: "Bombs against Italians in Gorizia", it is reported that on the 7 of this month three Italian young men after having lighted fire-works in the Galvany Mount representing the Italian three-colors, were aimed at by a discharge of several shots of gun. One of the young people was wounded at the legs and the other came out unhurt. The police arrested two individuals suspected to be the authors of the attack. A member of the Civic Police in Gorizia was the object of an

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aggression on the part of unknown people, from which he came out unhurt. The aggressors disappeared.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Fernando Schirvetti criticizes De Gasperi for having diminished in his last Sunday speech the importance of the Fascist danger and stressed instead the necessity of the fight against Marxism and Freemasonry.
2. The paper comments on Togliatti's interview granted to "Unità", saying that the Italian Democrat forces cannot but welcome the result of Togliatti's journey at Belgrade.
3. Interviewed by I.D. Terracini, Vice President of the Constituent Assembly and member of the directorship of the Italian Communist Party, explained with reference to Togliatti's conversations with Tito that Italy and Yugoslavia should ask the Big Four for the authorization to settle the frontier questions of these two countries by a bilateral agreement similar to the Italian-Austrian Treaty.

4. All scientists and engineers of Universities and industry state unanimously that Italy will decay as an industrial power if financial help is not given to scientific researches, writes Mario A. Rellier. Such researches are subject to open obstruction by the officials of the Ministry of the Treasury, declares the writer adding that the allotment of 200 millions for extraordinary subventions of scientific researches has been withheld by officials of the Treasury who asked, moreover, for the assurance that new centers for researches will not be created in Italy.

OSSESSO: TORRE ROMANO (Vatican)

In an article under the heading of: "The Imperative of Violence", the writer ("I.B.") after having deprecated the acts of violence committed during the propaganda for the impending administrative elections in Rome and other cities of Italy, asserts that the present wave of violence is the fruit of the marxian spirit. To implement his charge, he quotes the following excerpt of a speech delivered by Stalin in September 1938: "On the basis of the conflict between the new productive forces and the old system of production, as well as of the new economic needs of society, the masses are organized according to new ideas, in such a way as to form a new political entity and a new revolutionary power, which is used for the suppression of the old economic system and for the establishment of a new one. In such a way the

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"Unità", saying that the Italian Deserter forces cannot but welcome the result of Togliatti's journey at Belgrad.

3. Interviewed by I.L. Terracini, Vice President of the Constituent Assembly and member of the directorship of the Italian Communist Party, explained with reference to Togliatti's conversations with Tito that Italy and Yugoslavia should ask the Big Four for the authorization to settle the frontier questions of these two countries by a bilateral agreement similar to the Italian-Austrian Treaty.

4. All scientists and engineers of Universities and industry state unanimously that Italy will decay as an industrial power if financial help is not given to scientific researches; writes Ibric A. Rollier. Such researches are subject to open obstruction by the officials of the Ministry of the Treasury, declares the writer adding that the allotment of 200 millions for extraordinary subventions of scientific researches has been withheld by officials of the Treasury who asked, moreover, for the assurance that new centers for researches will not be created in Italy.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

In an article under the heading of: "The Imperative of Violence", the writer ("I.B.") after having deprecated the acts of violence committed during the propaganda for the impending administrative elections in Rome and other cities of Italy, asserts that the present wave of violence is the fruit of the marxian spirit. To implement his charge, he quotes the following excerpt of a speech delivered by Stalin in September 1938: "On the basis of the conflict between the new productive forces and the old system of production, as well as of the new economic needs of society, the masses are organized according to new ideas, in such a way as to form a new political army and a new revolutionary power, which is used for the suppression of the old economic system and for the establishment of a new one. In such a way the spontaneous evolution is superseded by a conscious activity of men, the peaceful progress by a violent overthrow, the evolution by revolution". The writer concludes that whenever the belief in the value of the spirit is dead in the heart of men, then the revolution and proletarian dictatorship become an inexorable blotch.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

In an article entitled: "Tito, Togliatti and Proletate Stepmore", commenting on the announcement appeared this morning in "Unità", that Tito is ready to give over Trieste to Italy under certain conditions, the paper denies Marshal Tito's assertion made to Togliatti that before the opening of the trial against the ex-Prelate, Tito had submitted to the Holy See the proofs of the cooperation of the latter in favor of Germans and Ustascias.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - M.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

6867

In a leading article entitled: "This miserable wretch of Republic", after having remarked that from the leaflets and manifestos published on the occasion of the administrative elections of Rome, it appears that very seldom they contain an hint of and more less the enunciation of a constructive program for the future administration of the city. These elections have, above all, according to the writer, a political character, a thing which is absolutely obnoxious to the present manifestation. Refuting the insinuations appeared in the manifestos of the royalists concerning the miserable beginning of the Italian Republic, the writer retorts, that the misery of the new regime is an aftermath of the monarchy and the old fascist regime. Recalling the old Italian republican Amleto Cipriani, the writer says that a miserable wretch of Republic, is by far preferable to the old monarchial regime, because it is a promise of a better future for the Italian nation.

MORNING PAPERS (November 8)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to Togliatti's conversations with Tito, Antonio Bergomi attributes the greatest importance to the fact that there is finally a possibility of direct negotiations between the neighboring countries. The decision, however, about the demarcation of the Italian eastern frontiers depends neither upon Italy nor upon Yugoslavia, continues the writer adding that the declarations of the Yugoslav delegate at New York were quite different from Tito's assertions made to Togliatti. The Italian Govt is always prepared to examine Yugoslav proposals with greatest benevolence all the more as every Italian hopes for a League of the East, concludes Bergomi.

2. Lucio Luzzatto criticizes the way in which the members of the future Italian Second Chamber will be elected. One third of the members will be elected by the regional Assemblies and two thirds by the councillors of the Communes. Very often the non-political character of the administrative elections have been stressed in the last few days, states the writer adding that the non-political councillors of the Communes have now, according to the future Constitution, to elect the members of the Second Chamber which has a high political importance. Criticizing the abandonment of the universal suffrage, the writer concludes that

all, according to the writer, a political enforcer, is absolutely obnoxious to the present manifestation. Refuting the insinuations appeared in the manifestoes of the royalists concerning the miserable beginning of the Italian Republic, the writer retorts, that the misery of the new regime is an aftermath of the monarchy and the old fascist regime. Recalling the old Italian republican milieu Cigliani, the writer says that a miserable wretch of Republic, is by far preferable to the old monarchial regime, because it is a promise of a better future for the Italian nation.

MORNING PAPERS (November 8)

LA MATTI (Socialist)

1. Referring to Togliatti's conversations with Tito, Antonio Bergoni attributes the greatest importance to the fact that there is finally a possibility of direct negotiations between the neighbouring countries. The decision, however, about the denunciation of the Italian eastern frontiers depends neither upon Italy nor upon Yugoslavia, continues the writer adding that the declarations of the Yugoslav delegate at New York were quite different from Tito's assertions made to Togliatti. The Italian Govt is always prepared to examine Yugoslav proposals with greatest benevolence. All the more as every Italian hopes for a Locarno of the East, concludes Bergoni.

2. Lucio Duzetto criticizes the way in which the members of the future Italian Second Chamber will be elected. One third of the members will be elected by the regional assemblies and two thirds by the councillors of the Communes. Very often the non-political character of the administrative elections have been stressed in the last few days, states the writer adding that the non-political councillors of the Communes have now, according to the future Constitution, to elect the members of the Second Chamber which has a high political importance. Criticizing the abandonment of the universal suffrage, the writer concludes that the number of the councillors attributed to the different sizes of the Communes (15 councillors for communes having up to 3,000 inhabitants, and 80 councillors for those having more than 1,000,000 inhabitants) gives an important preponderance to all small Communes and to rural districts.

8.

EUROPE (Demos Parlamento)

1. In a leading article the paper reports that in a speech delivered yesterday at the Renaissance's Basilica on the occasion of the campaign for the Administrative Elections, Gaetano Guinini dealt with the following points: The next Sunday's elections are a trick of the mass-party, who are slandering the men of the U.Q. Front for lust of power. The balance-sheet of the administration of the city of Rome is characterized by 3 milliards and a half of deficit. Guinini, the paper said, puts in clear relief the responsibility of the leaders of the present administration and the respective parties for such a state of affairs. He criticizes also the system applied by the administrators who are declining responsibility for the operation of public services (water, gas, trams, etc.) and are charging it upon Public Service and Utility Companies. He qualifies the Christian Democrat Party as a "Snake Party", the paper continues, because of its astute and disloyal policy, but he declares himself a strong believer in Catholic Faith and a devout admirer of Pope Pius XII, savior of Rome. The Party must be respected and revered as a spiritual light of the Italian nation. The recovery of the public administration of Rome, just as the reconstruction of Italy, must be entrusted to competent experts in matters of administration and government, not to intriguing and seditious politicians. The result of the recent elections in the U.S. is a clear sign that the U.Q. idea is making headway throughout the world. He criticizes the negotiations carried out by Mon. Togliatti about the Trieste issue and stresses the importance of securing a large concourse of veterans to the polls.

2. In a speech delivered at Turin, Hon. Emilio Patrissi, a leader of the U.Q. Front, under the heading of: "Pacification at home, honest social policy and vindication of national virtues", stressed the following points: democracy of the Communist and Socialist Party, the Confederation of Labor and dependent labor Chambers are carrying out a disastrous wages policy leading to inflation; the Christian Democrat Party is a countless political organization; capital technique and man-power must be united because they are integral part in production and national welfare.

GLOBE (Economica)

1. G. reports that the Italian shipping Company "Italia" will soon have 6 liners ready to start service between Italy and South America. It adds that until the "Saturnia" and the "Valencia" are derequisitioned by the United States Government shipping service between Italy and North America will not be resumed.

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GLOBE (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Italian shipping Company "Italia" will soon have 6 liners ready to start service between Italy and South America. It adds that until the "Savunna" and the "Vulcania" are derequisitioned by the United States Government shipping service between Italy and North America will not be resumed.
2. G. says that arrival of goods from the United States has suffered a heavy blow owing to the strike of the American seamen. It adds that the arrival of goods in Italy during the last week of October from all over the world amounted to 60,000 tons, 11,700 tons of grain and about 4,400 tons of wool.
3. G. reports that the Direction of New York's Stock Exchange has demanded of the Federal Bureau of Control to be allowed to quote Italian stocks in Dollars.
4. G. reports that all the mines along the coast between Genoa and San Remo have been removed and that the Italian Admiralty has permitted traffic between these two ports.

5. G. reports that the following quantities of silk have been exported by Italy during the month of September 1946: 151,800 Lbs to the United States, 29,700 Lbs to Switzerland, 74,800 Lbs to France and 17,600 Lbs to Argentina.

TRIESTE (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "In impossible bargain", the writer affirms that Gorizia is a town inhabited by a strong majority of Italian population, no less than Trieste; therefore it appears very clearly that the proposition of giving up Gorizia, already assigned to Italy in the draft Peace Treaty of the Paris Conference for retaining Trieste, according to the plan proposed by Field Marshal Tito to Gen. Togliatti, means in the last analysis that Tito would give us what he does not possess, while he would take hold of what belongs to us. Therefore the last Togliatti's attempt at reaching a direct understanding with Yugoslavia, in the writer's opinion is a failure, just as all previous experiences of direct negotiations with that country. The writer concludes that the acceptance of Togliatti's proposal would be an impossible and disastrous bargain.

2. In an item from Bologna entitled: "The disappearance of people in the 'Death Triangle' - The Castellfranca gang is charged with too many crimes", it is reported that the investigations of the police about the Ponte Rocca criminals (See Digest, November 7) as well as the long series of crimes perpetrated in the so-called "Death Triangle": Piamazzo, Castellfranca Emilia, Mazzolino, have brought to the conclusion that a large organization must be responsible for such numerous crimes. Important revelations are to be expected from the determined action carried on by Bologna and Modena police for the discovery of criminals and their accomplices.

MOULTO (Independent Leftist)

We think that the Government found the right way for a peaceful solution of the Venezia Giulia problem, writes the paper about Togliatti's mission at Belgrade and adds that it would be stupid to be shocked by the unusual proceedings undertaken by the King of the State. After the failure of the attempts of Belgrade and Moscow to attribute Trieste to Yugoslavia and to assure the preponderance of Slav influence in Trieste, Tito prefers an Italian Trieste to a small new State under the political control of the U.N. and with a political-military basis with anti-Russian functions. The paper concludes

0211
 bargain, the writer claims that Gorizia is at least supported by a strong majority of Italian population, no less than Trieste; therefore it appears very clearly that the proposition of giving up Gorizia, already assigned to Italy in the draft Peace Treaty of the Paris Conference for retaining Trieste, according to the plan proposed by Field Marshal Tito to Gen. Togliatti, means in the last analysis that Tito would give us what he does not possess, while he would take hold of what belongs to us. Therefore the last Togliatti's attempt at reaching a direct understanding with Yugoslavians, in the writer's opinion is a failure, just as all previous experiences of direct negotiations with that country. The writer concludes that the acceptance of Togliatti's proposal would be an impossible and disastrous bargain.

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ITALIA MOVES (Liberal)

1. Under the headings: "Clumsy Communist manoeuvre against Trieste", "Why people will not permit that Togliatti give Gorizia and Trieste to the Slavs" and "Slav-Communist manoeuvre against Trieste"; Ernesto Motticelli's comments as follows on Togliatti's trip to Belgrade: "In order to justify his improvised diplomatic step to Belgrade, Togliatti has been obliged to say lies. He asserted that 'according to the wishes of the Italian Foreign Ministry there are more Slavs than Italians in Trieste', which is untrue as the Italian Government proved clearly in London and in Paris to the U.N. Assembly that the majority of the inhabitants of Gorizia is Italian. On the other hand Togliatti has ignored the facts that (a) during the last 12 months Gorizia has undoubtedly proved that it wanted to remain Italian (the Anglo-Americans have been convinced of it) and that (b) since May 1946 Tito's troops have deported almost 2,000 inhabitants of Trieste into Yugoslavia.... Nevertheless, the Slavs are not sincere. Tito's offer to Togliatti is only the latest Yugoslav manoeuvre aiming to render Trieste defenceless and to prepare the grounds for a future Yugoslav occupation of this city. Some time ago the Yugoslav Government tried to make a "Free State" out of Trieste knowing that it would have been easy for Yugoslavia to lay a hand on it in a near future. This scheme failed because the Slav bloc could not overcome the Anglo-American veto on this matter, because the latter believe that the day their armies would leave Trieste nothing would prevent the Slavs from moving into it. Tito now leaves Trieste to Italy because he fears that it would not be difficult for him to occupy the city in order to 'protect the Slavs from Italian persecutions'." Motticelli's conclusion is that "this is a bargain of trumps. In today's tragic conditions, Italy had better accept the inequitable Peace Treaty proposed by the Big Four than accept this kind of bargain. At least, the "Free Territory" of Trieste proposed by the U.N. would guarantee freedom to the people of Trieste and would protect Trieste from any possible invasion."

2. Under the heading "Ambush", Enzo Selvaghi comments on Togliatti's trip to Belgrade by saying: "The President of the Council of Ministers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to answer these two questions: (a) The authorized Togliatti to deal with things that concern the Italian people exclusively and their representatives in the Government? (b) The authorized Togliatti to print the result of his dealings with a Foreign Country without referring at first to the Government? Follows a bitter comment in which the leader of the Italian Democrat Party and editor of the paper says: "Today, while an 'official' representative of the Italian Government is asking that the people of Venezia Giulia be allowed to choose between Italy and Yugoslavia through a plebiscite, we have

ed that 'according to the findings of the Italian Foreign Ministry there are more Slavs than Italians in Trieste', which is untrue as the Italian Government moved embassy in London and in Paris to the U.N. Assembly that the majority of the inhabitants of Trieste is Italian. On the other hand, Togliatti has ignored the facts that (a) during the last 18 months Gorizia has undoubtedly proved that it wanted to remain Italian (the Anglo-Americans have been convinced of it) and that (b) since May 1946 Tito's troops have deported almost 2,000 inhabitants of Trieste into Yugoslav territory. Nevertheless, the Slavs are not sincere. Tito's offer to Togliatti is only the latest Yugoslav manoeuvre aiming to render Trieste defenseless and to prepare the grounds for a future Yugoslav occupation of this city. Some time ago the Yugoslav Government tried to make a "Free State" out of Trieste knowing that it would have been easy for Yugoslavia to lay a hand on it in a near future. This scheme failed because the Slavs could not overcome the Anglo-American refusal. On the other hand, because the latter believe that the day their armies would leave Trieste nothing would prevent the Slavs from moving into it. Tito now leaves Trieste to Italy because he knows that it would not be difficult for him to occupy the city in order to 'protect the Slavs from Italian persecutions'. Togliatti's conclusion is that "this is a bargain of trumps. In today's tragic conditions, Italy had better accept the individual Peace Treaty proposed by the Big Four than accept this kind of bargain. At least, the 'Free Territory' of Trieste proposed by the U.N. would guarantee freedom to the people of Trieste and would protect Trieste from any possible invasion."

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "Strange proceedings for a 'Progressive' Peace", "Citizens are offered in a private bargain", "Corizia is being 'ruined'" and "The Italian PWs are treated as 'gift-parcels'",

P. writes:

"When De Gasperi was at the Paris Conference, Togliatti went to the French capital. Now that Tarchiani is defending Italian interests in New York, Togliatti makes the same manoeuvre but goes to Belgrade in order not to lose time. ... In Belgrade, Togliatti promises something he knows he has not and asks for something which belongs to others, he therefore gives Trieste that does not belong to him and asks for Corizia. What the Big Four, included Russia, have recognized to Italy. Nevertheless this bargain made on the lives of the Italian people does not impress Togliatti, and he even has the effrontery to speak in his interview to 'Unità' of the 'sabotage against the return of the Italian PWs, to Italy by the Italian reaction', and therefore blame the Italians for the sufferings that Yugoslavia imposes on the Italian PWs"...

2. P. explains the Govt's refusal to take Togliatti's proposal into consideration saying that Italy taking into consideration Togliatti's proposal would look like making a double dealing with the United Nations on one hand and the Yugoslav Govt on the other.

3. P. reports that Minister of Education, Guido Gonella opened yesterday the 725th scholastic year of the Padua University.

4. Commenting on "Unità's" anti-Christian-Democrat propaganda in which the Communist paper accused the Christian Democrats of having requisitioned the pasta factory of Pontenelle for the members of their party, P. recalls its challenge to "Unità" (See Digest November 6th Page 7, Para 2) to prove this, and says that "since 1943 there are Roman factories which are manufacturing pasta for poor people with the flour sent to the people by the Catholics of Spain, Iran, Argentina and the United States, but not with the Italian flour". It adds that "even the Communists distribute items. Food to the Communist hierarchs and pictures of Slav heroes to housewives".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The Communists have several reasons to be happy, as their Party enjoys now a kind of extrajurisdictionality similar to that of Sovereign States, writes the paper ironically adding that until now only active and passive diplomatic representation was missing to

Tito promises something he knows he has not the guts for something which belongs to others, he therefore gives Trieste that does not belong to him and asks for Gorizia that the Big Four, included Russia, have recognized to Italy. Nevertheless this bargain made on the lives of the Italian people does not impress Togliatti, and he even has the affronting to speak in his interview to "Unità" of the 'sabotage against the return of the Italian PWs to Italy by the Italian reaction', and therefore blame the Italians for the sufferings that Yugoslavia imposes on the Italian PWs"...

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FISORCIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The Communists have several reasons to be happy, as their Party enjoys now a kind of exterritoriality similar to that of Sovereign States, writes the paper ironically adding that until now only active and passive diplomatic representation was missing to complete the Communist rights. Now the Communist Party has also the right to start negotiations, unknown and in defiance to the legitimate Govt, with foreign countries and has, therefore, the right to claim the qualification of a Sovereign State. If Ivan Matteo Lombardo had started negotiations in his capacity of Secretary of the Socialist Party with Bevin, or if Leoncini, Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party had stipulated a new concordat with the Holy See, the whole Italian press and all Italian parties led by the Communists would have cried for peace in Fatherland. Mr. Togliatti, however, who provided with a diplomat passport, (as the American Police assured) went to Belgrade to speak with the dictatorial Head of a Foreign State about questions which

interested "our two countries", without being authorized by the Govt and without believing it necessary to inform it. Returned to Italy, Mr. Togliatti does not betake himself to the Foreign Minister, who is also leader of the Party with which Communists have a new pact of united action, but prefers to publish the result of his conversations in the official paper of his kingdom. Moreover, he supported the lies of his partner about the "prevalent Slav Gorizia" and accepted the insults contained in the doubts about the Democratic state of Italy.

According to the negotiations, Tito should obtain a) the greatest part of a territory proposed by the Big Four to remain independent, b) the Italian town Gorizia, c) a series of new military positions towards the Po-valley, d) the control of all Italian communications with Trieste. Italy should obtain as a compensation Trieste, which has been taken away from Italy by an unjust verdict of the Big Four, but not attributed to Yugoslavia. Togliatti's aim was to make the Italian people accept the spoliation of Venezia Giulia imposed by an unjust Diktat. Togliatti's action sabotaged the action of the official Italian representative at New York who implied the victors to agree upon a plebiscite in the contested areas. The paper concludes that the Govt should either impose the saboteurs to resign, or to resign itself; this being the only measure capable to demonstrate that there is still hope for freedom in Italy.

TRIPPO (Independent)

1. "Under the headings "After the meeting of Togliatti with his friend Tito" and "The bargain on Gorizia" disjuncts national opinion" T. after saying that the headline of yesterday's "Unità" attracted many readers, but that they even realized by reading the contents of Togliatti's interview "all the Machiavellian contained in Togliatti's 'mission'", writes: "Tito will give us Trieste, only if it is governed according to Democratic principles. Well: what does Tito consider as Democracy? - Naturally that which rules now Yugoslavia and which is the dimnest form of European totalitarianism and the worst imitation and degeneration of the aggressive and imperialist totalitarianism for which the world is blaming Italy and Germany. ... As for Trieste it would no longer be the 7th Yugoslav Federal Republic but the 1st Communist Republic inside the Italian Republic".

2. T. ridicules propaganda leaflets of the Parties of the Left which say: "Do you want water? - Then vote for the 'Blocco del Popolo' or "You switch on the light and the lamp does not glow for the 'Blocco del Popolo' and you will have

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. "Under the headings "After the meeting of Togliatti with his friend Tito" and "The bargain on Gorizia distrusts national opinion" T. after saying that the headline of yesterday's "Unità" attracted many readers, but that they soon realized by reading the contents of Togliatti's interview "all the archaevulism contained in Togliatti's 'mission'", writes: "Tito will give us Trieste, only if it is governed according to Democratic principles. Well: what does Tito consider as Democracy? - Naturally that which rules new Yugoslavia and which is the kindest form of European totalitarianism and the worst imitation and degeneration of the aggressive and imperialist totalitarianism for which the world is blaming Italy and Germany. ... As for Trieste it would no longer be the 7th Yugoslav Federal Republic but the 1st Communist Republic inside the Italian Republic".

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article entitled: "Love of Fatherland and Party Hatred", referring to the interview granted yesterday by Hon. Togliatti to "Unità" on the question of Marshal Tito's acceptance of the cession of Trieste to Italy and the immediate release of Italian officers and servicemen prisoners in Yugoslavia, Mario Montemana asserts that the announcement of such a generous stand taken by Marshal Tito has caused a great enthusiasm among the masses of this country. In the writer's opinion, the only

exception to this unanimous feeling of satisfaction and gratitude is to be discovered in the political circles of Montecitorio and especially of the Govt and the press. In this connection the writer criticizes the incomprehension shown by the Govt, in the official communiqué published yesterday by the Council of Ministers, which fails to interpret the paper says the general feeling of satisfaction of the masses. But in spite of this negative attitude of our politicians, the writer concludes that Teclisti's mission in Yugoslavia has opened great and more satisfactory prospects for the future of Italy and the cause of peace.

6964

2. In a note entitled: "Short interviews at Montecitorio - The statements made by Marshal Tito to comrade Teclisti according to the impression of the Socialist and Christian Democrat Political Leaders", it is reported that the substance of the replies given by the interviewed politicians are on the whole the following: Hon. Bruno and Sileno unconditionally disavowed to accord to Hon. Teclisti's standpoint; Hon. Saragat not wholly convinced, while the members of the Liberal Party, U.C. Front and Christian Democracy are hostile to both Teclisti and Tito's proposals.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

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November 7, 1946.

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Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

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1. "Unita" gives an interview with Toledetti, who returned to Rome last night. He declared that not even the slightest incident had occurred during the journey and that the Trieste allied authorities had been extremely courteous. The reasons for his visit to Yugoslavia were two. First of all to renew his old acquaintance with Marshal Tito and express to him, on behalf of the communists and sincere democratic Italian people, his deep admiration for the contribution which the Yugoslav people had given in the fight for the destruction of Hitlerism and fascism and for the triumph of democracy in the whole of Europe. In the second place he wished, in his capacity of Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party, to talk with Tito in order to clarify what could be the basis of the indispensable collaboration between the Italian and Yugoslav peoples in the interest of democracy and peace. Toledetti then said that the charge made by the Italian reactionary press that the Yugoslav democratic regime is unstable was a very foolish calumny, and related that Archbishop Stopinco's trial had strengthened the authority of the Apostolic Nuncio in referred to Tito's public statements that the Vatican to withdraw Archbishop Stopinco before the Yugoslav authorities should be compelled to arrest him, and said: "What the Vatican said no heed to this communication, and it is therefore clear that it wanted the trial to take place, hoping that it might lead to the failure of the present regime". Toledetti added that at present Italy and Yugoslavia have two complementary economies, and that Yugoslavia wished to reach at the earliest possible time an economic cooperation treaty with Italy, adding the foundation of a close co-operation in the mutual interest. Turning to political contravention questions standing between the two countries, he said he had ascertained some new and very important things. "First of all", he said, "I found in Marshal Tito and his closest advisers, men full of comprehension for the Italian national questions, and above all for the fight which the Italian people must wage in defense of their economic and political independence against those who would lower them to the rank of a colonial or quasi-colonial people. We then talked with mutual comprehension of all questions which are controversial between Italy and Yugoslavia, and above all of the Trieste question. Marshal Tito told me that he was disposed to consent that Trieste should belong to Italy, that is under the sovereignty of the Italian Republic, if Italy agreed to leave to

for his visit to Yugoslavia were two. First of all to renew his old acquaintance with Marshal Tito and express to him, on behalf of the communists and sincere democratic Italian people, his deep admiration for the contribution which the Yugoslav people had given in the fight for the destruction of Hitlerian and fascism and for the triumph of democracy in the whole of Europe. In the second place he wished, in his capacity of Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party, to talk with Tito in order to clarify what could be the basis of the indispensable collaboration between the Italian and Yugoslav peoples in the interest of democracy and peace. Togliatti then said that the change made by the Italian reactionary press that the Yugoslav democratic regime is unstable was a very foolish calumny, and related that Archbishop Stopinac's trial had strengthened the authority of the regime. He also referred to Tito's public statements that the Apostolic Nuncio in Yugoslavia had been asked to beg the Vatican to withdraw Archbishop Stopinac before the Yugoslav authorities should be compelled to arrest him, and said: "But the Vatican did not need to this communication, and it is therefore clear that it wanted the trial to take place, hoping that it might lead to the failure of the present regime". Togliatti added that at present Italy and Yugoslavia have two complementary economies, and that Yugoslavians wished to reach at the earliest possible time an active commercial treaty with Italy, making the foundation of a close co-operation in the mutual interest. Turning to political controversy and questions standing between the two countries, he said he had ascertained some new and very important things. "First of all", he said, "I found in Marshal Tito and his closest advisors, men full of comprehension for the Italian national questions, and above all for the fight which the Italian people must wage in defense of their economic and political independence against those who would lower them to the rank of a colonial or quasi-colonial people. We then talked with mutual comprehension of all questions which are controversial between Italy and Yugoslavia, and above all of the Trieste question. Marshal Tito told me that he was disposed to consent that Trieste should belong to Italy, that is under the sovereignty of the Italian Republic, if Italy agreed to leave to Yugoslavia the town of Gorizia, which on the basis of the acts of our Foreign Ministry, also is prevalently Slav. The only condition which Tito puts is that Trieste should receive, within the Italian Republic, a really democratic autonomous statute, allowing the Trieste citizens to rule their city and their territory according to democratic principles. I think that it is high time to stop exploiting the Trieste question to sow disagreement between the two peoples.... and that Marshal Tito's proposal may

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serve as a basis for the definite solution of all controversial questions between the two countries". Tagliatti added that his visit had yielded another major result. "Following a request made by me on behalf of hundreds of Italian families", he said, "Marshal Tito agreed to the immediate return to Italy of the Italian soldiers and officers who are still in Yugoslavia as POWs. An official statement will be issued, and the organization of the repatriation will be started in a few days. Our party, in order to avoid any bureaucratic slowness and any attempt of sabotage by the Italian reaction, will refer to the ANPI (Italian Partisan National Association) and ask it to form a commission to contact the Yugoslav authorities for the practical carrying out of this resolution". Tagliatti concluded by affirming that the Italian people were now in a position to understand that what the Communists had always claimed concerning the possibility of agreement and co-operation with Tito's Yugoslavia was true, and that it now was up to the Govt take the necessary steps in order to achieve a concrete agreement. "Unitas" eight column headline states: "Marshal Tito is disposed to leave Trieste to Italy", while the top-page box says: "Long live the Italo-Yugoslav agreement!".

2. Yesterday the Council of the Four Foreign Ministers heard the Italian and Yugoslav delegations concerning the peace treaty with Italy. The Vice-President of the Yugoslav Council of Ministers, Stanoje Simic, affirmed that: 1) Yugoslavia accepted the eastward enlargement of the Trieste Free Territory, thus making it 44 square kilometers larger; 2) Yugoslavia abandoned her claim that only a Yugoslav citizen be governor of the Territory, and also the claim that a Yugoslav garrison be permanently deployed in Trieste; 3) Yugoslavia considered the French line fixed at Paris to be unacceptable. The Italian Ambassador Tarchiani asked the Trieste problem be solved by means of a plebiscite to be held among the population concerned, and expressed the hope that in any case the Governor of the free territory be vested with very ample powers by the U.N. Security Council. Tarchiani said: "In this connection I must recall to you that the frontier line agreed upon on 3 July 1946 represents a cruel mutilation of the patriony of the Italian people, insofar as it leaves big masses of our brothers under foreign sovereignty". He then demanded the Council vigorously to guarantee "the tranquil and unlimited traffic between Trieste and those countries which formed its natural hinterland - Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary". Tarchiani concluded by affirming: "I feel I must stress once again that we Italians limited ourselves to enunciating a few general principles, as we could not overcome our reluctance to assign our active contribution in the setting of a frontier, in which we have no faith and cannot willingly accept,

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3. In the circles of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers it was affirmed yesterday that no information was available on the reasons for Polistovi's journey to Belgrade. (Moscow, Tass and Tempo)

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4. Owing to the delay in the drafting of the new Constitution, it is foreseen that political elections will be held in Italy not prior to autumn 1947. (Moscow, Tass)

5. The Milan Extraordinary Court of Appeals yesterday acquitted General Canavari, member of the General Staff of the King's fascist republican army, under provision of the amnesty decree. (Moscow, Tass)

6. The MID.O (Italian Federation of Bank Employees) yesterday resolved to call a national strike of bank employees owing to the failure of negotiations with the bank owners for a wage increase. (Tempe)

7. Another member of the Coal-Mining Union (see yesterday's digest, General No. 8) was arrested yesterday. The Sicilian province branch of the Christian-Democrat party yesterday issued a communiqué giving some details about the arrested and his role, from which it appears that almost all of them are former members of the Communist party. This report is given in "Tempe" with a prominent headline.

8. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction yesterday examined the question of coal requirements, and resolved to form an organism to control coal purchased abroad. Italy's coal requirement for 1947 has been estimated at 11,900,000 metric tons which will cost about 200 million dollars. (Tempe, Tass)

9. The Presidency of the Council of Ministers has been informed by the High Commissioner for Sicily, Giovanni Salvemini, that a pact of co-operation between the Sicilian land-owners and the farmer-cooperatives concerning the allotment of land was reached on Tuesday night. (Tempe, Tass)

10. The Constituent Assembly First Sub-Commission yesterday passed the following articles: (a) "Family is a natural society and the State acknowledges its rights and protects it as such, in order to insure the carrying out of its mission and at the same time the moral firmness and the prosperity of the Nation". (b) "The Republic, by means of proper economic measures, facilitates to any citizen the constitution of a family and the accomplishment

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7. Another member of the Cristoforo Colombo party (see yesterday's digest, General No. 8) was arrested yesterday. The Modena province branch of the Christian-Democrat party yesterday issued a communiqué giving some details about the arrested ex-finele, from which it appears that almost all of them are former pertinens new members of the Communist party. This report is given in "L'Espresso" with a prominent headline.

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AFERNOON PAPERS (November 6)CAPITAL (Christian Democrat) - N.Y.ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.Y.GIORNALE D'ITALIA (Fascist)

1. Under the heading "Just to prove what we were saying", G.I.S. reports that the criminals that the Police arrested yesterday in Emilia were elements of the Leftist Parties. It adds that this goes to prove that the accusation that the Communists were responsible for the murders in Emilia was not completely untrue.

2. Giovanni D'Adda reports from S. Cesare di Lecce that thousands of Jews have invaded whole localities in Puglia and were occupied houses, lands and beaches and says that they are threatening the economic and sanitary conditions of the villages they are in.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Referring to the assertion of the former Minister of Finance, Antonio Pesenti, that the State should encourage productive investments for the reconstruction of the country, "G.I." recalls that the Govt. have spent to the debit of the Ministry of Public Works up to now, 95 milliards lire for extraordinary works which were nearly entirely unproductive. The consequences of such "reductionist" policies were empty money-chests of the State, a fallen lira and incidents at the Vittoriale, asserts the paper.

2. Commenting on Don Sturzo's letter to the editor of "Popolo" about the lack of interest the Italian voters take in the present administrative elections, "G.I." recalls De Gasperi's statement made in his Sunday speech that there is a Marxist block in Italy after the pact of unity of action between Socialists and Communists.

INDIPENDENTE - N.Y.ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. De Gasperi was right when he declared that the Christian Democrats will not participate in the Govt after the Social-Communists obtained a majority in the future political elections, asserts Paolo Alatri adding that such an attitude would show political coherence. The Socialists, however, declared on the one hand after the signature of the pact of unity of action that they would strive after the majority of the voters for the constitution of a homogeneous Govt and on the other hand became indignant at the possibility foreseen by De Gasperi of their

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LIBERINDEPENDENTE - N.N.

LIBERA LIBERA (Action)

1. De Gasperi was right when he declared that the Christian Democrats will not participate in the Govt. after the Social-Communists obtained a majority in the future political elections, asserts Paolo Zlati adding that such an attitude would show political coherency. The Socialists, however, declared on the one hand after the signature of the pact of unity of action that they would strive after the majority of the voters for the constitution of a homogeneous Govt. and on the other hand became indignant at the possibility foreseen by De Gasperi of their governing without the Christian Democrats.

2. Commenting on Giannini's speech at Naples, the paper says that Giannini would like to become a candidate for dictatorship but has not the courage to go to the end.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

0. Urges Catholic voters in next Sunday's local elections at Rome to remember the "significance of the Govt. of the city, venerated center of Christendom, especially at the present moment"

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and to head the "illuminations" of the Catholic Action movement, which is closely allied with the Christian Democrats.

QUERQUINGIO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article entitled "competence and honesty at the Campidoglio" A. Claudio Rocchi insists on the non-political character of the present administrative elections. Urging all Italians not to abstain from voting the writer asserts that the Italian situation will ameliorate if honest and qualified men will be sent to the Campidoglio.

2. There are tendencies to guarantee for the next year the purchase grain prices, writes Enrico Ferri. Neither economic nor political reasons could justify the settlement of grain prices for the next year in such a way. They pretend to fight the black market by this device, continues the writer, but one does not fight against black markets by regulations of prices but by a sufficient quantity of products, concludes E.F.

MORNING PYPERS (November 7)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. In a leading article the paper commemorates the 29th anniversary of the Russian October revolution saying that the workers of the whole world are assembled today around the red flags of Socialism.

2. Socialist Party has permanently been accused of being anti-clerical and of preclaiming the fight against religion, says the paper reporting the case of Francesco Turanto in order to show the other side respects political and religious freedom. When Francesco Turanto died at Castelluccio Superiore the local parish-priest, according to instructions given by the Bishop of Casano, did not allow the Mass, to toll the bells or any other funeral pomp because Turanto was a member of Socialist Party. The paper adds that children of militants of Parties of the Left will not be baptized in the future.

3. The fact that there are about 2 millions of unemployed Italians has been announced at the same moment in which a new loan has been granted to wealthy citizens, writes Gaetano Ruess. Explaining the relations between capitalist circles and Govt during Fascism, the writer concludes that shareholders of the great Italian enterprises have always been provided with gratuitous insurance against any risk.

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3. The fact that there are about 2 millions of unemployed Italians has been announced at the same moment in which a new loan has been granted to wealthy citizens, writes Gaetano Russo. Explaining the relations between capitalist circles and Govt during Fascism, the writer concludes that share-holders of the great Italian enterprises have always been provided with gratuitous insurance against any risk.

BUONVISO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article entitled: "The Guiding Idea", the paper says that the success registered by propaganda in favor of the U.Q. Front made by Hon. Petrucci at Turin, Hon. Benvenuto at Padua and Giannini at Naples is an evidence that the "qualunquismo" idea makes strong headway in all parts of Italy, the North included. The cowardly and ridiculous aggression against Emilio Uberti in the province of Novara is another sign that the enemies of the U.Q. Front are strongly concerned about the tremendous progress of the

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

1. I.M. prints today the fourth part of the series of articles on "The Secret story of one month of Reign". Today's is headlined: "WHEN THE SERVANTS SHUT THE WINDOW" - "The last joyful shouts of the emotional demonstration of the people were reaching the Quirinale. King Umberto when it finished, walked through the hall of the throne which, small and empty looked like a malignant symbol".

2. Under the heading "Bell against toryism", Enzo Selvestri, the editor of the paper writes: "You will very often hear people say that the present chaotic Italian situation will end with a civil war. There are in fact many elements which make one suppose that this might happen. ... But, have we not been living amidst a civil war for the last two years in this country of pseudo-freedom and non-democracy? Are not perhaps all the citizens divided in two camps? ... There is however a difference between a normal civil war and the present Italian situation. This difference lays in the fact that in a normal civil war both camps are armed while now in Italy there is only one who is. ... The other has to choose between submitting itself to the other's violence (and therefore being cancelled from the Italian political life) and resorting to the other's provocation with the same weapons. ... Nevertheless, we have another trap to play before adopting drastic measures against the provocations which are made to us, measures which might cost us blood and the loss of freedom. This trap, or weapon, has a name: it is the polls. It is a means to fight illegality by legality and subjugation by liberty".

He concludes by urging all the people to vote in the forthcoming elections and adds: "It is in the polls that the people avoid and win a civil war!"

2. Under the heading "Will what will happen to our colonies?" Africamus, after saying that the United Nations can, if they want to, oblige Italy to sign the renunciation of her colonies, even before a definitive decision be taken about them by U.N., writes: "What will happen to them in the future? - The U.N. administer them? - U.N.? - Why would not Italy be admitted to participate in this administration? - Why does the U.N. not give any guarantees to Italy on the future of her colonies? - Do they really want to punish our future on account of our Past?"

He then says that "We neither want to lose what we have created in our colonies nor be excluded from the future contribution of Europe to the civilization of the Black Continent".

MOLINO (Independent Leftist)

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civil war. There are in fact many elements which make one suppose that this might happen. ... But, have we not been living amidst a civil war for the last two years in this country of pseudo-freedom and non-democracy? Are not perhaps all the citizens divided in two camps? ... There is however a difference between a normal civil war and the present Italian situation. This difference lays in the fact that in a normal civil war both camps are armed while now in Italy there is only one who is. ... The other has to choose between submitting itself to the other's violence (and therefore being cancelled from the Italian political life) and resorting to the other's provocation with the same weapons... Nevertheless, we have another trump to play before adopting drastic measures against the provocations which are made to us, measures which might cost us blood and the loss of freedom. This trump, or weapon, has a name: it is the polls. It is a means to fight illegality by legality and subjugation by liberty".

He concludes by urging all the people to vote in the forthcoming elections and adds: "It is in the polls that the people avoid and win a civil war!"

2. Under the heading "Well! what will happen to our colonies?" Africane, after saying that the United Nations can, if they want to, oblige Italy to sign the renunciation of her colonies, even before a definitive decision be taken about them by U.N., writes: "What will happen to them in the future? - Who will administer them? - U.N.? - Why would not Italy be admitted to participate in this administration? - Why does the U.N. not give any guarantee to Italy on the future of her colonies? - Do they really want to punish our future on account of our Past?"

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MOLENTI (Independent Leftist)

1. Leo Levi pleads that Italians of all Parties and tendencies should help to make the next loan succeed. Such a success would without doubt retard or prevent the danger of an inflation. Especially rural circles should participate who were spared much money in the last few years which they hid, asserts the writer adding that hidden money is of no use at all.

2. Referring to the lack of interest the Italians take in the present administrative elections the paper asks whether after twenty years of dictatorship a few months of freedom and democracy are sufficient to disenchanted the Italians.

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letter in the Northern section of the country, the paper adds. The Tarin, Padua, Naples triangle should show to Hon. De Gasperi how it is possible to go a long way forward by serving honestly and courageously a great idea.

2. In a note entitled: "An atomic bomb on Palazzo Chigi", a protest is voiced against the behavior of Hon. Nenni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of whom it is said that he is going to dismiss thirty or forty high functionaries of Palazzo Chigi, when he does not even personally know. It seems, according to a "Paenbence" as if the Minister is acting under suggestion of a clique of friends, who are prompted to such a malevolent action by a low feeling of envy and personal hatred.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a note headlined: "A nightmare is facing Italy - The mystery about a long series of crimes in Italia Region is disappearing", it is reported that yesterday the "Corriere" of Modena arrested a man suspected of being an accomplice of a gang of murderers responsible for an assault upon the powder-magazine in Ponte Recce, near Bologna and a whole series of crimes by which the provinces of Modena and Bologna were afflicted since last January. Four of the members of the gang responsible for the Ponte Recce misdeed were arrested in April, but it is hoped that the fifth capture will throw some light on the whole mystery.

GLOBO (Lombardia)

1. G. reports that the C.I.R. (Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction) decided yesterday to form a corporation for the imports of coal to Italy. The capital of this Corporation will be provided as follows: 10% by the State, 45% by the Italian Coal Corporation and by the Italian Railways, and 45% by private resources.
2. G. reports that as the High Commissioner for Food refused to grant olive-oil to the Italian fish-canning industrialists the Italian production of canned-fish will this year be reduced.
3. G. reports that Capt. Juan Amador of the Naval Engineers of the Colombian Navy stated that "among all the American and European shipyards that we visited, the Italian ones are those which gave us the best impression as for their technique, their production and their cost of production". Capt. Amador is a member of the Colombian Delegation which has been touring the world to order ships for the Colombian Government.

4. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

Nov. 4

Nov. 6

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MESSENGER (Government)

In a note headlined: "A nightmare is fading away - The mystery about a long series of crimes in Brazil Region is disappearing", it is reported that yesterday the "Corbiniani" of Modena arrested a man suspected of being an accomplice of a gang of murderers responsible for an assault upon the powder-magazine in Santa Rocca, near Bologna and a whole series of crimes by which the provinces of Modena and Bologna were afflicted since last January. Four of the members of the gang responsible for the Santa Rocca disaster were arrested in April, but it is hoped that the fifth captare will throw some light on the whole mystery.

GLORIO (Le Monde)

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4. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Nov. 4.	Nov. 6.
- Gold Pound Sterling	8,850	8,875
- Pound	1,480	1,485
- Dollar: Large D.C.	475	485
Normal "	506	503
Small "	528	530
- Swiss Franc	171	171.50

FOROLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Igino Giordani, the editor of the paper, replies today to an article by Mario Montanana in yesterday's "Unità" headlined "Republican Legality" (See yesterday's Digest Page 7, Para. 1).

After saying that Montanana's description of St. Paul's Basilica is too ironical to be sincere, he writes: "Communism is spreading seeds of hatred among the people and educated them to civil struggle. Many episodes which happened in Rome during the last weeks stand as proof. Some elections of the so-called 'Bloc of the People' (Socialists-Communists-Actionists-Labor Democrats) have recently missed at the Pope in the news-reel of a Rome cinema; they therefore have acted worse than Alario or Attila and behaved worse than the Huns and the Visigoths because they have missed at the purest incarnation of Rome and were forgetful of the fact that it was the Pope who saved Rome during this war and who also saved the lives of thousands of patriots who were hiding in the capital."

"Montanana", he continues, "said that a priest was preaching inside the Basilica on about the elections and was exhorting the faithful not to vote for those who were fighting against religion. If Montanana had read Berdicov's and Ballo's books he would have understood why Marxism is a heresy and is anti-Christian. If he had been able to go to St. Paul's two centuries ago he would have heard preaching against rationalization or liberalism. If he had been able to go to St. Paul's two centuries ago he would have heard preaching against Jansenism, Lutheranism, Arminianism, etc... and against all the heresies of the centuries. The heresy of our time is Marxism because it lowers the condition of the individual by depriving him of his soul. This is why the priest was preaching against Marxism. If a priest is not trying to save the souls of the people, what is he then doing?..."

And Giordani's conclusion is: "A victory of the 'Blecco del Popolo' would mean a danger for the Christian life of Rome, the center of Christianity. ... Rome in the hands of these would mean something like Rome in the hands of the Visigoths."

2. P. prints an article by Don Luigi Sturzo headlined "Let us moralize public life" in which the eminent politician urges the Parties and in particular the Christian Democrat Party which participates mostly in the Govt to provide for the moralization of the costumes of the country and defend Christian morality.

RINORCI LUNTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "The absentees will be wrong" is the headline of Franco Libentti's article about the importance of the administrative elections.

they therefore have acted worse than Mario or Ittila and behaved worse than the Huns and the Visigoths because they have hindered at the purest incarnation of Rome and were forgetful of the fact that it was the Pope who saved Rome during this war and who also saved the lives of thousands of patriots who were hiding in the capital."

"Intemperance", he continues, "said that a priest was preaching inside the Basilica on about the elections and was exhorting the faithful not to vote for those who were fighting against religion. If Montanone had read Berdiacov's and Bulice's books he would have understood why Marxism is a heresy and is anti-Christian. If he had been able to go to St. Paul's one century ago he would have heard a priest preaching against rationalization or liberalism. If he had been able to go to St. Paul's two centuries ago he would have heard preaching against Jansenism, Lutheranism, Arianism etc... and against all the heresies of the centuries. The heresy of our time is Marxism because it lowers the condition of the individual by depriving him of his soul. This is why the priest was preaching against Marxism. If a priest is not trying to save the souls of the people, what is he then doing? ..."

And Giordani's conclusion is: "A victory of the 'Blaoco del Popolo' would mean a danger for the Christian life of Rome, the center of Christianity. ... Rome in the hands of these would mean something like Rome in the hands of the Visigoths".

2. P. prints an article by Don Luigi Sturzo headlined "Let us moralize public life" in which the eminent politician urges the Parties and in particular the Christian Democrat Party which participates mostly in the Govt to provide for the moralization of the customs of the country and defend Christian morality.

RICORRI ENTO LIBERALI (Liberal)

1. "The absentees will be wrong" is the headline of Franco Libonatti's article about the importance of the administrative elections.

2. The Christian Democrat Modena section has declared that all those arrested at Castell'Alfero in Emilia are Communists, reports the paper from Bologna.

3. Two days ago all Parties agreed not to interfere with demonstrations of other Parties, says the paper deploring that yesterday again Liberal Party meetings were troubled by Social-Communists.

ITALFO (Independent)

1. T. prints today an article by Elio Carmine Corbino, the former Minister of the Italian Treasury which is headlined "The Fear of Reaction" and in which after making a survey of the policy of the Italian parties and their aims he writes: "The Socialists and the Communists do not want today that all the Italians become Socialists and Communists. They say that it is enough that in the forthcoming elections 2 million electors vote for them instead of for the Christian Democrats or the Parties of the Right as they plan to extend to other regions the methods they have adopted in Sicily. The Communists then do not think it very hard to make Communists out of all the Italians, starting with the Socialists!"

2. Under the heading "The guilt of the Generals", General Carlo Galasso comments on the recent trials of the Italian Generals by saying that it is nonsense, as he recalls that even Mussolini's puppet "Special Republic" started the trial of the Generals who had obeyed the King's order of the amnisties, and compares it with the charges of "favoring Fascism" by which the present Government accuses them. His conclusion is that the Italian Army has always obeyed, as it was its duty, the orders of the Govt without any regard to political matters and says that it is in 1922 the Army had received the order to suppress the Fascist "March on Rome", Mussolini and his followers would never have entered the Capital.

3. T. reports that the Gestapo yesterday arrested three individuals responsible for the killing of 2 persons during the clash between the Communists and the Carabinieri at Santeramo di Tevico (Foggia).

4. T. declares the fact that there are 100,000 jobless teachers while illiteracy is growing in Italy.

ITALIA (Communist) - N.Y.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

WFO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/109/376/HRB

November 6, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

6938

GENERAL

1. The "Tinjag" news agency (Yugoslavia) reports that Belgrade official circles maintain the greatest secrecy concerning the visit of the Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti. After having affirmed that it is certain that Togliatti has gone to Belgrade in order to resume official contacts and thus re-establish normal relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, the "Tinjag" says that this is the third attempt of the kind made by Italy. The first one took place in Rome, where Togliatti was told that two conditions were necessary to start the discussion: in the first place Italy should acknowledge her responsibility for the aggressions and destructions committed by her armies in Yugoslavia; in the second place Italy should accept a new frontier with Yugoslavia, based on the ethnical principle. A second attempt was made at Paris by the Italian Ambassador to Wroclaw, Male, to whom the Yugoslav Delegation to the peace conference confirmed that the beginning of negotiations was still subordinated to the said conditions. "Therefore", adds "Tinjag", "Togliatti's visit seems to have the orientation of such favorable conditions as a goal".

2. The Secretary General of the Council of the Four Foreign Ministers yesterday forwarded to Italy and Yugoslavia the invitation to appear before the Council on Wednesday. No official or unofficial comment on Italy's note presented yesterday by Tarchiani has been made by the Four Foreign Ministers yet. The Foreign Ministers yesterday agreed to reject the Albanian claims for the payment of war reparations from Italy. (Tinjag)

3. The Yugoslav Vice-Foreign Minister, Volebit, answered as follows to the telegram by Nenni when he assumed his new office as Foreign Minister of Italy: "In compliance with the steady policy of strengthening peace, our country will welcome any sincere effort aimed to reaching an agreement". "Disarmament is the goal", adds this report under the headline: "Belgrade's cold

1. The "Tanjug" news agency (Yugoslav) reports that Belgrade official circles maintain the greatest secrecy concerning the visit of the Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti. After having affirmed that it is certain that Togliatti has gone to Belgrade in order to resume official contacts and thus re-establish normal relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, the "Tanjug" says that this is the third attempt of the kind made by Italy. The first one took place in Rome, where Togliatti was told that two conditions were necessary to start the discussion: in the first place Italy should acknowledge her responsibility for the aggressions and destructions committed by her troops in Yugoslavia, in the second place Italy should accept a new frontier with Yugoslavia, based on the ethnical principles. A second attempt was made at Paris by the Italian ambassador to France, Reale, to whom the Yugoslav Delegation to the peace conference confirmed that the beginning of negotiations was still conditioned to the said conditions. "The New York Times", under the headline "Togliatti's visit seems to have the creation of such favorable conditions as a goal".
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3. The Yugoslav Vice-Foreign Minister, Velibit, answered as follows to the telegram by Nenni when he assumed his new office as Foreign Minister of Italy: "In compliance with the steady policy of strengthening peace, our country will welcome any sincere effort aimed to reaching an agreement". "Liberazione" gives this report under the headline: "Belgrade's cold reply to Nenni".
4. Police confinement may be enforced for those most compromised fascist elements who have recently been released from prison under provision of the amnesty law, "Maurizio" reports.

5. A competition has been opened to artists for the best drawing of a new insignia for the Republic. The drawing must be presented to the Insignia Special Committee by 25 November. (Lorenzo)

6. A typhus epidemic is in full swing at Palermo owing to the pollution of fresh-waters. In estimate 100 cases, some of which deadly, occur daily. (Messaggero)

7. The Constituent Assembly Second Sub-Commission resolved by 12 votes (Christian-Democrats, Liberals and Republicans) against 11 (Communists, Socialists and Action party) that the Second House (Senate) will be composed of 5 representatives (Senators) per region independently of the population of the region, and of one additional representative per every 200 thousand inhabitants of the region. If the proposal of this Sub-Commission is accepted by the plenary session of the Constituent Assembly, the Second House will consist of about 350 members. (Unità). "Popolo" instead puts the figure at 300 members. The same Sub-Commission also approved the following article: "Communes are autarchic entities having all powers required to carry out the functions belonging to them under their nature or under the law. Only the will of the populations concerned may bring about the modification of communal districts or the creation of new communes". The First Sub-Commission passed the following article: "The transfer of State functions attributed to the regions will take place by means of decrees issued by the President of the Republic, for each branch of public administration".

8. ANSA reports from Bologna that investigations carried out by Captain Vesce of the Carabinieri corps during a period of over five months in order to discover the bandits who on 16 April assaulted the Ponte Ronca munitions dump, killed the maresciallo of the carabinieri Vancelli and seized a great number of arms and munitions were concluded yesterday. Four out of the eleven bandits who committed the crime have been arrested. The gang is also responsible for nearly forty crimes perpetrated during the last few months in the area included among Castelnuovo Bolognese, Montebello and Pianazzo.

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Newspaper sellers who were selling "Piccolo della Sera" were crushed and the newspapers they were holding burned in the middle of the streets. We have also received telephone calls which threatened us with death if we should proceed with the printing of our latest edition. All this because an Italian Deputy, who has been intrusted with an obscure mission in Yugoslavia by his party was arrested because he was not provided with a passport by frontier authorities in Ljubljana where the Allied zone of occupation begins. According to them we should in no case have published the news that Rastrelli had been arrested because, according to the Communist Party, the Italian people should not know that Rastrelli is a communist. ... The Anglo-Americans have arrested or halted him (as once they did at Vercelli for Nenni) in order to make him know that Vercelli's failure is a not yet helping to him.

2. G.D.S. reports that the Farist Movement will protest in a High Court of Justice for the arrest of its leaders and change the Ministry with a "Bure of authority" in destruction of persons and robbery".

GIORGIO P. PALLA

In an article entitled: "A Strong Foreign Trade Handicap is in view", while announcing that today a very important meeting for the future expansion of foreign trade of the country will be held at the Foreign Trade Ministry, Vincenzo Bocci remarks that the best prospects for the development of this field of economic activity under present conditions is to encourage private initiative. It is a tough situation of foreign trade, in the writer's opinion, we should be a failure, especially when considering past experience. It seems as if the directors of foreign trade, according to him, cherish the intention of entrusting the new act of "White Revolution" (Rationalization Institute), with the task of regulating foreign trade, but in this connection the writer remarks that we might run the risk of inventing the export of goods of one region to the detriment of another. In any way the writer puts great emphasis on the fact that the agricultural produce of Southern Italy, being especially fit for exportation should not be neglected if it is the question of working out a planning scheme in the sector of Italian foreign trade.

INDIPENDENTE

In a leading article entitled: "The crisis of Socialism", after having remarked that we are in the presence of a crisis of the general system of government throughout the world, Roberto Suster says that in France as well as in Italy, socialism is crossing over at the present moment a crisis of trust, ideas and

political positions. Considering the particular situation of the Italian Socialist Party, the writer remarks that a strong group of socialists within the Party is against the participation in the present Government and the fact of unity of action with the Communist Party. There are two dissident groups: one representing the moderate socialist tendency, whose more prominent members are D'Aragona, Corsi, Fanfelli, Mondolfo, Lombardo, Secretary of the Party and Secret, president of the Constituent Assembly. These men, who registered a strong success at the political elections, are almost prevalent in the Parliamentary Group, but they are a minority within the Board of Direction of the Party, in which Bonai's influence is prevalent. Besides this dissident group, which follows the political and ideological tradition set up by Filippo Turati, there is another group, known under the denomination of "Socialist Initiative", formed by younger men, about 40 years of age, such as Matteotti, Bonfanti, Valcareggi, etc. The writer says that these men are struggling to recall socialism back to the straight path of its original ideals, but owing to the fact that they hurt too many interests and ambitions, they always met even with the opposition of the Board of Directors of the Party, while Nenni's tendency remained prevalent, so far. The writer concludes that the crisis of Italian socialism reflects to a great extent the drama of Western civilization and the political crisis, by which all of Europe is afflicted at the present moment.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

I.L. bitterly attacks "Giornale della Sera" on account of yesterday's diffusion of the news that Turati had been arrested saying that for "Giornale della Sera" the freedom of the Press means "freedom of saying lies" and that "Giornale della Sera" has lost its dignity by printing the news without adding any comment.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"For the consolidation of the Republic", is the leading article of the paper written by Hon. Ivanoe Bonomi, former Minister of the Govt of Italy immediately before the advent of Fascism. This article is the preface of a book: "Ivanoe Bonomi and the Roman Republic" published by the writer in 1936 and issued now again in 3rd edition with this preface. In the latter, Hon. Bonomi says that just as the 3rd French Republic of 1875 found in the remembrance and experiences of the great Revolution of France a basis for its own consolidation, so the present Italian Republic should consider the Roman Republic of 1849 as the best precedent.

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VOCES REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the title: "Who thinks of civilians confined in concentration camps?", G.A. Belloni relates the tragic story of many Italian citizens of every sex and age (there are even men 70 years old), compelled to live for various years within barbed wire fences in far off Rhodesia, under

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an oppressive climate, as a consequence of the vicissitudes of the war in former Italian colonies of Africa. The cry of Death every day cuts down new victims among these unhappy people, and others, still more unhappy, are becoming mad from suffering. Their countrymen seem to have forgotten them. The writer voices a strong protest in their favor and asks the Government to do everything in its power to obtain their liberation and return home.

6956

MORVING PIPERS (November 6)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. In a leading article entitled: "Invitation to be reasonable"

Antonio Borgeani says that no appeal to kindness has been made in the new memorandum, Italy submitted to the Big Four at New York. Italy did not approach "the head sprinkled with ashes and her naked knees on the frozen earth" but appealing to the solemn principles which constituted the moral basis for the war against Fascism. After two world wars, international order should not be based on revenge and hatred, continues the writer. The military and territorial clauses of the Italian Peace Treaty show nothing but the intention to humiliate and to lapidate Italy. With no argument could it be denied that the Peace Treaty will not be punitive. Great Britain wanted to consolidate her victory in the Mediterranean taking away the Italian colonies, Italy's army and navy. Yugoslavia, supported by Russia, did her best to anchor her victory in the Adriatic. In the Adriatic, however, are already the Anglo-Americans, and the Russians reveal the barbarism. The Italian note appeals to common sense before committing errors will be committed, concludes the writer.

2. Referring to the letter to De Gasperi written by "Virgilio Lancia" the paper stresses that no Roman Hebrew knows "Lancia" writing.

ESPRESSO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the National Association of hotel proprietors decided yesterday in Milan to ask the Govt for special contribution for the modernization and rebuilding of the country's hotels.

2. Continuing his inquiry on Northern Italy's economy, Luigi Barzini Jr, the editor of the paper says today that the greatest client of Northern Italy is not a foreign nation but Germany and Southern Italy.

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2. Referring to the letter to De Gasperi written by "Impero Zevi Lombardo" the paper stresses that no Roman Hebrew knows "Mediterranean" writing.

CRISTO (Economic)

1. 3. reports that the National Association of hotel proprietors decided yesterday in Milan to ask the Govt for special contribution for the modernization and rebuilding of the country's hotels.

2. Continuing his enquiry on Northern Italy's economy, Luigi Barzini Jr, the editor of the paper says today that the greatest client of Northern Italy is not a foreign nation but Central and Southern Italy.

3. 6. comments on the decision of the Brazilian Govt to pay for Italian exports to Brazil in British Pounds instead of in Dollars, saying that although it is clear that Brazil took this decision owing to a pressure by the United States Govt, Italy should not accept this because British Pounds are less quoted in Italy than they are abroad and because this measure would mean a loss of 20% in the profit.

4. 5. reports that Italy will receive 250,000 Dollars from the "Imperial Emergency Fund for Hungry People".

BUONSENSE (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article entitled: "He is not a man of the street" (Uomo Qualunque), referring to an item appearing in yesterday "Giornale della Sera", in which Hon. Togliatti, leader of Italian Communism is qualified as a "uomo qualunque", because of the incident that happened to him at Trieste, where he was compelled to interrupt his trip to Belgrade, Buonsenso remarks in this connection, that when we consider the behavior of in-famous American authorities on that occasion who granted to Togliatti an absolute priority in looking for and securing him the papers necessary for the prosecution of his trip, Togliatti remains, in Giannini's opinion a "privileged man" and not an "uomo qualunque". In contrast with the present system prevalent in Italy, where politicians are privileged men, the U.Q. Trent wants to enforce a system of perfect legal equality between politicians and men of the street.

2. In an interview granted to "Buonsenso" and entitled: "Uncivil and anti-rural Engineering Department", Mario Ferraguti, a technical agriculturalist, criticizes the shortcomings of the Civil Engineering Department, because the engineers in its service disregard the erosion of soil and other works of public utility necessary for the improvement of agriculture and the welfare of rural population.

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberal)

I.N. prints today the third part of the series of articles on "The secret story of one month of Reign". Today's is headlined: "TOO LATE AT THE THRONE?" - "The new King and Queen in the chapel of the Annunziata at the Quirinale. - The ex King and Queen sailed on the open sea towards exile. - King Victor Emanuel had proposed to abdicate immediately after 25 July 1943".

MISEROGERO (Government)

In a leading article entitled: "Reason for the rise of prices", replying to a letter received from a reader of "Miserogero", in which it is proposed that the Govt issue a Decree enforcing a 50% abatement on prices of all articles of consumption, F. Coppola explains that such a measure would be ineffectual, because the reason for the rise of prices is of a psychological character. People in general are led to buy commodities, not only for satisfying their immediate needs, but also because they are afraid of an impending raise of prices, that is for a psychological reason. The only thing that the Govt could do to prevent such an inconvenience would be to favor by all means the improvement of production, so as to give the impression that the improvement of production of food and other commodities in the

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MESSAGGERO (Government)

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MOLINO (Independent Leftist) - N.U.

POPULO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. reports that 11 criminals responsible for about 40 murders were arrested by the Police yesterday in the area between Castelfranco Emilia, Manzolino and Piumazzo (Emilia).

2. Under the heading "The forgeries of 'Unità'" 2. denies the assertions of the Communist propaganda against the Christian Democrat Party that the Christian Democrats have requisitioned the pasta factory of Pantanella for the members of their party and hamper the distribution of pasta to the people. It also challenges "Unità", which reported this news, to give any proof.

ALFONSO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Liberal Party will oppose at the Constituent the ratification of the Peace Treaty, says Manlio Lapinacci. Liberal Party thinks that the refusal will constitute the first efficacious action of the Italian collaboration for the construction of the new form of international life. The army Italians have become victims of necessity and have forgotten that the only mission worthy of Italy is to become leader of the international hegemony and oligarchies.

2. Several incidents occurred in Rome when invited by the Communist Party non-Communists were about to speak or to discuss at Communist meetings, reports the paper. This is another attempt against freedom of speech, states the paper adding that representatives of all Parties agreed yesterday that in the future forces of public order shall make freedom of speech respected.

3. "Unità" published a manifesto in favour of Communist aims entitled "Why are there calumnies against USSR", reports the paper. This manifesto costs 20 lire and is significant for three reasons: a) because it is the first time in the history of political Parties that one Party is prepared to support propaganda aims for another Party even if for money reasons; b) because it is the first time in the history of Italian Parties that a Party becomes a propaganda agent for a foreign Party; c) because the Italian Foreign Minister agrees implicitly with this manifesto that the Socialist colleague Ernesto Devin has been called a "calumniator".

TIPO (Independent)

1. Alberto Consiglio - alias Batauf - in his enquiry on living conditions in Southern Italy, says that, as in the past, it will be the population of Southern Italy who will contribute to eliminate the State Deficit by banking their savings in the Govt's banks and in the Govt's post offices.

2. T. reports that 2 persons were killed and 10 wounded in a clash between Communists and Quilunquisti at Margherita di Savoia (Naples). It happened when the Communists assailed a crowd of Quilunquisti who on occasion of last year's Victory (November 4th) proceeded to lay a crown of flowers on the local

Liberal 005

think that the Federal will constitute the first step towards the action of the Italian collaboration for the construction of the new form of international life. Too many Italians have become victims of necessity and have forgotten that the only mission worthy of Italy is to become leader-nation against international hegemonies and oligarchies.

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3. "Avanti!" published a manifesto in favour of Communist aims entitled "Why are there columnists against USSR", reports the paper. This manifesto costs 20 lire and is significant for three reasons: a) because it is the first time in the history of political Parties that one Party is prepared to support propaganda aims for another Party even if for money reasons; b) because it is the first time in the history of Italian Parties that a Party becomes a propaganda agent for a foreign Embassy; c) because the Italian Foreign Minister agreed implicitly with this manifesto that the Socialist colleague Ernesto Berio has been called a "columnist".

THREE (Independent)

1. Alberto Consiglio - alias Belfort - in his enquiry on living conditions in Southern Italy, says that, as in the past, it will be the population of Southern Italy who will contribute to eliminate the State Deficit by banking their savings in the Govt's banks and in the Govt's post offices.

2. T. reports that 2 persons were killed and 10 wounded in a clash between Communists and Qualunquists at Margherita di Savoia (Foggia). It happened when the Communists sent a crowd of Qualunquists who on occasion of last war's Victory (November 4th) proceeded to lay a crown of flowers on the local monument of the dead of World War I. It adds that the Qualunquists procession was carrying an Italian flag with the Savoy emblem.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Republican Legality", Mario Montagna relates that last Sunday he paid a visit to the Saint Paul Basilica, not as a believer in the Catholic religion, but as a simple tourist and an admirer of a great work of art, when he happened to hear from the High Altar

of that church a priest who said: "Those who will wisely vote shall be rewarded, but those who abstain from voting or will vote for the enemies of religion, shall be of course punished". The writer adds that at that time he recalled that a similar speech would be delivered by other priests at Turin, Genoa, Florence, Rome, Naples and Palermo, and that for the purpose of implementing speeches, Christian Democracy was distributing posters to housewives for securing to itself votes during the administrative elections of next Sunday. In the meantime the speakers of the Christian Democrat Party are saying that Communists are subversive elements. The writer reports that the Communist Party is supported by the great majority of the Italian masses, not as a subversive or revolutionary organization, but as the genuine champion of civic order and republican legitimacy. The elections of next Sunday will evidence this, he concludes.

2. In an article under the heading: "De Gasperi's solo", the writer says that during the speech delivered at Brancaccio Theatre by De Gasperi against the Unity of Action Pact between Socialists and Communists, the Italian Premier looked like a socialist who sings when the chorus is silent, because a respite took place among the various censures of Christian Democracy against the above mentioned Unity of Action Pact. In this connection "Unita", remarks that De Gasperi's statement made at "Brancaccio" that he would be ready to pass to the opposition, is an evidence that his professed devotion of democratic faith is insincere, because in the opposition are presently found liberals, "qualunquisti" and all enemies of democracy.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/377/RBB

November 5, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

6954

The Italian Govt's official note to the Four Foreign Ministers, now meeting at New York for the final drafting of the peace treaty with Italy, was handed to the U.S., Russian, British and French representatives by Ambassador Tarchiani yesterday. The text of the note is as follows:

"The Govt of the Italian Republic, at a moment when the Foreign Ministers of U.S., Great Britain, Russia and France are about to give definite power to the peace treaty with Italy, declares: (1) The draft treaty as a whole does not comply with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and with the more general principles which formed the moral foundation of the war fought by the United Nations against the moral foundation of the war fought by the Italian co-belligerency, and does not consider sufficiently either the fight which the van guard of the Italian people carried out against the fascist dictatorship by preparing the ground for the popular insurrection under the blows of which fascism was substantially fell; the loyal participation of the Italian people and their military and partisan corps in the war effort of the United Nations from September 1942 to the end of the war; or the will of the Italian people definitely to reject the policy, institutions and men who dragged them into the war on Hitler's side, a will which on 2 June last was crowned by the popular decision to found the new State on the principles of Democracy.

(2) The treaty's solution of the problems relating to the eastern and western frontiers follows strategic and political principles which are in open contrast with the aspirations of the populations concerned and do not offer guarantees for the protections of minorities. The Italian Govt insists particularly on following, when fixing the eastern frontier, the criterion of the ethnical line agreed upon by the 'Four' at London in September 1945, by holding a plebiscite in the disputed zones. The Italian Govt demands the application of this principle also in the possible case of the creation of a Trieste Free Territory, whose frontiers should at least be extended to the unquestionably Italian zones of Parenzo and Pola. (3) Italy's advance waiver of her

sovereignty over the colonies contemplated by the Treaty, failing any indication of the juridical status which they will be given and of the situation which will be made to Italy, does not involve with any objective evaluation of the contribution of

and French representatives by Ambassador Laroche yesterday. The text of the note is as follows:

"The Govt of the Italian Republic, at a moment when the Foreign Ministers of U.S., Great Britain, Russia and France are about to give definite power to the peace treaty with Italy, declares: (1) The draft treaty as a whole does not comply with the principles of the Atlantic Charter and with the more general principles which formed the moral foundation of the war fought by the United Nations against nazifascism. It ignores de facto Italian co-belligerency, and does not consider sufficiently either the fight which the van guard of the Italian people carried out against the fascist dictatorship by preparing the ground for the regular insurrection under the blows of which fascism substantially fell; the loyal participation of the Italian people and their military and partisan corps in the war effort of the United Nations from September 1942 to the end of the war; or the will of the Italian people definitely to reject the policy, institutions and men who dragged them into the war on Hitler's side, a will which on 2 June last was crowned by the popular decision to found the new State on the principles of Democracy. (2) The treaty's solution of the problems relating to the eastern and western frontiers follows strategic and political principles which are in open contrast with the aspirations of the populations concerned and do not offer guarantees for the protections of minorities. The Italian Govt insists particularly on following, when fixing the eastern frontier, the criterion of the ethnic line agreed upon by the 'Four' at London in September 1945, by holding a plebiscite in the disputed zones. The Italian Govt demands the application of this principle also in the possible case of the creation of a Trieste Free Territory, whose frontiers should at least be extended to the unquestionably Italian zones of Parenzo and Pola. (3) Italy's advance waiver of her sovereignty over the colonies contemplated by the Treaty, failing any indication of the juridical status which they will be given and of the situation which will be made to Italy, does not agree with any objective evaluation of the contribution of the Italian labor in their improvement and in their future development. (4) The frontiers demilitarization and the military clauses of the treaty leave Italy defenseless and in a state of subordination which affects its very independence. The mutilation of the navy has the character of a sanction, which is unjustifiable on the basis of the contribution it gave in the war at the side of the navies of the United Nations and of the heavy losses suffered during the fight against the common enemy. (5) The ensemble of economic and financial burdens relating to war reparations, the right of confiscation of Italian property abroad left to the discretion of each single State, the gratuitous

seizure of Statal and para-statal investments in favor of some countries, exceed any reasonable limit of Italy's actual capacity to pay. The situation is aggravated further by the burden of the occupation cost and services rendered during three years of armistice regime, and by the remuneration demanded of Italy of any compensation from Germany for the co-belligerence period during which the Hitlerite troops sacked and raided the Italian provinces. The Italian Govt points out that in fixing the economic clauses, it is necessary to improve them substantially in order to avoid the danger of the collapse of Italian economy and the lowering to an intolerable point of the workers' living conditions. The Italian Govt has already protested against the stipulations of the treaty, which have no foundation of justice. It renounces to the Foreign Minister of United States, Great Britain, Russia and France the appeal to reconsider the proposal made by the Italian Delegation to the Conference of the 21.

"While reserving to the Constituent Assembly the sovereignty rights with regard to the acceptance of the treaty in its final form which it will assume after the Foreign Ministers' decision, the Italian Govt reaffirms its upright reservation against a unilateral and unjust judgment failing to consider the claims voiced in this note. Such claims are bound to keep, in any case, their full value in so far as they are imposed by the permanent and fundamental requirements for life and development of the Italian Nation". The note is signed by Foreign Minister Pietro Menzoni.

2. INS reports from Washington that President Truman yesterday sent a telegram to the Provisional Head of the Italian State, De Nicola, on occasion of the anniversary of the Italy victory in World War I. The telegram expresses the President's pleasure "to send to De Nicola and the Italian people the congratulations and best wishes of U.S. people, in occasion of Italy's national holiday".

3. De Nicola yesterday attended the luncheon of the 9,500 ton motor-ship "Gabbriano Gabotto" at Sestri Levante (Genoa). The ship was christened by the Genoa Archbishop.

4. Last night the Prefect of Milan, Dr. Troilo, received the representatives of the Partisan Resistance Movement (MRP), Andreotti Cavalli and Valeri, who told him that the conditions of the judiciary prisons "are now by far worse than those they had previously noticed in the fascist judiciary prisons." (Household)

5. 65 Italian POWs and interned civilians from the Sajmiste (Belgrade) 6th concentration camp arrived at Trieste yesterday afternoon. On giving the news of the arrival, the United Nations News Agency reported: "The mark of disease can be read on the pale and emaciated faces of the veterans. Their suits are in pieces and cannot be worn as a coat and the most of them wear the old

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5. 65 Italian POWs and interned civilians from the Saljuiste (Belgrade) 6th concentration camp arrived at Trieste yesterday afternoon. On giving the news of the arrival, the United Nations News Agency reported: "The work of liceose can be read on the pale and emaciated faces of the veterans. Their suits are in pieces. Very few of them have a coat and the most of them wear the old Italian military uniforms, which are dirty and torn. They are completely without socks and many of them wear old slippers tied with rope." (Mess.)

6. It was announced by a reliable British source, "Messagero" reports from Washington, that Great Britain has notified the U.S. State Department that when UNRRA closes down, she will not be in a position to grant the loans asked by Italy, particularly for the purchase of food-stuff. Great Britain has however pointed out that she is disposed to supply industrial loans, such as she has done with Turkey and Greece. The same source expressed the British Govt's

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satisfaction with regard to the fact that the U.S. will possibly guarantee to Italy for some time the supplying of the goods she needs. The British Govt believes in fact that these are the best methods to ensure Italy's political stability and strengthen her economic ties with western Europe.

7. UP reports from Paris that the Agency France Press has announced that the French authorities have increased the watches along the Franco-Italian frontier, especially in the Montiers section, in order to avoid the clandestine emigration of Italians into France.

8. The Four Foreign Ministers have resolved to hear Macedonia and Italy on the Trieste problem, "l'assaggio" reports from New York.

9. Up till now, 21,329,500 quintals of wheat have been delivered to the masses out of the total 60,893,000 quintals harvested. Deliveries to the masses amount to 82% of the total figure. Present stocks of wheat to be used for making bread (10,166,000 quintals) will last about 80 days. One million quintals are expected to arrive from the U.S. before the end of the year. (Mass.)

10. The President of the Council of Ministers, De Gasperi, delivered a speech at the Rome Francesco theatre on Sunday, on the occasion of a Christian-Democrat meeting for the local elections campaign. Referring to the fact of unity of action between the Socialists and Communists, De Gasperi denied having attempted to undermine the union of the two parties but however affirmed that such a pact, insofar as it led to dictatorship and negation of democracy, would not be accepted by Christian-Democracy but instead fought against. "If Communists and Socialists", he said, "will stand in the next political election as a block and will win, they will have to assume the full responsibility for the power and the administration of the country and we will move to control and criticize their deeds." De Gasperi then turned to public order and the "Androni case" and said that in the proceedings of the Milan questura there are four statements made by partisans which "even if there were no other elements, show to themselves that it was not a case of a peaceful movement meant to offer work to the unemployed." He added that he did not deny Andreotti or anybody else the right to organize a political party, but he did deny them the right to organize a military organization outside the organisms of the State. "The Govt will never tolerate this", he said, "because, and this applies also to other movements, it is resolved to suppress any similar movement in order to safeguard democracy and liberty". (Masses)

953

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11. Nenni delivered an important political speech at Genoa yesterday, ANSA reports. After having hinted at the problems of peace and foreign policy, Nenni spoke of food and unemployment, affirming that "the Italian workers protest against the show of social indiscipline given by the rich classes, which are inaccessible to the sufferings of the working people. From this", Nenni

continued, "who resorted our present struggle to enforce a controlled economy". Referring then to De Gasperi's speech, Nenni said: "I have got an impression that while we want to fight against misery, unemployment, speculation and neo-fascism, which is trying to take advantage of misery and unemployment in order to start an open fight against democracy, I have the impression that my friend De Gasperi has the political concern to fight against Marxism." Nenni warned De Gasperi to avoid these "winds" while against Marxism", and recalled that the fight against Marxism had brought serious warnings to Italy, Germany and Europe. "Today anti-Marxism", he stated, "cannot be but a reactionary policy". After having recalled the experience of the Weimar and Delius's republics, which were based on the fight against Marxism, Nenni affirmed that the unity of action was now the basis of democracy in Italy. "The future of our country rests on the unity of the workers and on the unity of the people", he concluded.

12. Hon. Pascenti (Communist, former Minister for Finance), yesterday explained during a press conference, the chief points of the Communist thesis concerning the necessity for implementing a "new course" to the Italian economic policy, which are: (a) prompt restoration of the national economy; (b) State intervention to stimulate economic enterprises and favor the investments of capitalists; (c) fight against the speculation tendency which is still dominating the country, and development of a production tendency; (d) achievement of monetary stability; (e) State and workers' (by means of the Management Councils) control of monopolistic production groups. Hon. Pascenti added that the State should become the motor of economic restoration, as private enterprise was not in a position to carry out this task and as production should aim to satisfying the Italian consumers before all. "This does not mean", Pascenti explained, "that the 'new course' intends to ban exports." Pascenti also stressed that the Communist party fought inflation, and then hinted at the possibility of forming special popular organizations to control prices, search for hoarded goods, etc. (Pascenti)

13. The news, given in a Milan newspaper and reported by yesterday afternoon Rome papers, that the Venezia Giulia MIG had arrested Toletti is untrue. Toletti was only summoned to the Venezia Giulia MIG circulation Permit Office in order to be supplied with the necessary pass.

14. The police, the newspaper offices and the State Administration organizations yesterday received a typewritten communiqué signed by the "Imam Zviad Lomid" (which is the Palestine secret military organization) stating that the original attempt of the Jewish United Front of

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14. The police, the newspaper offices and the State Administration organization yesterday received a typewritten communiqué signed by the "Immun Zvai Iamit" (which is the Palestine secret military organization) stating that the original attempt against the British organization in Rome was the Jews' "first act of war" against the English people. The communiqué was accompanied by a letter from Dr. Gaspari, in which it was explained that the British Embassy was blasted because it had become the headquarters of activities aimed to hinder repatriation of Jews to Palestine.

ATTEMPT TO PAPER (November 4)CHITILLO (Christian Democrat)

C. reports on D. Gaspari's speech yesterday in Rome under the heading: "The Socialist-Communist pact is the first step towards dictatorship".

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.Y.GIORGIO PALLA SERRA (Anarchist)

1. P. L. Bianchini reports on the International Fair which has taken place in Treviso and on the first National Congress of the Silk industrialists saying that "silk is gold for Italy" and that this raw material can improve the economic fate of Italy as Italy is the major producer of silk in Europe.

2. G. S. reports that yesterday evening a British truck driven by an Italian fell into the Po river while crossing a bridge near Dogana on the Rovigo-Torremezzana road.

GIORNALE DELL'ITALIA

In a leading article entitled: "November 4th - Let us think of Trieste - Yesterday and Today", recalling the offensive taken on 23 October 1918 by the Italian Army against the forces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which ended with the final victory of 4 November of the same year, Santi Savarino tries to explain in the second part of the article the psychological and political reason why after such a glorious victory, this country fell under the monstrous yoke of fascism. The writer asserts that the subsequent ruin of Italy was the practical result, namely a policy by which the party interests are preferred to those of the national commonwealth. This was the very cause of the triumph of Fascism, this is the great danger that the country must protect itself against in the future. Under these conditions, the writer concludes, the Italian people will be able to save the Fatherland by its work, its faith and its determined will to rehabilitate itself.

INDEPENDENCE

In a leading article entitled "The Melancholy Knight", Villalta asserts that a common psychological denominator exists between the fascist and communist frame of mind; the factious spirit, and this explains how much former fascists feel themselves attracted toward communism and the Communist Party. Both fascists and communists, the writer adds, have in common a feeling of over-estimation of their own strength and they believe that all human problems

6932

2. G.d.S. reports that yesterday evening a British truck driven by an Italian fell into the Po river while crossing a bridge near Bologna on the Rovigo-Ferrara main road.

GIORGIO DI LILLIA

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INDICAZIONE

In a leading article entitled "The Melancholy Knight", Villalta asserts that a common psychological denominator exists between the fascist and communist frame of mind: the factious spirit, and this explains how much former fascists feel themselves attracted toward communism and the Communist Party. Both fascists and communists, the writer adds, have in common a feeling of over admiration for the State and they believe that all human problems can be solved through a miraculous State action. Therefore fascism appears to the writer as a potential communism. Young generation having been brought up with these fundamental ideas in their brains, do not conceive communist doctrine or tenets as revolutionary conceptions, but as natural ideas of order and social discipline.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

In a leading article under the heading: "Our Role", the paper announces that from now on it will appear in an afternoon issue, in order to comply with the requests of its readers of Rome and the various provinces of Italy. The afternoon issue will permit

a better coincidence with the trains connecting Rome with the various parts of the country and thus to allow a more rapid distribution of the paper. It is added also that a remarkable improvement has been reached in the editorial services of the paper by assuring to it a steady contribution on the part of valued publicists, such as Riccardo Lombardi, Secretary General of the Action Party, Pietro Calamandrei, Alberto Cirone, Emilio Lucrezi, Federico Comandini, Francesco Tancillo, Vittorio Foa, Leo Viliardi, Tristano Codignola, Mario Biondi, and Aldo Garosci. It is likewise announced that the paper is going to improve its typographical presentation and to issue two regional editions of "Italia Libera". Finally, the article gives a survey of the work carried on so far by the paper for the defense of the republic and sets forth a program of its future activity in defense of liberty and democracy, asserting that both "Italia Libera" and the Action Party are determined to keep unflinching faith to the great and glorious journalist tradition of "Giustizia e Libertà" as well as of the "Italia Libera" clandestinely issued during the German occupation, in which they find their greater and everlasting mission defined.

OSCAR VITO VOLTINO (Vatican) - N.H.

QUINTILIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.H.

GIUSEPPE DEL FORTINO

In a short item the following announcement has appeared: "When will the decree concerning the Republic Bonus ever be published?". Under requests of the interested workers, the CGIL (General Confederation Italian Labor) has called again on the Labor Ministry for urging the publication of the decree concerning the (part of the Republic Bonus to all Italian workers. As it is well known, the Allied Command has declared that it will not pay the Republic Bonus until the time that the respective decree is published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale". The workers of Trieste and of the entire area under control of the Allied Forces find themselves under the same situation.

VOCAL REPUBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the title: "Compulsory Peace", commenting on the impending meeting of the Big-4 in New York for working out of the final Peace Treaty that of Italy included, L. Claudio Rocchi foresees that not unlike to what happened at Paris, the outcome of the new negotiations on American soil will be a peace of compromise between the two contrasting worlds: the American and the Slav conditions. The Italian Government has prepared and sent a note to be submitted to the Big-4 in defense of the violated rights of Italy. The writer adds that

is likewise announced that the paper is going to improve its typographical presentation and to issue two regional editions of "Italia Libera". Finally, the article gives a survey of the work carried on so far by the paper for the defense of the republic and sets forth a program of its future activity in defense of liberty and democracy, asserting that both "Italia Libera" and the Italian Party are determined to keep unflinching faith to the great and glorious journalist tradition of "Giustizia e Libertà" as well as of the "Italia Libera" clandestinely issued during the German occupation, in which they find their greater and everlasting "raison d'être".

OSCARO TORO ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

AUGUSTINO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

FRANCESCO DEL POPOLO

In a short item the following announcement has appeared: "When will the decree concerning the Republic Bonus ever be published?". Under requests of the interested workers, the CGIL (General Confederation Italian Labor) has called again on the Labor Ministry for urging the publication of the decree concerning the grant of the Republic Bonus to all Italian workers. As it is well known, the Allied Command has declared that it will not pay the Republic Bonus until the time that the respective decree is published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale". The workers of Trieste and of the entire area under control of the Allied Forces find themselves under the same situation.

VICENTE RIVIERA (Republican)

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WORKING PAPERS (November 5)

VIII (Socialist)

1. Referring to De Gasperi's speech, Sandro Pertini asserts that the speaker's criticism about the lack of unity of action was not intended. If the leader of the Christian Democrats had meant the text of the text implicitly he would have stated that the text is not a question for expediency, such as he said, but written with a maximum of discretion. According to our opinion, however, continues the writer, there is no freedom without social justice. De Gasperi must take the responsibility for his assertion that Christian Democrats are about to become the two parties united by the fact is such an expedition would mean the end of the present cooperative coalition. If Socialists and Communists had been united in Germany and Italy, Russia and France would probably not have succeeded. The writer concludes in saying that De Gasperi was wrong in saying that there are hundreds of Socialist representatives expressed their opinion that the pact was a danger for freedom.

2. Regarding the news published in last night's "L'Espresso" about "L'Espresso's" article in Trieste, a. criticisms strongly that the "yellow" press does not care for the truth and adds that freedom of the press does not mean to be allowed to provide without punishment.

DISCUSSION (Jama Conference)

1. In a leading article under the title: "De Gasperi's ambiguous policy", commenting on the anti-communist speech delivered by De Gasperi at the Trieste Theatre, in which he denounced the Social-Communist Unity Pact, the writer says that the statements made by the Italian leader are far from bringing about a real clarification of the political situation of the country, because of their questionable and ambiguous character. After having criticized the contents and the serious political implications of the Pact in question, De Gasperi has referred to himself and the Christian Democrat Party to break the actual political "entente" with the other two major parties in the latter should become out victorious of the next political elections. The writer criticizes such a stand taken by the Christian Democrat Party, on the ground that the latter is not considered strong and determined enough to stand the test of a massive power of Communism. The paper concludes by stating that the ambiguous stance of De Gasperi, because the provided consequence of it will be to throw discredit on the country both at home and abroad and to postpone "sine die" the work of reconstruction, which can be carried out only by a more

convinced the writer, there is no freedom without social justice. De Gasperi must take the responsibility for his assertion that Christian Democracy are about to see the two parties united by the fact as such an assertion would mean the end of the present cooperative coalition. If Socialists and Communists had been united in Germany and Italy, Hitler and Franco would probably not have succeeded. The writer concludes in saying that De Gasperi was wrong in saying that Socialists and Communists of Socialist representatives expressed their opinion that the pact was a danger for freedom.

2. During the news published in last night's "Giornale della Sera" about Gasperi's report in Trieste, I. criticizes strongly that the "yellow" press does not care for the truth and that freedom of the press does not mean to be allowed to provoke without punishment.

DUOMILIO (Venezianismo)

1. In a leading article under the title: "De Gasperi's Ambiguous Policy", commenting on the anti-communist speech delivered by De Gasperi at the Franco-Ohio Theatre, in which he denounced the Social-Communist Unity Pact, the paper says that the statements made by the Italian Premier are "far from bringing about a real clarification of the political situation of the country, because of their questionable and ambiguous character. After having criticized the contents and the various political implications of the Pact in question, De Gasperi has not, owing to himself and the Christian Democracy Party to break the actual political "center" with the other two major parties in the latter should become out victorious of the next political elections. The writer criticized such a stand taken by the Christian Democracy Party, on the ground that the latter is not considered strong and determined enough to stand the Communist and aggressive power of Communism. The paper concludes by blaming the ambiguous stand of De Gasperi, because the emotional consequence of it will be to throw discredit on the country both at home and abroad and to postpone "aiming" the work of reconstruction, which can be carried out only by a more homogeneous Govt, based not on the power of a restricted number of parties, but on that of a national-wide solidarity and cooperation.

2. Under a note headlined: "Speech delivered by Giannini at Naples - Enthusiastic manifestations of the crowd to the President of the U.I. Front", a large quantity of the speech in question is reported, the most remarkable points of which are as follows: The U.I. Front has reached a very large membership, the influence of its Parliamentary group of 35 deputies is enormous, the present Govt is a potential dictatorial regime. Even of the three mass-party wants to establish a dictatorship, but they are prevented from doing so by mutual distrust. Finally he dealt also with the problems concerning the improvement of the public administration of the city of Naples.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. G. reports that an Italo-French agreement was reached yesterday on producing Italo-French films with a lend-lease of Italian stars to France and of French stars to Italy. This agreement provides that in one year 10 Italo-French films in double version will be made in Italy and 5 in France.
2. G. reports that the U.S. Syndicate of Louis Fillers has collected 500,000 dollars with which it plans to build a factory of ready-made suits in Italy in order to produce suits at a low cost for poor people in Italy.
3. G. reports that reconstruction works for one million and 383 billion lire on the Italian railways have been approved by the council of administration of the Italian State Railways.
4. G. says that coal stocks in Italy amounted to 535,000 tons on November 1st while they amounted to 714,000 tons on October 1st.
5. G. reports that 2,000 tons of American coal arrived yesterday at Naples in the "Ocean Court".
6. G. says that up to the present 82% of this year's crop has been delivered to the "ammunition".
7. G. reports that the Ambassador of London in Italy has proposed that a 10,000-ton Lusitania freighter should start trade relations between the two countries by origin in 1,000 Italian workers with families and children to Britain and return to Italy with 10,000 tons of raw materials. This proposal, says "Globe", is still to be approved by the Italian Govt.
8. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Oct. 30	Nov. 1
- Gold Pound Sterling	8,900	8,950
- Pound	1,440	1,450
- Dollar: Large D.C.	400	475
Small "	504	506
- Swiss Franc	525	526
- French Franc	158	171
		1.50

Notice: The Rome free market was closed during the last four days. This is why the paper did not publish any quotations since October 30th. "Globe" says that starting today the quotations given are only approximately because Police sources against the dealers in currency do not make more precise information available.

3. G. reports that reconstruction works for one billion and 303 million lire on the Italian railways have been approved by the council of administration of the Italian State Railways.

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5. G. reports that 9,000 tons of American coal arrived yesterday at Naples in the "John Garet".

6. G. says that up to the present 82% of this year's crop has been delivered to the "municipal".

7. G. reports that the Ambassador of Ecuador in Italy has proposed that a 10,000-ton Ecuadorian freighter should start trade relations between the two countries by spring. 1,000 Italian workers with 2 train carriages to Ecuador and 2000 to Italy with 10,000 tons of raw material. This proposal, says "Elabor", is still to be approved by the Italian Govt.

8. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
- Gold Pound Sterling	6,900	8,330
- Pound	1,440	1,430
- Dollar: Lira D.C.	460	475
Normal "	504	505
Swiss Franc	525	528
- French Franc	165	171
		1.50

Notice: The Rome free market was closed during the last four days. This is why the paper did not publish any quotations since October 30th. "Elabor" says that starting today the quotations given are only approximately because police measures against the dealers in currency do not make more precise informations available.

ITALIA NUOVA (Liberia)

1. I.I. prints today the second part of the series of articles "The secret story of one month of reign". Today's is headed by G. Lillani: "The silence of King Victor Emanuel" and "He did not want to hear about politics. - He was going fishing with an old soldier and was writing his memoirs which he kept secret. - 'W' it until I was gone with the dead', he said to Admiral Dandolo."

2. Under the heading: "They are afraid" I.N. writes: "(a) G. says also the director of the 'Luncheonist' paper of Napoli. 'En Siriano' was kidnapped and threatened by so-called agents of a special tribunal of the people; (b) a journalist of Milan's

Giuseppe 'Italia' was recently clapped by similar elements; (c) Sunday, in Venice, tough-guy, kicked penniless citizens who were begging; 'The secret story of one month of Reign'; (d) Yesterday in Milan, similar individuals assailed newspaper seller selling the weekly 'O' which printed a photograph of a report on the life of the Royal Family in Portugal; (e) Similar incidents happened the sale of 'Italia nuova' last Sunday in Rome and (f) Yesterday evening organized squadrons of individuals burned the edition of 'Giornale della Sera' which reported the arrest of Tolstoy in Trieste."

"This is definitely too much, even for 'this kind' of democracy", says the paper. "If any citizen or any party finds that a newspaper does not act loyally they should denounce the fact to the competent authorities... but not trigger the freedom of the press by violence."

"As for the 'anti-Fascist parties', it concludes, 'after whom these legitimists' are working, we only tell them this: The concept of the freedom of the press cannot be separated from that of the plurality of parties. To threaten the former would mean to threaten the existence of the several parties and therefore arrive to a ruin of a unique party."

If you think you will be able to proceed in this way you are wrong because the Italian people will punish you too. The Italian people do not forget that your main argument against the Fascist regime was that of the cancelling of the freedom of the press. Each of your acts of violence is therefore a confession of your lack of intelligence, of power and above all of loyalty. YOU ARE LACKING OF TRUTH and you want to teach the Italians into the dim shadow of your propaganda as anaphorism. You are afraid, this means that you have already lost."

3. Under the heading: "Severe criticism of the Govt's equivocal policy", I. N. reports on the speech that Enzo Salvemini, the leader of the Italian Democrat Party and the editor of 'Italia nuova', delivered Sunday in Naples and in which he outlined the Party's policy since the overthrowing of the monarchy, the Party's union with the Italian Liberal Party and the program of the two parties for the forthcoming administrative elections. In the Italian House of Representatives, Salvemini said that it should be revised and made less hard because it should take into account the Italian contribution to the war of liberation along with the Italian sacrifices.

4. I. N. reports on the Monarchist meeting which took place yesterday in the Basilica of S. Ambrogio, Rome, and in which Umberto Bossi, the former Minister of the Royal House and now

"...the paper. 'If any citizen or any party finds that a newspaper does not act logically they should denounce the fact to the competent authorities... but not hinder the freedom of the Press by violence.'"

"As for the 'anti-Fascist parties', it concludes, 'For when these 'democrats' are working, as only talk this: The concept of the freedom of the Press cannot be separated from that of the plurality of parties. To threaten the former would mean to threaten the existence of the latter. I insist and therefore invite to a free and unique party.'

If you think you will be able to proceed in this way you are wrong; because the Italian people will punish you to. The Italian people do not forget that your main argument against the Fascist regime was that of the cancelling of the freedom of the Press. Each of your acts of violence is therefore a confession of your lack of intelligence, of lower intelligence all of loyalty. YOU ARE ENEMY OF TRUTH and you have to teach the Italians into the aim shadow of your propaganda campaign. You are afraid, this means that you have already lost!"

3. Under the heading: "Severe criticism of the Govt's economic policy", I. N. reports on the speech that Immo Selvaggi, the Leader of the Italian Democratic Party and the editor of "Vitalia Nuova", delivered Sunday in Naples and in which he outlined the Party's policy since the overthrowing of the Monarchy, the Party's union with the Italian Liberal Party and the proposal of the two parties for the forthcoming administrative elections. As for the Italian Peace Treaty, Selvaggi said that it should be "revised" and made less hard because it should take into account the Italian contribution to the war of liberation along with the Allied armies.

4. I. N. reports on the Monarchist meeting which took place yesterday in the Basilica of Montesanto, Rome, and in which Indro Montanelli, the former Minister of the Royal House and now Minister Deputy at the Constituent, recalled the Italian victory at Vittorio Veneto on 4 November 1918 and strongly criticized the Government's policy in the Govt. The meeting went then to lay a crown of flowers at the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Piazza Venezia. On its way the crowd was attracted by the children of the Fascist but after a short halt it was able to proceed to the Vatican.

MONTANELLI (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "We'll be 'principled', referring to the official communication sent by the Govt to the Editor of New York, on the subject of the Italian Peace

Treaty, the paper sets forth the main points of the Italian protest against the draft Treaty worked out at the Paris Peace Conference. In accordance with the principles expounded in the Atlantic Charter and reiterated by the press of the Allied countries, Italy, the paper says, should not be submitted to a punitive peace, and the humiliation that she has undergone represents already a much too stern punishment. The Great Powers made a solemn promise not to look for territorial aggrandizement; therefore the alienation of former colonies from Italy is an injustice. A claim is made in favor of a referendum among the population of Trieste and Venezia Giulia before deciding the cession of this territory to another country. The Treaty drafted in Paris is unjust both from a moral and a juridical standpoint and should be revised. This is the conclusion of the official communication submitted to the Italian Govt, according to the paper.

2. In a note under the heading: "Excited Afternoon - An assault on the 'Giornale della Sera' and electoral meetings disturbed by serious incidents", it is reported that following the publication in the "Giornale della Sera" of an incorrect item concerning the arrest of Togliatti at Trieste by the Allied police, small groups of communists tried to prevent a newspaper-seller of the center of the city from spreading the paper in question among the public. At the same time a few individuals qualifying themselves as communists, tried to enter by force the printing shop where the paper is published, but were prevented from doing so by the arrival of the "Colonne" police Corps.

ROMA (Independent Defiant)

Half the population of Garbate decided to convert to protestation in order to protest against the removal of the local parish-priest provided by the Bishop of Como, reports the paper from Milano.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. In a frame, the following is printed: "THE WHO DOES NOT VOTE, VOTES FOR BOLSHEVISM".

2. P. prints the full text of De Gasperi's speech last Sunday in Rome. (See General above)

3. P. prints a letter by Don Luigi Sturzo to Lino Giordani the Editor of the paper in which the eminent ex-clergyman says that it is a duty for the Italian people to vote in the forthcoming administrative elections.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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NO. 1 (Independent Leftist)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to De Gasperi's assertion, made in his Sunday speech, that it should be particularly necessary to maintain public order, Pinello Gentile states that neither neo-Fascists, who intend only individual action, nor Monarchists or Andreotti's partisans trouble public order. The real problem of public order is the attitude of Social-Communists who fail to adhere to Democratic order but practice a continuous revolutionary pressure. De Gasperi should not ignore that the defence of public order is indissolubly connected with the relations with Social-Communists, asserts the writer.

2. Giovanni Casanovi in his Sunday morning speech at the

Teatro Valle deplored the lack of interest the Italians take in the administrative elections and the fact that the mass-parties transferred the fight of the administrative elections to matters of general politics. Denying that liberals stand anti-clerical theories the speaker stressed the ambiguity between the social-Communist block and the Christian-Democrats. The audience cheered especially Cassandro's assertion that Liberals oppose only the signature of the Peace Treaty as new international order should not be based on evident violations of the most fundamental principles of international law and of the right of self-determination of peoples.

LIBRO (Independent) - R.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In an inset "It was high time! The Italian Govt in its communication sent to the 'Fig-4', has at least put great emphasis on contribution given by Italian people to the struggle against fascism. Why did De Gasperi fail to do so at Paris?"
2. In a short note entitled, "To shed crocodile's tears", the paper strongly criticizes "Giornale della Sera", because of its rectification of the item previously published with large headlines about the alleged Goiffi's arrest at Trieste by the Allied Police. It asserts further that the said rectification is an act of hypocrisy and that "Unità" has nothing to do with the reaction of the crowd against "Giornale della Sera", which was caused by the disloyal behavior of the paper itself.

6949

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/280/PRB

July 11, 1946.

6948

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The representatives of the parties were in session practically all day yesterday to discuss the distribution of the ministries, and finally resolved that the Christian Democrat party should have seven plus the Premiership, the Socialist party four, the Communist party four, the Republican party one and the Independents one. Therefore, contrary to earlier intentions of reducing drastically the number of portfolios, the only Ministries to be abolished will be those of the Consulta and the Costituente. The Republicans finally resolved to participate in the Government but somehow managed to let it be known that they would like to have two Ministries instead of one. The expected debate between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists on the allotment of the Ministry of the Interior left the question practically uncolored. The Communists will keep the Ministries of Justice and Finance, while the other two Ministries pertaining to them will be chosen among Foreign Trade, Transport and Air. If the Air Ministry is assigned to the Communists, General Nobile will surely fill this post.
2. De Gasperi had a conference yesterday morning with Mr. Keeny, Chief of UNRRA's Italian Mission, and Montastri, High Commissioner for Food, to examine the possibility of allowing the increase of food rations requested by the Italian Government. Mr. Keeny emphasized that UNRRA's situation was unchanged as the American harvest was not expected to be abundant, while the Italian one was satisfactory. After the meeting, Montastri stated to journalists that the UNRRA Italian Mission would favour the increase of the bread ration, but made some reservation regarding the "generi da minestra", and that any increase would be subordinated to the approval of the General Direction of the UNRRA.
3. The Prefect of Rome announces that in view of the fact that the Prefects of other provinces have increased the

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3. The Prefect of Rome announces that in view of the fact that the Prefects of other provinces have increased the bread ration and in accordance with the wishes of the Trade Unions, beginning from Monday the bread ration for the Rome province will be increased to 250 grams per day.

154

2.

4. The afternoon papers report a despatch from Washington affirming that the Allies have undertaken to withdraw their troops from Italy three months after the ratification of the peace treaty, which can hardly be before early 1947.
5. Ambassador Soragna arrived yesterday in Rome and was received by De Gasperi in the afternoon. Italy's position and the decisions taken by the Paris Conference were the subjects of the conversation.
6. An authorized spokesman of the Foreign Office stated yesterday that the news of a possible establishment of an Allied Military Government in Italy in case the country would not sign the peace treaty was not known in London, HIS reports. The spokesman added that "such news must be accepted with the utmost caution". A similar statement was made in Washington by the Undersecretary of the State Department.
7. The Italian assets in Guatemala, Honduras and Panama have been unfrozen. (AMSA)
8. Cardinal Schuster made a speech at St. Peter's yesterday to explain to the faithful the ideals of Saint Maria Cabrini. During the speech he emphasized that the peoples had arrived at a moment when it was necessary to choose between atheist Marxism and Christianity, between Marx and Christ, between Rome and Moscow. "One must choose Faith or atheism, with all the consequences; there is no compromise", he concluded.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (July 10)

3.

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "The telegraph and telephone installations/
foreign control?", C. writes as follows: "An Allied office has been
set up in Rome to control the Italian telephones and telegraphs?
This organization, called the 'International Telephone and
Telegraph Company', is managed by former technicians of the
Allied forces in Italy. It appears that the office is preparing
plans for the extension of the national network and for a
large-scale use of American material and patents during the
period 1947-51. The company would take direct control of all
our lines this September".

ESPRESSO (Independent)

The paper prints an Associated Press message from Cairo
saying that there are no signs (as had been reported) of the
Italian battleships "Italia" and "Vittorio Veneto" leaving the
Suez Canal, where they have been for the last three years.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S., replying to some Allied papers, which have
adopted a severe attitude towards Italy, especially reproaching
her for the notorious "stab in the back" of France, says that
there are many instances in recent history where countries have
given equally notorious "stabs in the backs" of other dying
countries - e.g. Russia and Poland, or Poland and Czechoslovakia,
etc. - so that if the action deserves punishment all of them
should be punished in the same way.

2. G. della S. headlines today: "The four Dictators will
impose their will by force" - "THREAT OF AN ALLIED MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IF ITALY WILL NOT SIGN THE GALLOWS-PEACE" - "The
military occupation of the peninsula would last till 1947."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d'I. reports from Paris a statement made to their
correspondent, G. Solari Bozzi, by Tsaldaris, Greek Foreign
Minister, that after the Greek claims about the Dodecanese
have been satisfied the relations between Italy and Greece will
soon return to normal.

INDEPENDENTE

Carlo Avarna di Gualtieri says that the law which gives
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ITALIA-SERA

Italicus violently attacks an offensive anti-Italian article by Villenin (a French writer) which appeared in the M.R.P. newspaper. He describes the article as "politically pornographic".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Referring to the financial program of the future

4.

Government Mario Braidotti stresses that beyond the workers directly paid by the State the workers of those commercial and industrial concerns which are subsidized by the State (e.g. one company obtains more than 1 milliard Lire monthly) must be also considered if the increase of the wages is discussed.

2. Referring to the message of the Italian Youth addressed to the Russian Youth published in "Unità" and supposed to have been signed by, among others, the Italian Catholic University Federation, the Italian Womens Center and the Italian Youth of the Catholic Action, the paper is authorized to declare that such a message is absolutely unknown to the presidencies of these associations, which learned the text only from the Communist paper.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Expressing that the Italian exasperation caused by the broken promises of the Allies is natural and legitimate, Luigi Salvatorelli writes that this exasperation should not go so far as to say that Italy is being annihilated as such an announcement is not the right way to persuade the Allies to treat Italy better. The Italian people cannot be annihilated, asserts the writer, and calls for a good internal policy of reconstruction and progress without demagoguery as the only measure to succeed.

2. The "Golden Theatre" of the Broadway is about to become the center for the diffusion of Italian films in US, reports the paper from New York.

3. "The Allies and the peace with Italy" - "The South American intervention has been welcomed in US" headlines "T." "The Foreign Office asserts that the matter concerns only the nations which fought against our country."

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Referring to yesterday's demonstration of a group of "reduci" at the Vinaiel which was dispersed by the "Celere" V.R. protests against the "excessive zeal" which the Celere has shown in recent weeks. On the same page is another story with the following headings: "Just for a bucket of water!" - "A violent dispute at a fountain" - "One seriously wounded and others hurt" - "The intervention of the 'Celere'".

MORNING PAPERS (July 11)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. A. says that the crisis is lasting longer than it should

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AVANTI ! (Socialist)

1. A. says that the crisis is lasting longer than it should have done, and if De Gasperi is justified to a certain extent because the elections have created a very strange situation, with no Party winning an absolute majority, he should have contacted the other leaders of the mass Parties immediately after the elections to agree on the main points of a program.

2. "Will the radio cease its broadcasts?" asks A. and reports that the wage agitation of the R.A.I. (Italian Broadcasting System) workers threatens to become a strike.

3. "L'Informazione" agency reports that the Confindustria has issued a resolution against the increase of wages and in favor

5.

of a progressive reduction of prices. They also said that they would organize a passive resistance to the Government in the sense that they would refuse to collaborate with it. A. comments that this attitude is meaningless as all the Italians freely chose their Government on June 2 when they voted for the different Parties and when 20 million workers voted for the mass Parties with clearly drafted programs.

4. Paolo Treves stresses that the present peace treaty instead of bringing definite peace to the world has sown the seeds of another war and that the Italians must not speak lightly of signing or not signing the peace treaty, because before taking such a step the Government must be sure that the people will support it in a disciplined manner.

BUONSENISO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading: "Brazil's mission", the paper praises the attitude of the Latin Republics of America towards Italy and particularly Argentina's diplomatic intervention on behalf of Italy, mentioning the "Foreign Of ice" view that such moves are unwelcome interferences with the right of the victor over the defeated. The paper also appeals to Brazil, which is the only Latin Republic participating in the 21 Nations Conference and which should therefore have the task of defending Italy, which is the cradle of Latinity and Catholicism, says the paper.

2. "A few have returned from Russia" - "Cases of cannibalism in the Krinovaja camp" are the headlines of an article in which the paper, referring to the inscriptions in the trains made by Italian officers returning from Russia and attributed by "Unita" to seditious elements, recalls that it remains a fact that out of the 100,000 soldiers and officers of the "Arma" only 7,000 have returned from Russia and thus the fate of 93,000 Italians is still wrapped in mystery. An allusion is also made by the paper to the cases of cannibalism provoked by hunger which took place in the Krinovaja camp.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Police stopped near Altamura (Bari) a lorry and trailer loaded with grain, which it was later asserted, was due to Yugoslavia to be exchanged against money and guns.

2. G. says that traffic through the port of Naples has been falling off since the beginning of this month.

3. The prefects of Naples, Leghorn and Bari have ordered that the bread ration of their provinces be raised from 200 to 250 grams per day, starting tomorrow.

4. The Government has granted a further sum of 22 million

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4. The Government has granted a further sum of 22 million lire for public works in the Siena province.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan Free markets were the following: ROME: Gold Pound Sterling: 7050-7100, Pound: 1165-1175, Dollar: 380-383, Swiss Franc: 116-117; MILAN: Gold Pound Sterling: 7250, Dollar: 419, Swiss Franc: 118.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to an article by Ignazio Silone in "Avanti" (July 7) "Difficulty of Democracy", Francesco Pancello stresses

6.

that generally universal suffrage is identical with Democracy. But what will happen, asks the writer, if by the procedure of universal suffrage a totalitarian regime is restored. Asserting that he would not accept a single party even as a result of universal suffrage, the writer concludes by affirming that Democracy needs a political maturity which can be achieved gradually through education and better living conditions.

2. An act of sabotage has been perpetrated against the railway near Trieste (Monfalcone), reports the paper from Trieste, where 16 meters of rails were displaced by the explosion of two mines. Traffic was interrupted for some hours and 5 other mines were found in the neighborhood, writes "I.L."

3. Referring to the speech of Archbishop Schuster, (see "General" H.8), I.V. asks the cardinal if he does not think that the Italian position is already delicate enough without being further complicated by means of interventions contrasting with the spirit of the Concordat.

4. Sulzberger, director of the "New York Times" affirms in an article about the Paris Conference that the attitude of the US has changed since 1944 with regard to the Italian frontiers, as official American documents of 1944 laid down that Italy should keep Trieste, and did not mention any French claims, I.L. reports from New York.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Monetary illusions", V.L. writes that the Government's intention to grant a bonus to the State employees must not be actuated because the cost - which, he says, would amount to 10 milliard lire and not be of great help to them - would cause general inflation in Italy and would not only ruin the bourgeoisie, as the Communists, expect, but also the working classes.

MESSAGGIO 20 (Government)

1. Ernesto Orfei energetically protests against the peace treaty prepared by the Paris conference, which, he says, is similar to the Vienna Congress in 1815, in that the nationality of the peoples is taken into no account and the distribution of territories is made without any previous plebiscites.

2. Claudio Matteini says that the commercial relationships between Italy and foreign countries are in full development and stresses that commercial relations between Italy and Russia should be restored. With the help of credits from the richer countries the Italian production will receive a good impulse,

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MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "Necessary accomplishments before and afterwards" the paper stresses that in reality no agreement was reached by the three mass parties on a precise and definite economic program as the one adopted is open to all sorts of social-communist claims, initiatives and attacks. The Christian-Democrats did not give in altogether, concludes the paper, but they will gradually lose ground as they did over the institutional question, which was the first part of the Communist program.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. "The 15 thousand ultra-millionaires in Italy increased to 200 thousand" headlines the paper.
2. The sequestration and expropriation of the property belonging to Italian nationals has been abolished in Guatemala, Honduras and Panama, says an ANSA report given by the paper.

0945

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Referring to a report in Roman newspaper (see "Capitale", above) about an Allied control of the Italian telegraphs and telephones, P. says that "after informations from the competent Ministry, we are authorized to declare that this news is groundless and that the control of Italian telegraph and telephone services remains with the Italian Government and the concessionaires".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to the discussions for the formation of the new Government the paper asserts that tumultuous innovations must be avoided and that today social problems are more urgent in Italy than political ones.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the Government crisis, Aldo Airolidi says that though De Gasperi has been able to make the other Parties accept his program, the program itself is so confused and elastic that it allows almost any possibility of chance and reform.
2. Attico says that before granting any wage increases to the workers the problem of the unemployment of veterans must be solved and that this can only be done by encouraging the foreign capitalist to invest their funds in Italy and by helping and supporting internal enterprises, not threatening them with reforms and extraordinary taxation.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "Unità's" headlines are today the following: "The Allies making difficulties for the increase of our rations - While the American Representative Keeny is favourable to the increase of our bread ration with some reservations as to the pasta ration, the British Representative Leese is opposed to any increase of rations."

2. Luigi Longo in his leading article: "To protest or to act?" expresses the opinion that everything is not yet lost in Italy, but that the most energetic attitude adopted so far will

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2. Luigi Longo in his leading article: "To protest or to act?" expresses the opinion that everything is not yet lost in Paris but that the merely protesting attitude adopted so far will, according to him, lead Italy nowhere. "What's the use of the anti-Slav and anti-Soviet demonstrations of the past months and the recent insulting and beating-up of Allied soldiers and officers? There are only signs of desperate weakness; instead, we should initiate negotiations and take diplomatic steps aimed at defending our independence and putting an end to any kind of occupation regime", concludes the writer.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ARO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/272/ERR

July 2, 1946.

6942

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Nicola arrived at Montecitorio at 1300 hours yesterday, and De Gasperi formally tendered the resignation of his government at 1630 hours. De Nicola started immediately the consultations for the formation of the new government and had conferences with Saragat, the President of the Constituent Assembly, Orlando, the former President of the House of Deputies, and Sforza, former President of the Consulta. At 1900 hours De Nicola received in Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, who wanted to greet him and express his pleasure at his appointment to the highest administrative post. De Nicola will continue his consultations today, receiving the former Prime Ministers Filitti, Bonomi and Parri, and then the leaders of the political parties. It is expected that De Nicola will ask De Gasperi today to form the new government.

2. Through the Italian representatives in Paris, De Gasperi sent the Four Foreign Ministers a telegram yesterday recalling that on 19 September 1945 the Council of the Foreign Ministers in London passed unanimously a resolution according to which the Republic should examine the problem of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and of Trieste on the basis of a line leaving the minimum number of citizens of the two nationalities under foreign dominion. This resolution was taken in view of the reasons set forth before the Council by De Gasperi himself, who at the beginning of the current Paris conference was also asked to give his judgement on the findings of the Allied Enquiry Commission on the ethnical line. As it was now reported from Paris that the principles which were at the basis of the 19 September 1945 London resolution were being substituted with new solutions disregarding those principles which at London had been recognised as being just and reasonable, and in view of the fact that this change would radically transform the whole approach to the problem, the Italian Government asked to be given the opportunity of being heard by the Council before any decision closely affecting the future of the Italian people were taken. The Italian Republic did not intend to upset the efforts of the Foreign Ministers, but only to support them in avoiding expedients which might lead to new conflicts. Italy reaffirmed that she wished to agree with the Yugoslav people on the basis of a just consideration of the rights and interests

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3. During a press conference with Italian and foreign correspondents, De Gasperi said yesterday that he was convinced that the Four Foreign Ministers were trying and doing their best,

154

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and that, despite the fact that some of their decisions were unfavourable to Italy, he wished to understand as much as possible the difficulties of their task and not to criticise their good will, although the Italian Government wanted and had to maintain a very firm attitude against the negative decisions reported recently. De Gasperi affirmed that it was to be acknowledged that the Trieste problem had been distorted despite previous assurances that the Trieste and Julian question would have been considered on the basis of ethnical principles. The Premier then said that it was natural that those who had not forgotten the material and human sacrifices of the cobelligerency reacted strongly at the news according to which the Italian fleet was being regarded as a war booty and shared out among the winners. As for the Western Frontiers, De Gasperi disclosed that he had been greatly surprised seeing that Italy's arguments and offers of a substantial cooperation with France were disregarded, and that an Italian project of Italo-French exploitation of the Mont Genis lake had been discarded for not purely defensive strategic reasons set forth by a surpressed militarist school. De Gasperi concluded by affirming that in her diplomatic action Italy had equally addressed herself to the Big Four, not participating in any bloc as she was profoundly grateful to all of her liberators, those who fought on her soil and those who gave a tremendous contribution to the general war effort.

4. It is not true that Briga cheered the news of the repatriation to France, but it is, instead, a fact that the attention is attracted and that the citizens are thinking of showing up the government rather than consigning it to France.
(ANSA)

5. On entering the Venezia Giulia Zone A the day before yesterday, the bicycle racers participating in the "Giro d'Italia" were forced to a stop near the Piazis bridge where Yugoslav elements had placed nails, rocks and a barrel. Some racers were injured, and when the others tried to continue the trip, some pro-Yugoslav elements who were waiting in ambush at the sides of the road started throwing stones. The escorting Allied Military Police exchanged some shots with them and then undertook to transport a few of the racers to Miramare whence they would proceed on bicycle to the Trieste stadium. This incident provoked a massive pro-Italian demonstration in the city, where the premises of the Yugoslav Delegation for War Damages were invaded and ransacked. A Yugoslav officer who killed one demonstrator and injured another was arrested by the M.P. A Yugoslav bookshop and a

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4. It is not true that Brieg cheered the news of the expedition to France, but it is, instead, a fact that the expedition is strained and that the citizens are thinking of blowing up the power-plant rather than consigning it to France. (ANSA)

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Dnevnik". Furniture and supplies were thrown into the street and set on fire. Also a dozen private apartments were invaded. Some pro-Yugoslav elements threw a hand-grenade against a population resolved to call a general strike for the afternoon and the Trieste C.L.N., in a communiqué protesting against the anti-Italian campaign which caused the incidents, approved the strike and extended it for twenty-four hours. The Trieste Slav organizations and the Gorizia Italian C.L.N. also called a general strike. Yesterday five hundred Italians invaded and devastated the premises of the Slav Railwaymen's Organization. Later on squads of Italians set fire to the copies of the Italian Communist paper "Il Lavoratore". The excitement grew in the afternoon when it was learned that Communist elements were marching towards the center of the town. The Allied police intervened and exchanged gun-shots with some pro-Slav elements. Soon after some Slav partisans riding on a truck threw a hand-grenade at the covered market. No casualties were reported. Last night a hand-grenade was thrown against two well-known Italians. A member of the Italian Youth Association was also assaulted and seriously injured. (Sensazione).

ATTERFOON PAPERS (July 1)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.M.ESPRESSO (Independent) - M.M.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G. della S. criticises the three mass parties because they have started discussions for the formation of the new Government before the resignation of the old Government and before the appointment of the new President of the Council. This is very much against the rules of democracy, it says, and the leaders of the mass parties should abandon this C.I.M. type of policy. It also says that the Assembly, the true expression of the will of the people, should abolish all the laws dictated by the C.I.M. which limit its authority.

2. G. della S. criticises De Gasperi's policy, as for the sake of an ideological conflict between Catholics and Communists, he has neglected to develop diplomatic relations with the Russians. We have already suffered much for the sake of ideological differences, he says, must we suffer still more?

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

3. I. under the heading "Unity of action?" stresses the fundamental and substantial differences existing between the Communist and Socialist programs and wonders if there can be any serious foundation to the renewed pact of unity of action between the two parties. The Communists are favourable to measures providing total employment, an increase of wages, the creation of special funds to be derived from loans and taxes striking the well-to-do. The Socialists would solve the same problem with a reduction of the cost of living and, to this end, Italy should import raw materials (with UNRRA's help) and increase her exports. According to them, the measures adopted up to now are mere improvisations which sooner or later will thwart Italy's economic revival. The paper deems that the socialist outlook on the question is more realistic and more deserving of consideration.

INDEPENDENTE

Villalta says that France has been following a blind policy in regard to Italy, as she has not understood that Italy is now the last barrier against the Russian invasion of Europe, and for the sake of revenge has preferred to give to Russia the key to Europe, which is Trieste. He also stresses that the Foreign Ministers are preparing in Paris not a peace treaty, but another war.

ITALIA-SERA

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ITALIA-SPAIN

1. Under the heading "They are all the same" Luigi Rossi complaining about the weak reaction of the Italian Government to the unjust peace worked out in Paris, writes: We ask De Gasperi and his colleagues if a Government that ought to defend the interests of the Italian people can go on being the accomplice of our executioners. An "Italian" Government is out of keeping with an armistice status and the Allies ought to decide whether to return to a sensible policy or to resort to the services of "qualifiers" and "collaborationists". "Otherwise",

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says Luigi Rossi, "if things really are as they are, let Admiral Stone assume the Presidency of the Council, form 'his' cabinet and himself select 'his' collaborators". Thus we would escape from this equivocal plight, concludes the writer.

2. I.S. headlines to a despatch from Paris from Orsino Tronda: "Molotoff and Bidault march together in an advanced patrol to despoil Italy". - "It is foreseen that Molotoff will impose his viewpoint on Trieste." - "Weak official reactions to the Italian protests."

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

SECOLO XIX (Independent Rightist) - Suspended publication.

TRIBUNA DEL FIORENTINO

1. Before the headings "The destiny of Trieste and Venezia Giulia" - "The danger of the abandonment of the ethnic solution of the problem", the paper admits the difficulty of the question of regions and also that no decision whatever about the matter will satisfy both parties, and referring to De Gasperi's telegram, says: "We see that one request at least should be satisfied, namely, the possibility of explaining her own standpoint to the European people."

2. To marking of the new Presidency of the Republic "U." states that election of election had such an immediate and full effect on the situation and content in the country as the election of 1948 in Trieste of the Constitution.

REPUBBLICA (Republican)

Under the heading "Immediate action of the Republican Party", V.S. writes: the speech Giovanni Coni made last Saturday morning in Rome in which the Republican Deputy, after explaining that "the Government of the Republic", entered in the position of the Republican Party of almost all the questions to be solved by the Constitution.

GIORNALE DEL FIORENTINO (July 2)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Rodolfo Morandi stresses that the most important thing is now the program of the new Government and as there are still many difficulties, to overcome a policy of emergency will be justified. One of the most vital things, he says, is the defence of the lira, which is far from being safe. Only by reducing the cost of the food and increasing agricultural and industrial production,

TRAMONTANA PER SACCOLLO

Under the headings "The destiny of Trieste and Venezia Giulia" - "The danger of the abandonment of the ethnic solution in the problem", the paper admits the difficulty of the question in various passages. It also stated the Venezia Giulia problem throughout the country. Continuing also that no decision whatever about the matter will satisfy both parties, and recommending to De Gasperi's colleagues, the paper stresses that one request at least should be made of the Italy: the possibility of explaining her own abandonment of her Luxembourg Palace.

2. Touching on the new Presidency of the Republic "R.", stating this solution election had such an immediate and full effect on the attention and consent in the country as the election of Eusebio Di Vittorio by the Constituent.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading "Immediate action of the Republican Party", V.R. gives the speech Giovanni Contri and last sentence warning in Rome in which the Republican Deputy, after explaining that "the Government for the Republic", assumed on the position of the Republican Party on almost all the questions to be solved by the Constituent.

GIORNINO LAVORO (July 2)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Rodolfo Mondini stresses that the most important thing is now the program of the new Government and as there are still many difficulties, to overcome a policy of emergency will be justified. One of the most vital things, he says, is the defence of the lira, which is far from being safe. Only by reducing the cost of the food and increasing agricultural and industrial production, thus allowing the worker and the employee to survive, can we solve the problem and remove the danger of inflation.

BUONSENCO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "Old Policy" B. wonders why so much surprise is shown by the Italian press at France's attitude towards Italy when everybody knows that it is no change of the traditional Quasi d'Orsay policy. Briga and Tonda, the paper says, have been dug out from the dusty strategic plans of the Versailles Court and the solidarity with the Slav World is an old

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as World War I. France never forgave Napoleon III whom she holds responsible for Italy's unity which she has always afterwards attempted to undermine. She could not miss the opportunity now, and her supporting Russia secures her ends: the so-called Alpine rectifications in exchange for the elimination of Italy from Venezia Giulia. Italy must be driven back to the line of a 3rd or 4th rate power to satisfy France, and even if Trieste is to be presided over by an international control commission there is no doubt that Yugoslavs, French and Russians will form a bloc and, with the addition of a Czechoslovak delegate, as requested by Molotoff, our enemies, concludes the paper, will be the absolute masters.

2. The population of Tenda attended a "Te Deum Mass" to thank God for their annexion to France. This news, the paper says, is given by Reuters in a very tendentious form, that is by putting great emphasis on what was only a demonstration organized by the usual pro-French committee.

CLORO (Economic)

1. It reports that 400,000 tons of grain in the new crop have been allocated to the "Grain del Popolo" by Italian Farmers up to June 15th. The amount delivered up to June 15th was 220,000 tons.

2. It prints an ILOA information regarding to which Italy's population is at present: 45,769,000 inhabitants, thus exceeding the 1940 census by 780,000.

3. The Genoa-Istanbul service was opened yesterday with the arrival of the Turkish ship "Ege" at Genoa.

4. 25,000 gift parcels from Italo-American communities arrived yesterday at Naples on board the "Bennett".

5. 8,500 tons of Argentine grain arrived at Naples yesterday in the "Corado Bass".

6. Farmers of the Liguria province protest against the difference of grain prices between Northern and Southern Italy.

7. A new Italy-U.S.A. airline is being organized by the Italian Shipping Company between Rome and New York. The rate will be 54 cents per pound and the journey will last 26 hours.

8. An Italo-Norwegian commercial agreement, by which 4 Italian motor-ships of 9000 tons each will be exchanged against 9000 tons of Norwegian dried-cod and a certain amount in Dollars and Pounds, was signed yesterday in Rome.

9. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound

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GIORGIO (Economic)

1. A report that 400,000 tons of grain in the new crop have been allocated to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian Farmers to the public. The amount delivered up to now is 25,000 tons.

2. A print on USA information according to which Italy's population is at present 45,769,000 inhabitants, thus exceeding the 1946 census by 780,000.

3. The Genoa-Istanbul service was opened yesterday with the arrival of the Turkish ship "Ege" at Genoa.

4. 25,000 gift-packages from Italo-American communities arrived yesterday at Naples on board the "Bennett".

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9. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound Sterling: 7250-7350, Pound: 1160-1180, Dollar: 405-422, Swiss Franc: 119-123, Milan: Gold Pound Sterling: 7500, Dollar: 460, Swiss Franc: 125.

10. A report rumors circulating in the Rome Stock Exchange according to which the official rate of exchange of the Dollar in Italy will be increased from 225 lire to 300.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

6941

1. The liberation of so many ex-fascists and neo-fascists by the generosity of the Republican amnesty and their readmission to the political life of the country will constitute a certain danger for the Republican Democracy, writes Mario Berlinguer adding that precautions should be necessary to prevent possible harmful activity of these elements. In view of the strange phenomenon in Italy that three quarters of the press represents the minority of the citizens who are extraneous from political parties and political life, whilst one quarter only of the press is the voice of the immense majority, and referring to the measures taken in France to discipline the liberty of the press (regulation of the funds of the collaborationist press, penal responsibility of their editors, rigorous professional censure etc.), the writer asks for similar measures in Italy.

2. The paper reports from Treviso that the Action Party's Provincial Congress protested against the amnesty affirming that elements will be liberated who were responsible for Italy's present disastrous situation.

3. "A little more of ceremony would not come amiss" headlines the paper referring to the short ceremony in which the power of the State was handed over to the new President of the Republic.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

In its comment on the proceedings of the Paris Conference, I.N. writes that "Russia's behaviour does not astonish us and it is also normal that she should sacrifice one after another all the Italian interests while bestowing on the Italian Communist newspaper 'Unità' the sinister honour of allowing it to sell its low services to Russia and present Mr. Molotov to the uncultured masses as the 'paladin' of the Italian cause", and concludes: "Towards which abyss does De Gasperi want to lead the Italian people who will suffer but will not accept a peace which, in fact, will only be the most outright of impositions?"

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Emmele Conti, in a message from Paris, reports that after some preliminary discussion, Bidault made the following proposal for the solution of the Julian question. Yugoslavia will get all the territories East of the French line; Trieste and a surrounding region to be defined, will be internationalized. He remarks that the line could be that between Duino and Città Nuova d'Istria. Bevin accepted the principle of the French proposal but says that the line should extend to Canale di Leme, and Turner agreed with him. Molotov said that the region was too

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and Italian). After this declaration the meeting was adjourned to resume discussions today at 16 hours. Conti stresses the desperation of the Julian delegation when the news was made known.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. "Minuto" describes the news reported by "Reuter" from Paris about the festivities celebrated by the Briga populations for their annexation to France as blatant falsehoods.

2. Under the heading "An appeal to Byrnes", the paper points out De Gasperi's claim that Italy's voice should be heard has not yet been acted upon. We make an last appeal, says the paper, to Bevin and especially to Byrnes for more justice towards Italy.

MOIUNTO (Independent Leftist)

1. It is not true that Briga celebrated her annexation to France and that the town was adorned with French flags, reports the "Anso" correspondent, but a strong agitation exists in large parts of the population to blow up the electric power center before it is handed over to France.

2. The present bread ration of 150 grams caused a general strike at Dergano, reports the paper from Milan, adding that the general strike at Parma was caused by the failure to execute a plan which was to have absorbed all the unemployed.

3. The fascist ex-captain Brambilla liberated by the Republican amnesty was lynched by people of Bordighera where he returned after his imprisonment, reports the paper.

4. Jews in Italy have constituted an Emergency Committee which has decided to suspend all work or activity and to close their shops between 1000 and 12000 hrs today in order to protest against the rigorous measures taken in Palestine by the Mandatory Power.

POHOLO (Christian Democrat)

C.R. writes that Trieste inhabitants are not to be blamed for the "ambush" against the cyclists of the Round Italy tour and asserts that it was the work of a certain Yugoslav "organisation".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - M.N.

TYPECO (Independent)

Ugo d'Adria says that in abandoning the principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the Potsdam conference the Four Nations have decided to change the war of ideals into an imperialistic war of greed for a secure peace.

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MONTEATO (Independent Leftist)

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FOROLO (Christian Democrat)

C.R. writes that Trieste inhabitants are not to be blamed for the "ambush" against the cyclists of the Round Italy tour and asserts that it was the work of a certain Yugoslav "organisation".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - M.N.

TIMEO (Independent)

Ugo d'Andria says that in abandoning the principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the Potsdam conference the Four Nations have decided to change the war of ideals into an imperialistic war and that, therefore, instead of preparing a secure peace they are simply preparing another war.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. commenting on De Gasperi's press conference of yesterday, sharply criticizes the man, stressing the fact that he has been warned several times by them (the Communists) that a policy, taking into account the principle of international solidarity and the necessity of friendly terms with all the great powers, should have been followed. On the basis of assurances

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given by London and Washington, says the paper, an anti-Soviet campaign was launched instead.

2. The paper addresses the serious conditions of the workers of Northern Italy, whose agitation was suspended during the elections but has now been resumed and extended. The C.G.I.L.'s letter of May last to the Government, mainly about wage increases, should be given due attention.

3. Under the heading "Briga, Tenda and Trieste", Luigi Longo writes that Briga, Tenda and what is expected for Trieste, is the bill which has fallen due and the expiation of all the crimes committed by fascism against humanity and the rights of the people. According to him, Italian diplomacy is responsible for the ill-advised offence, and the threat: "We will not sign the 'peace treaty' imposed on nobody. A different foreign policy must be worked out by the new Government, says Luigi Longo.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ATO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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R/108/266/PRB

June 25, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS of the "De Gasperi Government" met yesterday for the last time. It examined 12 appeals filed by ex-terminated officials of the Air and Marine Ministries, 2 of which were accepted; definitely approved a decree giving rules for the payment of overtime to State employees; passed three financial decrees easing taxation for poor people; approved the National budget estimate of 341,014.5 milliard lire of expenditure and 148,054.9 milliards of revenue; and allotted 15 milliards as a partial payment of amassing expenditures and 2 milliards for public works to ease unemployment. The Council also approved two draft decrees for the establishment in Italy of two Air Companies to handle internal and international air traffic. The Minister of the Interior, Romita, announced that on his direct instructions the prefects had closed down all gambling houses.

2. The following statement was issued yesterday by Lieutenant General Sir William Morgan, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater of Operations:

"Statements have been circulated recently to the effect that the line of demarcation between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B' in Venezia Giulia is being moved 9 kilometers towards the east. Also that a large number of Chetnik and Ustashi troops in American uniforms have been observed among the Anglo-American units in Zone 'A'.

"These statements are untrue. The policy of the American and British Governments is as laid down in my statement of last March. It is their firm intention to maintain their present position in Venezia Giulia until an agreed settlement about the future of the territory has been reached and put into effect."

(The March statement referred to by General Morgan was issued on 27 March at Caserta)

3. Reporting on the Paris Conference, De Gasperi stated on Sunday to the delegates of the Christian Democratic Party gathered in Rome that the lack of official information from the Foreign Ministers allowed it to be hoped that the alarm was exaggerated, but if it were confirmed that Pole and the other towns of West Istria should be given to Yugoslavia and that the zone of Trieste should be cut out from the country on the pretext of international-

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cooperation but only the beginning of new misfortunes. Criticizing those internal political groups who would take advantage of these possible misfortunes to accuse the men representing Italy abroad of being neglectful and unfit, De Gasperi recalled that from the start he had said that he had not a card in his hands, but that of the right and the indomitable will of the Italian people. "Today our safety still rests in remaining united in the most tenacious and resolute defence of our cause", he concluded.

4. The British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, was received yesterday by De Gasperi. During the conference the Ambassador pointed out that the June 14 ANSA report on the British appendix to the Italian Armistice was not correct when claiming that Italy should pay for "the civil supplies" received from Great Britain since September 1, 1943, and that Italy's sovereignty would be affected by the military clauses. De Gasperi confirmed with the Ambassador that the ANSA report was neither an official nor semi-official statement, and that the Italian Government never expected to obtain the civil supplies free, but only wanted to make it clear that together with the liability of the "civil supplies" there was also an asset consisting of expenditures borne and services rendered by Italy, and that therefore they should compensate each other in a just way. As for the military clauses, De Gasperi gave the assurance that both the British and American appendices were being accurately examined by the competent Italian authorities and that as soon as their task was fulfilled, the Italian Government would not fail to notify the friendly Governments of Washington and London of any Italian suggestions or claims on the matter.

5. The Four Foreign Ministers resolved yesterday to leave the Alto Adige to Italy and Byrnes suggested to include a clause in the treaty stating that both Austria and Italy can use freely the Fusteria valley railway. It is also reported that Byrnes proposed to have the Allied Control Commission in Germany make the Germans pay for robberies and pilferages committed by the Nazis in Italy, Hungary and Austria. As for the fleet, the French delegation proposed to leave two new and two old cruisers to Italy. Byrnes and Bevin agreed, while Molotov stated that he could agree in principle but should wait and see how the question of the Russian fleet would be settled. (U.P.)

6. By virtue of an agreement between the Governments of Italy and Belgium which was signed yesterday in Rome, 50 thousand Italian miners will go to Belgium, while Italy will receive 3 million tons of coal a year.

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7. The Communist parliamentary group passed a motion affirming that the Communists intend to "support the right of our country to a just peace acknowledging the Italianness of Trieste and making possible a sincere collaboration with all the free peoples".

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8. The Italian and Greek Government have agreed to resume direct relations.

9. A deposit of bombs 10 kms. from Brindisi exploded yesterday when ten individuals, with the complicity of two guards of the Italian Air Force, tried to get the explosive contained in the bombs to be used for illegal fishing. Everything was destroyed over a radius of 500 meters. Only little bits of the bodies of the above individuals were found. At Brindisi and adjacent communes, most of the windows were broken by the blast.

10. It is reported from Washington that UNRRA intends to give Italy wheat in exchange for rice recently amassed here which is needed in the Far East.

11. Demonstrations took place at Bitonto, Casamassima, Rutigliano, Isolella and Grottaglie (Apulia) yesterday to protest against the high cost of living.

12. It is denied that the Sindaco of Rome, Prince Doria Pamphili, will resign.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 24)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading: "Versailles and the Luxembourg", G.d.S. says that "what happened at Versailles in 1919 is being repeated at the Luxembourg in 1946" and that consequently "what happened in Berlin and in Rome between 1919 and 1939 may now happen again, for not one of those in a position to speak up and say that they cannot take the responsibility for such madness dares say a word. We are condemned therefore because we cannot be heard: the vanquished must only keep silent and tremble.... Then, too, there were Wilson's 14 points as now there are the Atlantic Charter and the 4 Prelims, but now as before everyone seems to have forgotten their promises". The article concludes by saying that Mr. Deadi's statement printed in "Avanti!" two days ago warning the victors not to kill the Italian Republic with an unjust peace, would have been better printed in England instead of in Italy and shown to Mr. Bevin and to Mr. Molotov instead of to us".

2. G.d.S. reports that the French Communist paper "Humanité" accuses De Gasperi of serving "Foreign Interests" and charges newspapers like "Avanti!" and "Voce Repubblicana" with approving and supporting "neo-Fascist" ideas.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Reporting on the Paris Conference under the headline "We will have another Commission", Giuseppe Solari Bozzi says that the four Ambassadors in Rome will be constituted into a Commission of control to supervise the handing over of suspected war criminals. He also relates a conversation about the Italo-Yugoslav frontier with a British Observer who (G.S. Bozzi says) declared: "What can we do now? Yes sir; we have given up all along the planned line... the internationalization of Trieste... I understand you perfectly. I know what you are going to say. There is nothing more to be done. In any case the solution might be only temporary and the subject could be discussed again after a few years", and alluding to a movement in Italy to boycott the signature of the peace treaty: "It would be a mistake, because they will make you sign it. I even think that the good man said precisely: 'We will force them to sign'".

2. Interviewed by E. Tedeschi, Giuseppe Seragat affirmed

in coming out in Rome between 1945 and 1950 may have happened. I am for not one of those in a position to speak up and say that they cannot take the responsibility for such madness. Here's say a word, we are condemned therefore because we cannot be heard: the vanquished must only keep silent and tremble.... Then, too, there were Wilson's 14 points as now there are the Atlantic Charter and the 4 freedoms, but now as before everyone seems to have forgotten their promises". The article concludes by saying that Mr. De Gaulle's statement printed in "L'Avant" two days ago warning the victors not to kill the Italian Republic with an unjust peace, would have been better printed in England instead of in Italy and shown to Mr. De Gaulle and to Mr. Molotov instead of to us".

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2. Interviewed by L. Tedeschi, Giuseppe Saragat affirmed that the Republic would be social and democratic, adding that the fact that the workers were first to want it compelled the Socialist party to consider the Republic from a different angle from that of the Historical Republicans. He indicated the position of the Socialists in relation to the Christian Democrats and affirmed that there would be no merging between the Communists and Socialists. Referring to the continued hostility of Russia and the French Communist Party to the new Italian Republic, he said that this attitude could be easily explained and that the reasons would soon be known to everybody.

As for the delays in the signature of the Italian peace treaty, he said that only the discord between the Allies was delaying the epilogue of "our tragic situation".

INDEPENDENT

Villalta asks: who remembers the promises and exhortations: we are not fighting the Italians but the Fascists. Italians help by resistance and sabotage! We shall not be occupants but liberators? and adds that there is no soldier at Paris who could tell the Conference what Italy did for the victory of the Allies. At Paris there are only inexorable accountants who demarcate frontiers over the corpses of the peoples.

ITALIA-SERA

Referring to a substantial difference between the first text of the amnesty decree released by the Press and a subsequent text printed by "Unità" (This paper, in the present circumstances, being better informed than any other) which suggests that some amendments have been already made, Giorgio Trudi says "Here is another example of a decree which suffers substantial modifications after its approval by the Council of Ministers, and suffers from the effects of politics" and hopes that the final text will not be a travesty of the original.

OSSELMATTORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

SECONO XI (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

LAVORO (G.S.I.L.)

1. The Confederal Secretariat announces that this is the last issue of "Lavoro", but that the paper will shortly reappear as a weekly.
2. The paper prints a long comment of the "Pravda" observer, Sokolowski, on the present situation of Italy. After stressing Italy's responsibilities as regards Fascism and the latter's misdeeds, he praises her efforts in the war of liberation, and her democratic revival in spite of the tough resistance of the Neo-Fascism now supported by influential circles abroad, especially in Great Britain and the United States. He goes on to criticise the Allied occupation of Italy, and connects the Allies' opposition to the Russian claims for war reparations under the form of orders on Italian industry with their determination to write-off this industry. He accuses the Allies not only of transforming Italy into a colony of Anglo-American Capitalism but also of reducing it to the condition of a military base, and concludes by saying that it is to be expected that the promoters of this scheme of continuing

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OSCARO VITTORIO ROMANO (Veteran) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.M.

SECOLO XIX (Independent Rightist) - N.M.

LA VOCE (C.G.I.L.)

1. The Confederal Secretariat announces that this is the last issue of "Lavoro", but that the paper will shortly reappear as a weekly.

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3. The paper prints the statement of the C.G.I.L. Secretary Di Vittorio in relation to the Italo-Belgian agreement on the transfer of 50,000 Italian miners to Belgium. The C.G.I.L. Secretary emphasized the favourable points of the agreement, stressing that it is based on the principle of

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equality between Belgian and Italian workers. The transport of the Italian workers and their conditions in Belgium, he stated, will be supervised and controlled by C.G.I.L. delegates, and for every thousand miners, Belgium will supply 3,500 tons of coal per month. He concluded by explaining why the C.G.I.L. requested the temporary suspension of any "departure", saying that it was a precaution against the too many hasty departures of workers which have previously taken place under the most regrettable conditions.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The paper reports from Paris that the Soviet radio has asserted that large movements of Allied troops and armoured vehicles are taking place in Venezia Giulia and that the British and the Americans are building large fortifications on the Morgan line.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Francesco Perri asserts that the Republican Party will energetically oppose the appointment of any Monarchist to the Presidency of the Republic and even the candidacies of Croce, Bonomi, Nititi and Orlando.

MORNING PAPERS (June 25)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Achille Corona stresses the importance of the reopening of the Parliament after so many years and says that the new democracy must demonstrate its vitality if it wants to survive the treacherous attacks of the anti-democratic. "It is up to those elected by the people to strengthen the faith of the people and to demonstrate with facts that Italy is beginning a new life", he concludes.

2. Umberto Calosso commenting on the "Head of the State" to be elected within few hours, says that he was very much in favor of the "presidential group" proposed by Olivetti in A., but on the law says that one man must be head of the State, why choose a Monarchist? Bonomi, Nititi, Orlando are great names of the past but each one of them has a great fault, they were unable to fight Fascism or even accepted it at the beginning. Would it not be better to elect a common man, a simple worker of good sense, a man unknown to the public? This proposal was made but rejected in view of the propaganda made by the newspapers and the politicians. The Socialists and Communists favor the appointment of Croce, who, though politically conservative, is in fact above any policy and is the greatest philosopher in Europe. The Christian Democrats

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3. A. reports that delegations of the Socialist and Communist Party met on Sunday afternoon and at the end of the discussions they issued a resolution which stressed that the "unity of action" pact must be improved to meet the necessities of the struggle that the working class will have to fight to strengthen the Republic, to guarantee bread and work to the people, to secure a just peace to the nation and to tackle the reform of the

economic system. The Socialist Party Executive decided to present Saragat as candidate to the Presidency of the Costituente, as Romita and Norini had refused to accept it.

BUONSENZO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. The paper prints a statement of the Parliamentary Group of the Uomo Qualunque Front (1) regretting the importance attached by political circles and the Press to the formation of the future Government instead of to the Constituent Assembly and its task of drawing up the new Constitution, (2) wondering at the decisions of great political import made by the Government which should have confined itself to acts of simple administration until the completion of the work of the Constituent Assembly, (3) reaffirming the absolute unimportance of the problem of "who will govern", as governing is a duty and not a means to secure political advantage, and suggesting that this function be assumed by the party which got the most votes, (4) deeply regretting the imperialism of the "so-called Big, more or less victorious Democracies" who seem determined to render Italy's life still harder, and (5) stressing the opinion of the Qualunquist deputies that the future Government should carry out its functions in the spirit of the inviolable sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, and should assume a firm and dignified attitude before the Great Powers.

2. E. asserts that the Head of the Allied Commission, Admiral Stone flew by special plane from Rome to Milan and landed at the Forlanini airport at 17.20 yesterday.

GLOBO (Economic)

8,000 tons of UNREPA supplies arrived yesterday on board the "Queen Germain".

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The paper does not approve of the idea of a "Monarchist President", saying it would lead to subversive tendencies. It is of no importance, continues the paper, whether the President comes from the North or the South, whether he will be old or young, Catholic or layman but he must be Republican.

2. Riccardo Lombardi has been elected Secretary of the Action Party.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N. prints the statement of the Executive Committee of the Italian Democrat Party in which the following is affirmed: (1) The results of the Referendum proclaimed by the Court of Cassation have determined a situation which all the Italians cannot but accept owing to their duty to the Country. As we submit ourselves to the decision of the High Court we cannot however but

the absolute unimportance of the problem of "who will govern", as governing is a duty and not a means to secure political advantage, and suggesting that this function be assumed by the party which got the most votes, (4) deeply regretting the imperialism of the "so-called Big, more or less victorious Democracies" who seem determined to render Italy's life still harder, and (5) stressing the opinion of the Communists deputies that the future Government should carry out its functions in the spirit of the inviolable sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, and should assume a firm and dignified attitude before the Great Powers.

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MESSAGE TO (Government)

1. Commenting on the opening of the Costituente, Arrigo Jacobbi says that it has now the duty to support the right of the Italian people and defend the nation against the greed of the victors. "De Gasperi", he says, "declared that though weaponless we will not suffer outraged. The Italian people through its elected representatives must reaffirm, without Party distinction, the unbreakable pact of national defense".

2. M. reports that Orlando, as the oldest deputy, will make the opening speech at the Costituente. The most favored candidate for the Presidency of the Assembly now seems to be Saragat, whose candidatuship has been accepted also by the Christian Democrats. Kermi, asked why he had not agreed to be nominated as candidate, replied that the position was too "borghese" and that he preferred to take care of the Socialist Party and "Avanti". Today's session will be broadcast. Tomorrow the President will make his first speech and on Thursday the Head of the State will be elected. The candidates remain the same but the most favored are Orlando and De Nicola. The latter would be accepted also by the Communists and the Socialists. The Christian Democrats declared that the candidatuship of Croce should be rejected as he is the Leader of the Liberal Party. After the election the Costituente will suspend its works to allow the new Cabinet to be formed, after the resignation of the old one. De Gasperi will naturally be entrusted with its formation, but not much has been done in this direction. Saragat, and with him the majority of the group of Socialist Deputies, is contrary to a strict collaboration with the Communists and declared that the new pact of "unity of action" is a "non aggression" pact more than anything else. The National Democratic Union will not be represented in the Government and Corbino has resigned from the Liberal Party, while Brosio, Medici Tornaquinci, and Costa have resigned from the direction of the Liberal Party. The Republicans would be ready to participate in the Government but wish to obtain a Ministry worthy of the Party's position. In conclusion the Christian Democrats want to have half plus one of the Government "stock", but their wish will not be readily accepted by the other two.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. The paper prints a big headline reading "The warning of the Italian people to the Costituente: do not sign 'the treaty of infamy'".
2. The more we believed in the promises of the other the more determined are we now not to sign the treaty "of infamy", says a statement that this refusal is the only form of energetic protest

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1. The paper prints a big headline reading "The warning of the Italian people to the Costituente: do not sign 'the treaty of infamy'".
2. The more we believed in the promises of the other the more determined are we now not to sign the treaty "of infamy", says M. adding that this refusal is the only form of energetic protest left to Italy. "Then let come what may... Whoever imposes a 'Diktat' cannot expect the consent of the victims", continues the paper and concludes by saying that many a nation more than the "Bis" would imagine, will cheer either openly or in the secret of their consciences Italy's refusing to sign.
3. Commenting on the proposal of the Socialists to nominate Saragat for Presidency of the Constituent Assembly, M. says that it is a clear success for Nenni who wants to get rid of a dangerous rival by posting him to honorary functions.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Referring to a recent article in "Pravda" which suggested that Italy could become a big Power in the near future, the paper answers ironically that it does not ask for so much as it would be quite content if Italy would become in the less near future an independent country united within its natural borders.

POPULO (Christian Democrat)

The Council of the Christian Democrat Party held on Sunday morning its final meeting in which the program of the Party with special reference to its immediate political and social activity was fixed and was approved.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The Italian Liberal Party's National Congress concluded yesterday with the approval of an order of the day in which the future policy of the Party was laid down "against monopoly and any form of political capitalism and towards economic democracy.... to support the Government in defending the unalienable rights of the nation... the moral and material unity of the country....".

MOMENTO (Independent) - R.N.UNITA' (Communist)

1. Under the heading "Towards the future" U. says: "For the first time in her history the freely elected representatives of Italy are to fix in a fundamental Charter the rights of the new-born Republic. It is a very solemn hour, it continues, for the Italian nation and an immense responsibility for the new Assembly which will have to get rid of the heavy burden of the past and lay the foundations of Italy's future development. One of its main purposes will therefore be to reaffirm the independence and sovereignty of Italy towards other nations and by means of urgent economical and social measures to alleviate the miserable conditions of the Italian working classes. No miracles are to be expected but it will be the Assembly's endeavour not to deceive the deeply-rooted expectations of the Italian people who are looking forward to social progress and to more humane living conditions. It is the task assigned to the Communist Party by 4 1/2 million citizens and Italian workers and all other democratic and republican forces in order to deserve the confidence shown in them by a majority of the Italian working classes.

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RISORGIIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The Italian Liberal Party's National Congress concluded yesterday with the approval of an order of the day in which the future policy of the Party was laid down "against monopoly and any form of political capitalism and towards economic democracy... to support the Government in defending the unsuppressible rights of the nation... the moral and material unity of the country..."

TIMEO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

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2. U. prints an article from the "Prova" in which it is stated that "Italy will soon be enabled to claim her rights as a big power".

3. U. reports the reaction of the "Tass" agency in connection with a report in a Paris paper that the Soviet delegation had proposed to solve the Trieste problem by transferring the Italian population to Italy; the Russian agency charged the Paris Press with having served false news regarding the work of the Conference of the "Four", and "Unita'" quotes the Tass correspondent in Paris that "irresponsible journalists forge legends which are not calculated to facilitate the tasks which have to be accomplished".

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ASO 794

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 103/265/PK3

23 June 1946. 6932

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. After a short debate on the report on Italy's international situation made by De Gasperi, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS passed yesterday the following resolution which was immediately communicated by cable to the four Foreign Ministers in Paris: "The Council of Ministers, as the valid representative of the feelings of the whole Nation and of the Constituent Assembly, voices the anxious suspense of the Italians of Trieste, of Western Istria and of the whole of Venezia Giulia, and urges the friendly four Foreign Ministers not to take decisions which the new Italian democracy, constituted in a Republic, would be absolutely unable to accept." On demand of Neani, Tegliatti and Cionco, and despite De Gasperi's opposition, the Council passed the following decree: "Effective June 25th, 1946, on which day the Constituent Assembly meets in Rome in accordance with the law No. 74 of 10 March 1946, the Senate will cease its activities. The Constituent Assembly will deliberate on the personal legal position of the present Senators." The COUNCIL then examined the claims filed by separated State officials belonging to the first five grades, and accepted 25 per cent of them.

2. Orlando was received yesterday by De Gasperi to agree on the procedure of the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly. De Gasperi also received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, and the President of the Senate, Della Torretta.

3. The National Council of the Christian Democrat party examined yesterday the possibility of forming a Government on the basis of cooperation between Christian-Democrats and Socialists, but it seems that this idea will be abandoned as the Socialists have already made it clear that they would not assume the responsibility for participating in a Government without the support of the Communists. As for the provisional Head of the State, the Christian Democrats would support Bonomi.

4. The Executive of the Socialist party met yesterday in Rome, and Neani stated to the press that the Socialists believed that the new Government should be based on the cooperation of the three parties which gained the highest number of seats in the Constituent Assembly. As for the provisional Head of the State, the Executive of the Socialist party supported the candidacy of Benadetto Croce.

5. In Italian political circles it is believed that the Socialist support of Croce's candidacy means that the Socialists would try to bring out the formation of an absolutely non-clerical Republic.

6. The National Council of the Liberal Party issued a resolution last night asking the Government to defend Italy's right to the Colonies. Also the various members of the Council who spoke yesterday all agreed themselves against participation in the Government.

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3. The National Council of the Christian Democrat party examined yesterday the possibility of forming a government on the basis of co-operation between Christian-Democrats and Socialists, but it seems that this idea will be condemned as the Socialists have already made it clear that they would not assume the responsibility for participating in a government without the support of the Communists. As for the provisional head of the State, the Christian Democrats would support Bonomi.

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6. The National Council of the Liberal Party issued a resolution last night asking the government to defend Italy's right to the Colonies. Also the various members of the Council who spoke yesterday declared themselves against participation in the Government.

7. The Executive of the Communist party issued a declaration yesterday affirming that the Communist party will adhere to and loyally support a government based on the collaboration of the three mass parties and all other truly democratic and Republican forces, provided that the government has a precise political, economic and social program. As for the provisional Head of the State, the Communist party will start negotiating with the other parties on those candidates who would really guarantee the respect of the decisions of the people and loyalty to the Republican regime.

8. It is reported from London that the British Government officially acknowledged yesterday that it had sent military and naval reinforcements to the Zone of Trieste, but flatly denied the claim that the Morgan line had been moved west. An official spokesman stated that the reinforcements were necessary only to maintain public order and to meet any emergency.

9. Two American destroyers cast anchor in the Trieste harbor yesterday, thus bringing up to seven the number of Allied warships now in that port. (IWS)

10. The Italian Ambassador in Paris officially approached the four Foreign Ministers yesterday to point out that the Italian attitude on the possibility of the postponement of the colonial problem did not mean Italy's renunciation of her African territories. Italy believed that even if the problem were postponed for a year, it was still necessary that Italian officials participate in the trustee administration of the colonies, as contemplated by the laws of war. Anyway the Italian Government expressed its regret for not having been consulted on the question of the colonies yet, and hoped that the four Foreign Ministers would take a decision in this sense.

11. The four Foreign Ministers held another secret meeting yesterday. No official statement was made on the proceedings of the Conference.

12. In a resolution issued yesterday, the Executive of the Socialist party protested against the possible sacrifice of the Italian population of Trieste and Western Istria and asked for a just peace for the Italian people who were the victims rather than the accomplices of fascism.

13. The High Commission for Food has prepared a program that, if accepted by the Allied authorities, will bring the daily bread ration to 250 grams and the monthly "pasta" ration to 3 kg., and will give an extra ration of 50 grams of bread and 13 grams of pasta daily to workers and employees and their families.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 22)

CAPITAL (Christian Democrat)

5933

C. Foresi says that the price of sugar will fall to 70 lire per kilo... in 1947. (The price of sugar is now 1000 lire per kilo.)

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Gov. Mario Bellini, in an interview with 7, on the recent amnesty declared that for the common crimes the amnesty should have covered all crimes punished with six years instead of five as it would have thus included many more criminals and eased the work of the courts. On the political amnesty he said that its general terms will allow it to be applied also to some of the most serious crimes. However it was probably only meant for the Fascist and the separatist. For the Fascist crimes committed before June 25 it is also very common and many personalities who were sentenced in the last two years will be covered. Among these, Savich, Bregi and Pata. But those who primary positions like Acerbo, Redoroni, Botteri, Jaccaroni, Azzolini, Infuso, etc., will still be excluded. As will also those who committed political crimes with particular notoriety or for acts like the murders of Matteotti, Amintorelli and Don Manzoni and co-conspirators for collaboration with the enemy. Marzini Grimaldi, E. also reports that approximately 50,000 persons will benefit by the amnesty.

GIORNALE DELL'ERA (No nationalist)

"Giornale della Sera" headlines today are the following: "A telegraphic note of the Government to the 'Four' - a decided unanimous reaction of the Council of Ministers to the threat of the invasion of a gallows top, peace."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA M.N.

INDEPENDENT

1. Harding, "Capitalism is no longer a crime for those who want to start a new life."
2. Villiers, "Prisoners the amnesty but says that it should be necessary to make the wording of the articles 2 and 3 more clear because, as it is, it may lead to contradictory interpretations."

ITALIA SERA

I-3's headlines on the Paris Conference today are the following: "THE DEMONTS OF PARIS?", and "Molotov's war of nerves demolishes the positions of the three Bs (Bevin, Byrnes, Bidault)".

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Referring to an article in "Italia Nuova" about the "apocalyptic

covered all crimes punished with six years instead of five as it would have thus included many more criminals and eased the work of the courts. On the political amnesty he said that its general terms will allow it to be applied also to nearly 500,000 prisoners, whereas it was previously only meant for the prisoners and the separatists for the 1944-45 crimes committed between July 25 and it is also very generous and may permit some who were sentenced in the last two years will be covered. Among them, Savich, Bregi and Pali, but those who primary positions like Acerbo, Falcioni, Bottai, Jaccaroni, Azolini, Infuso, etc., will still be excluded, as will also those who committed political crimes with particular gravity or for gain like the murderers of Matteotti, Amendola and Don Prigioni and others. For collaboration with the enemy, Mussolini, Graziani, etc., also reports that approximately 50,000 persons will benefit by the amnesty.

GIORNALE DELLA GARA (No nationalist)

"Giornale della Gara" headlines today are the following: "A telegraphic note of the Government to the 'Four'". -- A decided unanimous reversion of the Council of Ministers to the threat of the imposition of a galloping peace."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.N.

INDEPENDENTE

1. Heading: "Vatican is no longer a crime for those who want to start a new life."

2. Villola praises the amnesty but says that it should be necessary to make the wording of the articles 2 and 3 more clear because, as it is, it may lead to misinterpretations.

ITALIA GARA

I.S.'s headline on the Paris Conference today are the following: "WHO DRENDS US IN PARIS?", and "Molotov's war of nerves demolishes the positions of the three Bs (Bevin, Byrnes, Bidault)".

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Referring to an article in "Italic Nuova" about the "apocalyptic political and social situation in the Po valley", "Lavoro" accuses "Italia Nuova" of conducting a campaign of lies against the workers and challenges the paper to specify the places, dates and persons concerned.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
H. M.

THAT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

her claim, "do young Republicans."

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more conclusion is "Moralisse jureit"

PRINTING PAPER

Journal of Management Education 35(1)

Contenting on the amnesty, Mario Bracci says that it may seem an act of weakness of the Republic to send to exile only one man and to put in jail only a few high ranking personalities, but it is really an act of force that shows the maturity of the Italian people who do not fear minority which held power for twenty years.

2. A pays a tribute to the Carabinieri whose sacrifices and
sincerity and devotion of silent discipline tend not to be forgotten by the
public or even the Carabinieri themselves in the performance
of their duty, says the report.

CONDUCTING (1900) 08417-10116

I. B. comments on this week's decisions of the Paris Conference under the heading: "The curls around Italy's neck are being drawn tighter."

2. B. says that in spite of the implications in the Government's amnesty decree it should be actuated immediately so that the Government can get on with other important business.

Scandinavia up to a certain Italian situation, it is not the same as in the other countries, especially in the Soviet Union. In 1938, when the Italian situation was still in the process of being created, the young republic was not yet established with her constitution, the young republic.

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THE ITALIAN SITUATION

ITALY (Socialist)

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A. A. pays a tribute to the Carabinieri whose sacrifices and courage in the execution of silent discipline have not been forgotten by the public. It is a tribute to the Carabinieri a law are called in the performance of their duty, says the paper.

ITALY (Economic)

1. B. comments on the week's decisions of the Paris Conference under the heading: "The crisis around Italy's neck are being drawn tighter."

2. B. says that in spite of the imperfections in the Government's amnesty decree it should be enacted immediately so that the Government can get on with other important business.

ITALY (Economic)

1. G. says that 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the "grain of the people" by Italian farmers up to June 21st. This is the first consignment of this year's crop.

2. G. foresees a reduction in the price of Allied tyres,

- 5 -

6932

3. The Government has granted 500 million lire to improve the Serino water supply system.

4. Yesterday's quotations of foreign currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Fund Sterling: 6925-6975; Pound: 1050-1070; Dollar: 374-377; French Franc: 1.25-1.35; Swiss Franc: 114-115.

5. A regular railway service between Rome and Ostia was opened yesterday. From today trains will run hourly from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. and will cover the distance in about 10 minutes. The return ticket will cost 50 lire. Repairs to the railroad and the station cost 100 million lire.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. On occasion of his accession to the throne the Ex-King announced an amnesty as an instrument of Monarchist propaganda, writes Fernando Sciavelli, adding that the CEN Government was courageous enough to postpone it in order to give the Republic the opportunity to demonstrate its sovereignty.

2. Andre Seidler reports from the Paris conference Byrnes' statement that: "If we go on at this rate we won't reach an agreement before September 1947."

3. "Unity of the three mass parties demanded by the Communists and Socialists" and "Croce supported by the Socialists for the presidency of the Republic", are headlines of "I.L."

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

Under the heading: "Republican music-hall: from conjuring to farce - Nenni offers Benedetto Croce the ... presidency of the 'Supreme Soviet'", I.L. makes an ironical summary of the relations between the mass parties and says to the Socialists: "You did not want a Socialist King, but you are now getting a Monarchist President."

ITSSACERO (Government)

Bruno Aglietti says that the sequestration of the Italian property abroad threatened by the Paris conference is an absurdity and that it would greatly damage the Italian economy, as a large portion of Italian incomes before the war came from the remittances of emigrated Italians. He says that such a provision would also discourage the many Italians who are now willing to emigrate.

IL LAVORO (Christian Democrat)

1. "Failure of the collaboration between Socialists and Christian Democrats", headlines the paper adding that Croce's candidature as head of the State provoked most admitted polemics.

2. Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, has stated to the

ITALIA LIPRA (Action)

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L'ESPRESSO (Christian Democrat)

1. "Failure of the collaboration between Socialists and Christian Democrats", headlines the paper adding that Croce's candidature as head of the State provoked most admitted polemics.

2. Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, has stated to the Italo-American Labour Council that in his opinion as well as in the opinions of many other senators Trieste should remain Italian, reports the paper from New York.

- 6 -

3. Ignazio Silone wrote in yesterday's "Avanti" that "the fight for the Republic continues", states "M." Mussolini reiterated for 20 years that "the revolution continues", comments the paper and a war and political troubles followed. "M." wants to know when somebody will simply say: new war in place.

4. The British Government cannot remain indifferent to the arbitrary sale of Italian property in Ethiopia by the Ethiopian custodian Ibo Macconner Vold Johannes, writes the paper naming some of the Commercial Companies whose property has already been disposed of.

MONTE (Independent Leftist)

1. "Monte" publishes the first of a series of articles by Armand Borra under the general title "The best days of a Kingdom".

2. "M." reports from Cairo that the Arab League has decided to send a mission of enquiry to Libya to ascertain the feelings of the population. The paper adds that British political circles think of Libya as a possible military base in exchange for those formerly maintained in Egypt.

POTOLIO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. comments on the rumor that the Socialists would support the candidacy of Benedetto Croce (Liberal) to the Presidency of the Republic under the heading: "Mussolini's cherries and Silone's maggots."

2. Commenting on the emigration of Italian workers, P. wonders what can be the feeling of those who leave this country to work abroad if they consider that their predecessors are now to be defrauded of their savings.

GIORGIO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The paper describes the treaty in proportion at Paris as a sheer Nazi-style "dictat".

TEMPO (Independent)

Arturo Labriola says that with the disappearance of the question "Monarchy or Republic" another great problem arises: that of the unity of Italy. This problem, he says, can be solved by good government as both the Monarchism of the South and the Republicanism of the North were the different expressions of a common desire for unity.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Replying to an article in "quotidiano" in which the Socialists were advised to abandon their alliance with the Communists, U. says that if it desires peace and unity of the country is should not incite people against the Communist Party, which has a strength of 4 million workers, or hinder the collaboration of the two Parties of workers.

On the other hand, the "quotidiano" is criticized for its "criminal"

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DISORGANIZATO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Replying to an article in "quotidiano" in which the Socialists were advised to abandon their alliance with the Communists, U. says that if it desires peace and unity of the country it should not fight people against the Communist Party, which has a strength of 4 million workers, or hinder the collaboration of the two Parties of workers.

2. U. attacks "Italia Nuova" for its articles praising the "criminal" riots of the Neapolitans, and the letter the paper published yesterday purporting to put all the blame on Comrade Giorgio Amendola, and warns

6931

that if the present amnesty has shown clemency to the Fascists, it does not mean that further similar attacks against Italian democracy will be treated with like generosity.

3. U. attacks the High Commissioner for Food, Tentasti, because he allows some capitalists, owners of cheese factories, to sell the cheese that they bought at the fixed price of 17 lire per kilo, and which was meant to be distributed on the ration cards, at the outrageous price of 1000/1200 lire per kilo. Many proposals on this question were brought to the attention of the Commissioner, but he rejected all of them saying that those who wanted to eat certain products had to go to the free market.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

June 19, 1946.

R/108/261/PRE

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The Court of Cassation proclaimed the final results of the referendum yesterday at 1800 hours. The proclamation, which was read by President Pagano, stated: (a) following the examination of the claims filed with the Court, 4 votes should be subtracted and 18 added to those attributed to the Republic; and 30 votes subtracted and 25 added to those attributed to the Monarchy; (b) the results in those electoral sections which up to June 10 had not yet sent in their documents are: 45,142 votes for the Republic, and 30,384 for the Monarchy; (c) As the Court is of the opinion that the words "majority of the electors who voted" contained in article 2 of the Luogotenential law 16 March No. 98 must be interpreted as "majority of the electors who cast valid votes", it declares that valid votes cast for the Republic total 12,717,923, that those cast for the Monarchy total 10,719,284, and that therefore the majority of the electors who voted pronounced themselves in favour of the Republic; (d) The Court declares that the spoiled votes total 1,498,136.

2. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met at 20,15 hours yesterday and passed the following resolution: "The Council of Ministers acknowledges the final judgement of the Court of Cassation on the claims and protests, and points out that the competent Magistracy has eliminated any de facto or de jure doubts as regards the clear Republican result of the referendum and the consequent perfect legality of the attitude taken by the Government on June 10." The Council of Ministers then agreed on the decree sanctioning the change of regime. This decree lays down that, until the Provisional Head of the State is elected, all the decrees will be promulgated by the President of the Council under the formula: "The President of the Council of Ministers, by virtue of the powers of Provisional Head of the State entrusted to him, has sanctioned and promulgated". Judicial verdicts will bear the heading: "Italian Republic - In the name of the Italian people". Other judicial acts will bear the formula: "In the name of law". The seal and the symbol of the

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State will remain unchanged pending decision by the Constituent Assembly. The national flag will be the tricolor without the coat of arms of the House of Savoy. The oath of fidelity which was taken by those who were so required by law shall be taken as made to the State. The official collection of laws and decrees assumes the denomination of "Official collection of laws and decrees of the Italian Republic", while the Official Gazette (Gazzetta Ufficiale) will be called "Official Gazette of the Italian Republic". Another decree passed by the Council proclaims June 11 a civil holiday. The Council also passed a decree to enable the President of the Council to appoint a Commissioner for the Ministry of the Royal House. The Council meets again this morning.

3. Concerning the news given by the press of a probable internationalisation of Venezia Giulia, it is pointed out in responsible circles that Italy's point of view on the Giulian problem is still that which was explained at the Luxembourg Palace last May. During the Paris conference, the Italian delegation examined the four lines of demarcation suggested by the Allies and picked out the American line as being nearest to the Wilson line which Italy still believed to be the best solution. The internationalisation of the region would be contrary to the resolution taken last September at the London conference which laid down that the problem should be settled on the basis of the ethnical principle. However, Italy would not reject the idea of the internationalisation of the harbor zone of Trieste.

4. An official spokesman of the Quay d'Orsay stated yesterday in Paris that France had the right to obtain the entire zone of Briga and Tenda and that she will not be satisfied with cession of the so-called "zones rich in potential resources" and with the hunting-reserves. Italy offered to give France those places because she knows that she cannot logically ask to keep them, but France insisted on having also the Mount Cenis table-land.

5. Ambassador Nelli Lapi di Soragna stated yesterday in Paris that a country like Austria which fought against Italy during the last 20 months of the war could not pretend to be granted territorial concessions. As for the question of the colonies, Soragna affirmed that Italy claimed the right to be entrusted by the UNO with the trustee administration of her colonies, according to the solution proposed by France.

6. The representatives of the following parties with a Republican tendency, Action, Communist, Christian-Democrat, Labour-Democrat, Republican Democrat Concentration, Republican,

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Socialist, met yesterday at Montecitorio to examine Italy's internal and foreign situation. Afterwards they proceeded to the Viminale, where they handed De Gasperi a unanimous resolution stating that the parliamentary groups in the Constituent Assembly of the Italian Republic, representing the immense majority of the Italian people, acted as spokesmen to the Governments of Russia, U.S.A., Great Britain and France of the will of the Italian people to consolidate their democratic achievements in order to turn Italy into an always more efficient factor of international harmony. The deputies representing the above mentioned parties solicited the cooperation of the great United Nations in this work of consolidation of the Italian democracy, and for this reason pointed out that a peace having the rights of the Italian people and humiliating the Republic would seriously endanger the possibility of consolidating the free institutions chosen by the Italian people, and would render less efficient the contribution which Italy, after her participating in the war of liberation, was about to give to the reconstruction of the world through peace and international justice.

7. Cecil Spriggs, as head of Reuters in Italy, has addressed a letter to Minister Romita disclaiming any responsibility on the part of the agency for incorrect reports which appeared in some English papers of the Minister's speech in Piazza del Popolo on 11 June (see yesterday's "Digest", General, para. 5). The reports were published by the papers concerned as their exclusive stories, states the letter.

8. In responsible circles it is denied that Allied Troops have forced the Morgan line north of Gorizia. (ANSA)

9. The general staff of the neo-fascist clandestine organization which disguises itself with the denomination of "Democrat Monarchist Movement" was arrested yesterday by the Rome Police.

10. SIDI reports that the Comune of Rome is negotiating a loan with the U.S. where the suggestion has been favorably accepted.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 18)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "A real fortune for our country", Domenico Bevilacqua writes that technicians of the Standard Oil have confirmed the existence of oil deposits in the Lodi area. These deposits, he says, lay at about 4500 feet beneath the surface and their working will start next year.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.M.GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Do Come Mr. Molotov", Tullio Benedetti, writing on the Soviet Foreign Minister's statement about "Monarchist-Fascist violence in Italy" and on his rumored visit to Italy, begs Mr. Molotov to come to Italy and see for himself that things are not at all as he thinks they are over here.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After referring to the particular case of Somalia for which Great Britain recently proposed unity under its own administration, Africanus criticises the British colonial policy as set out in the Paris discussions, and says that the Russians were right about the British capacity to extend their dominion over the whole of Africa under the pretence of trusteeship. Since no one is prepared to abandon the colonial system of the past century, and since nobody wants to leave their respective African colonies, the Russians think it absurd, immoral and impossible to expel from them the only people (the Italians) who implemented successfully a new system of economic exploitation, says Africanus.

2. Interviewed by G.d'I.'s editor, Minister Romita declared that the new order meant that all the citizens, whether they had voted for the Republic or not, were equal before the law. No special laws, police measures or epuration, he said, as they were incompatible with a democratic system. He emphasized the necessity for more reconstruction, economic, agricultural and industrial revival, and for a determined fight against unemployment and poverty, said that the problem of the South should be tackled in reality as well as on paper, and concluded "The Republic is a reality of constructive labour depending on the people and aimed at their welfare". The paper also reports some rumours about the composition of the new Government

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referring to a probable coalition between the Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats to the exclusion of other parties.

INDIVENDENTE

1. Judex criticises strongly the Court of Cassation for the un-legal manner in which it conducted the examining of the results of the referendum. It should never have issued that meaningless "communiqué" which was the direct cause of the crisis of the last few days. The Government decided to solve the crisis with a revolutionary act, thus going against legality, and the King preferred to leave the country rather than see it fall into civil war. Now the Court is in the position of being able neither to accept the claims presented against the referendum, because that would provoke the civil war avoided by the King, nor to reject them if they are legal, because that would mean the end of the prestige of the supreme Magistracy. The only possible solution would have been for the Court to have refused to give its sentence after the "coup de main" of the Government so leaving them the full responsibility of their action.

2. T. reports that well informed political circles say that the number of Ministries would be reduced from 18 to 12, as follows: Interior, Foreign, Justice, Armed Forces (the three different ministries being consolidated in one), Education, Public Works, Agriculture, Communications, Industry and Commerce, Labor and Assistance.

ITALIA-SPERA

1. Writing from Paris on the recent discussions at the Conference under the heading "The 'diktat' of the Four is an fait accompli", Oreste Fronda says that there is no more doubt as to the punitive character of the Italian peace treaty and quotes a French diplomat that the co-belligerency of Italy cannot affect the drafting of the verdict. He points out Molotov's move in Italy's favour when he affirmed that there could be no talk of reparations before assessing Italy's capacity to pay, and denounces the damage caused to Italy's international position by the preoccupation of her statesmen with internal politics.

2. Amedeo Giannini also comments bitterly on the peace which is being drafted in Paris for the "defeated".

6928

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3. Under the heading "Another hope that vanishes", the paper says that according to information from Allied sources, there is no possibility, at least for the present, that the Italian merchant ships be returned to Italian control.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Commenting on Italy's fate being presently decided in Paris, L. says that "the Italian people defeated because of the criminal policies of Fascism and the Monarchy, cannot, however, accept being reduced to slavery or conditions hampering their future development."

2. L. reports the discussion on the Italian peace treaty in Paris under the heading "Hard economic conditions would be imposed to Italy" and "Repeated interventions of the Russian delegation to safeguard our Country's economic independence and prevent Italian capital abroad being confiscated".

3. Interviewed by the paper, Giovanni Gelo, treasurer of the Italo-American Labour Council of New York, and Fortunato Comunale member of the Organisation's Executive, who have been in Italy these two months declared that although a considerable amount of supplies have been sent over to Italy, they are but a small proportion of the immense needs of the Italian workers, and America will continue her help as long as needed even after the attainment of the official organizations such as American Relief for Italy. They expressed their satisfaction for the Republican victory in Italy and said they had sent a message to New York including the figures in respect of war damages in Italy (3,392 milliards) and the expenditures for the co-belligerency and the occupation forces (853 milliards). Giovanni Gelo concluded by saying that himself and his colleague, on their return in the States, would become the promoters of a crusade of solidarity in favour of the Motherland (Italy).

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - Publication suspended.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Commenting on the two proposals of Molotov at the Paris conference, Mario Donosti says that Byrnes and Bevin have accepted the wrong one and rejected the good one. In fact the proposal to invite Italian delegates to the discussion of the

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economic clauses of the peace treaty was very good because it would have allowed Italy to put in her word on such vital matters, while the proposal to investigate the internal situation of Italy, where according to Molotov "the young Republic is threatened by the forces of reaction", was accepted. Apart from the danger of letting the Russians investigate the internal situation of a country where the idea of democracy is completely different from the Russian, the precedent has now been established for the intervention in other people's internal affairs.

2. Lupinacci attacks Pacciardi for his speech at the Campidoglio and says that the Italians did much also under the insignia of the Savoy and that the unity of Italy was achieved by a King of the House of Savoy.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the Italian political situation, Giorgio Granata says that the positions of the Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats are clear enough, and that there is every reason to believe that some initiative purporting to a concentration of the forces of Right will soon be made, possibly by the Liberal party, thus adding a major clarification to the political scene. As for the other parties constituting what he calls the "Fisti position", Giorgio Granata deems that they should proceed to a clarification and simplification of their positions and programs, and form a party representative of the trend of opinion which does not find its expression in the mass parties or the Rightist bloc.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

V.R. asks that all the bronze statues representing the Kings of "the late Monarchy" and "the late dictator" which have not great artistic value be cast into a Column on which the history of the Risorgimento and the exploits of the Partisans should be portrayed. It then proposes to erect this column in Rome and place on its top a light-house which could be seen a hundred miles away so that "the pilgrim on his way to the Eternal City could see it before arriving there and remember it as one of the eternal things he had seen".

MORNING PAPERS (June 19)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Banner headline of the A. "The Monarchist chicanery

6927

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does not stop the course of history", "THE CASSATION CONFIRMS THE REFERENDUM" and "Today begins the official life of the Republic elected by the people on June 2 - The great conquest will be defended with firm justice and consolidated by hard work".

2. Achille Corona stresses that the final decision of the Court of Cassation has eliminated all the doubts and questions raised by the Monarchists and has shown the perfect legality of the victory of the Republic. The Italian Magistracy, he says, has proved itself worthy of its high mission and its ability to protect the will and the law of the people. The less dignified page of the history of the Monarchy is thus closed, he concludes.

BUONSENTO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the discussions in Paris, B. speaks of the danger of the priority given to the Italian peace treaty which many considered as a favor, and, stressing the disagreement among the Allies on the conditions to be imposed on Italy, says that this is a most favorable opportunity for a skilful diplomatic manoeuvre of the Talleyrand type, but that instead the Italian representatives are absent from Paris where, although not officially invited, they could have stayed on some pretext or other. He concludes by saying that although despised and humiliated, "everybody wishes to attach Italy to his own chariot", but that all the Italian politicians ignore this fact and the possibilities of exploiting it, as they are too busy with their personal or partisan ambitions.

2. B. quotes the "Informazioni" agency that German motorised columns armed with heavy and light artillery together with Allied vehicles laden with food and ammunition were seen yesterday in the outskirts of Rome moving, according to the soldiers' statements, in direction of Venezia Giulia.

3. B. refers to an article by a special correspondent of "The Times" on Cyrenaica. "If the country is not to remain exclusively pastoral, he wrote, it will need the help of foreign experts and foreign capital", adding that "the same reasons which make Cyrenaica a tributary to other countries in the economic field, will make it dependant also politically".

4. The paper protests against the archeological excavations being carried out by the French in the neighbourhood of Bolsena, wondering how they managed to get the authority, or, if they have not got it, how they dare to proceed with the work.

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Government will grant 540 million lire for reconstruction of the Puglia water supply system.
2. 8,500 tons of grain arrived at Castellammare di Stabia yesterday in the "John Hattorn".
3. Pisa gasworks will soon be rebuilt. Gas is expected to be produced in September.
4. 7,000 tons of Argentine grain arrived at Genoa yesterday in the Italian ship "Ines Corrado", formerly leased by the Argentine Government and recently handed back to Italy.
5. G. says that the American tractors sent to Italy by UNRRA were very successfully tested at Campo di Marte (Florence) recently.
6. The Italian Undersecretary for the Railways declared yesterday that by the end of the year 13 railway lines will be reopened, and that streamlined trains will soon operate on the Naples-Rome route.
7. Minister Romita ordered yesterday that 3 million lire be granted for assistance to Italian miners in Belgium.
8. Grapes from Calabria, Sicily and Pantelleria will soon be exported to France and Switzerland.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Ex-King Umberto's representatives have deposited 1 million escudos in the name of the King in a well-known bank in Lisbon, reports the paper.
2. The paper reports from Bari that numerous groups of veterans demonstrated to protest against their unemployment.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. In today's editorial, Enzo Selvaggi writes: "All Monarchists have waited anxiously for a whole week for the results of the Referendum.... The Court of Cassation announced these results yesterday; they have not reinforced our thesis, nor have they made dispelled our doubts.... However, we accept the pronouncement of the Court of Cassation with the same bitterness but also with the same discipline as Umberto II showed after the first pronouncement of the Court.... We Monarchists have, for the present, lost a battle, yet what a victory we have won! We have braved our adversaries' attacks

6926

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for two long years during which we were considered as a 'quantité négligeable'... we have now proved that we are one half of the country... that we are Democrats and that we fight for Democracy and Liberty... The responsibility for the future will principally fall on our adversaries. It is up to them now to demonstrate to us that what they have really wanted and will do will correspond to what they have promised. It is our duty now to submit and above all to become the most worthy sons of Italy by working for her... and remaining united."

2. I.S. asks the President of the Council to make a statement about the rumor that 22 million tons of Italian industrial plant are about to be sent to Russia and that special commissions are being sent by the Government to each factory to see to the removal of the equipment.

3. From now on bread in Rome will be analysed daily.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Agostino Franchini stresses that Italy has been the only nation to use the "colonization of labor" (i.e. working themselves in their colonies and not just exploiting native labor), and points out the great results obtained in few years by the Italian administration in the African colonies.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "The atmosphere has not changed", M. says that nobody in Paris seems to be aware of the change of regime in Italy, and that it matters little with the big Four that Italy is no longer a Monarchy, adding that Tito considers Pacciardi, Nenni and even Togliatti as imperialists and Fascist reactionaries, just as the Monarchists. No illusions, says the paper, the fact is that the foreigners want to gain full control over Italy, irrespective of her institutional regime.

2. Referring to an article of "Quotidiano" exhorting the leaders of the Christian Democrat party to take into account the feelings of the ten million Monarchists whose majority voted for the party, M. says that the Catholics cannot approve of De Gasperi's first ambiguous then superior, attitude to the King, nor of his participation in a procedure which lacked "elegance", and that they cannot associate themselves in some of his past present and future compromises and transactions with men and ideas in contradiction with Christian morality.

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MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Tomaso Smith writes in an open letter addressed to Minister Togliatti that M. always asked for the punishment of those responsible for the Italian catastrophe. After the insurrection and the liberation Italy voted for the Republic which always stood for reconciliation, states the writer adding that the amnesty should certainly be the first step towards reconciliation. He concludes that apart from the amnesty these cases must be re-examined where different sentences were awarded for the same offence according as to whether they were sentenced in 1944 or a few weeks ago. Thus a sentence in 1944 of 30 years imprisonment has become 2 years later one of a few months. The writer also recalls De Gasperi's words that the Republic will not allow the factious spirit of revenge.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - R.N.RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The internationalisation of Venezia Giulia would be contrary to the London decisions of last September, states the paper, writing that it was stipulated in London that the question should be decided according to ethnic principles.

2. Under the heading "All doubt eliminated" the paper writes that 4 votes less and 18 votes more for Republic and 20 votes less and 25 votes more for Monarchy is all that has been changed by the definitive results of the elections.

TEMPO (Independent)

Ugo D'Andrea says that while the Four Foreign Ministers are disputing in Paris it begins to be evident that the peace for Italy will be a punitive peace. Colonies, reparations and the right for England to use our harbors and our sky as common transit space for her ships and her planes, - all these things together mean that they want to destroy Italy forever and make it a choice cockpit to fight out their contests, as it was during the XVI and XVIII centuries. Another unacceptable clause is that which stipulates the right of the Allies to intervene in Italian internal affairs to prevent a return of Fascism. This would open Italy to any pretexts of intervention, as the term "Fascist" is commonly used among political adversaries: De Gasperi for Tito is the prototype of a Fascist.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. prints a comment of the correspondent of the Tass

6925

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agency in Paris stressing the Soviet Union's efforts to obtain reasonable conditions for Italy and criticising AMGOT's policy in Italy which was not always justified by the exigencies of war but was inspired by the desire to suppress the competition of Italian firms in world markets.

2. Reporting the numerous arrests of persons connected with activities against the democratic institutions, U. says that the Quasimodo candidate for Rome and the Abruzzi Edoardo Costa was denounced as a commander of armed bands.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/260/PXB

June 18, 1946.

Daily Direct of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The Court of Cassation will proclaim the final result of the referendum within the next 24 hours. It is reported that the question of the "quorum" has been discarded after a heated debate, and that the accounting establishing the majority will be made on the basis of valid votes.
2. At its first meeting, the constituent Assembly will have to decide whether the Provisional Head of the State which it will elect must take the oath or not.
3. The Ministry of War announces that the news of the demobilization of servicemen of the classes 1922 and 1923 and of the enrolling of the 1925 class which was given yesterday in a morning paper must be considered premature because, although the Ministry is studying such questions, no decision has been taken yet.
4. The President of the Council has asked the Italian chargé d'affaires in Paris to convey to the French Constituent Assembly the gratitude of the Italian Government for the two congratulatory motions which the French Assembly voted unanimously by acclamation at the end of its first meeting.
5. Minister Romita sent a letter to the Reuter news agency pointing out that there was no truth in the despatch from Rome given in the June 12 issue of the "Daily Express", "Daily Mail" and "News Chronicle" affirming that the "Minister of the Interior, Mr. Romita, during the speech which he made at Piazza del Popolo the previous day, invited the crowd to proceed to the Quirinal and force the hands of the Ministers who were there talking and doing nothing." Romita affirms that this report does not honour the seriousness of the English press, because the truth was that the theme of the whole speech was the necessity for national pacification, and that he invited the people, who had resolved to go to the Quirinal and hold a demonstration of protest, to proceed to the Quirinal as previously planned and thus show their solidarity with the Government.

6924

154

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6. "I intend to maintain the Carabinieri Corps, with their characteristics and functions, including the name", Romita, the Minister of the Interior stated to the International News Service. He recalled the fine traditions of the Corps, praising its very useful and always impartial action, which was recently confirmed by the heroism which it displayed during the underground fight against the Germans.

7. AP reports from London that a spokesman of the Foreign Office stated yesterday that the British Government had ascertained that the Italian Government was fully capable of affirming its authority during the passage from the Monarchist to the Republican regime, and was now in full control of the situation.

8. The Four Foreign Ministers continued their discussion on the Italian peace treaty yesterday and resolved that: (a) Italy should indemnify by payment in lire, damage suffered by the United Nations property in Italy. Bidault stated that the French Government could claim an indemnity amounting to 10 billion lire, while Molotov asked if it would be possible to adopt a formula similar to that agreed upon concerning war reparations, that is to say that Italy should pay only partially for damage suffered to UN property. (b) Special Committees consisting of an Italian representative, a representative of the United Nations concerned and another member appointed jointly by the two parties, would be created to settle any possible disagreement on the amount of the indemnities which Italy must pay to the UNs. (c) The United Nations will retain the Italian assets located in their territories. Molotov's proposal to retain only part of the Italian assets was rejected. (d) The treaty will contain a clause by which Italy renounces any right of appeal concerning damage suffered at the hands of the United Nations before she entered the war (for instance, the U.S. seized some of her liners). After some discussions, Molotov's opposition to this clause was withdrawn. (e) In her economic transactions, Italy must grant each of the United Nations "most favoured Nation" agreement for a period of 18 months. The American and British delegates had asked for a period of three years, the French of two years and the Russians one year.

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9. The Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference presented the memorandum on the Italo-French frontier, according to which Italy suggests maintaining the sovereignty of the territory of the Roja valley, and to supply France in summer time with most of the electric power produced in the zone.

10. Ambassador Garandini arrived yesterday by air from London and had a conference with De Gasperi. He will return to London today or tomorrow, making a short halt in the French capital.

11. Ferruccio Lantini, the former Minister of Corporations in the Fascist Government, was yesterday acquitted by the Rome Special Court of Assizes of the charge of Fascist crimes.

12. The Political Branch of the Rome Police arrested 15 neo-Fascists yesterday.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 17)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "The Allied Commission starts winding up" C. prints: "Major Leacacos of the United States Army, director of the Public Relations Branch under the dependence of Admiral Stone, left yesterday for the United States. This Office has been responsible and for the present will continue to be responsible for relations between the Allied Commission and Italian journalists. It is not yet known who will be his successor, but in any case the latter will hold the appointment for a short period only for with the abolition of the Allied Commission under the third Armistice the office in Via Veneto will also close down". (ORFIS)

ESPRESSO (Independent)

The paper quotes the ZORZI agency that a widespread anti-Tito movement including Chetnik functionaries is growing south of Zagreb. The rebels are well armed and some localities have already been occupied.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. 4 American servicemen were killed yesterday on the Via Aurelia, between Tirrenia and Marina di Pisa, following the collision of two American trucks, reports the paper.

2. The American negro desperado John Jackson, accused of homicide, armed robbery, etc., and his accomplice Weeles were transferred yesterday by the 101 Corps of M.P. from Florence to Leghorn to be courtmartialled, reports the paper.

3. Under the heading "The possible scuttling of the Italian Fleet discussed at Paris", G.della S. refers to a statement of the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Mail" that "special instructions have already been forwarded to British and American officers in Italy in order to prevent the scuttling of the Italian Fleet... for should it occur there would be serious consequences especially from the direction of Russia which seems very much interested in the availability of the Italian Fleet."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Commenting on the political activity connected with the formation of the Government to succeed the "Hexarchy", the paper says that De Gasperi is drafting the general lines of a comprehensive political and social program which would be used as a basis of discussion in the planning of the new Government.

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

The paper reports the petition in Republican Italy's favour by a group of American ex-servicemen in Italy. This calls for 1) Trieste to remain to Italy, or, in event of its internationalisation, under Italian administration, 2) the Wilson line to be the Italo-Yugoslav border, 3) no modification of the Italo-Austrian border, 4) Italian colonies of the pre-Fascist period to remain Italian, or at least under Italian trusteeship, 5) no war reparations having a punitive character, 6) an early reorganisation of the Italian merchant Navy, 7) The New Italy to be considered as a friendly nation, 8) Italy's admission to the UNO and 9) the immediate abolition of all restrictions on Italy's sovereignty and independence.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Referring to Molotoff's declaration about the Italian internal political situation "qu." recalls the Holy Alliance of 1815 which united the Russian Tsar, the Austrian Emperor and the King of Prussia to protect religion, peace and justice. The paper then recalls the subsequent presence of Croat regiments in Italy asking if there will be a new Holy Alliance as the Russian idea of messianism still remains.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - Publication suspended.

SECOLO XXI (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading: "The dynamic La Guardia ex 'Napoleon of New York'", the paper prints an article on the life and the work of La Guardia by Douglas Liveridge.

VOCIE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading: "The Republic will be the regime of the National reconciliation", V.R. prints Randolph Pacciardi's speech delivered on Sunday, at the Rome Campidoglio, in which among other things, the leader of the Republican Party said: "We can present ourselves to the Allies as we are, honourable and clean.... Every action against our frontiers will from now on be the right of might not of Justice... The Republican flag will never be lowered again... Those killed at Naples lie heavy on Umberto's conscience".

6922

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INDIPENDENTE

Referring to Molotoff's note about the Italian internal political situation after June 2 the paper stresses that Molotoff is wrong to think that all Fascists voted for Monarchy and the Antifascists for Republic, and continues: "In any case there is nothing extraordinary in Molotoff taking a line which is convenient to him. But we are sorry to see recent Italian events travestied and misinterpreted by our French neighbours: an independent paper like "Franc-tireur" speaks about spokes put in the wheels of the Republic by Admiral Stone 'a great admirer of Fascism and Fascist himself' (fine services Admiral Stone would have rendered to the Monarchy!)"

ITALIA-SERA

1. Commenting on Molotov's recent statement at the Paris Conference, Orsino Fronda remarks that it is a part of Stalin's plan for the conquest of Europe and the march on the Adriatic, and says that the first impressions provoked by the Russian delegate's statement were that 1) Moscow wanted to participate in the military occupation of Italy in connection with the regime of the Armistice in exchange for an apparent setback in the Trieste question and war reparations, 2) the Soviet Union is preparing her alibi to throw the complete responsibility for eventual failure of the negotiations onto the "reactionary intransigence" of the Anglo-Saxons.

2. Reporting on the state of unrest prevailing in Venezia Giulia, I.S. says that troops, Artillery and Armour have been moving in direction of Fiume and Istria. Tito's units are continually moved about to prevent an exact estimate of their total strength by the Allies, and the guerriglia against the latter is in full progress, adds the paper.

3. Commenting on the possibility of a tripartite Government (Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communist), Luigi Rossi says that it would be better if the Country had a Government with a broader basis including a strongly represented minority which would be able to cooperate efficiently in the improvement of the Country's internal and external equilibrium.

4. I.S. says that the competent Authorities have denied the news printed by some papers that the 1922 and 1924 classes will be demobilized, and that an official denial will be soon issued to the Press.

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2. The Democrat Union of South Tyrol has sent a message of congratulations to the Republican Party for the victory of the Republic.

MORNING PAPERS (June 18)

AVANTI (Socialist)

"A stone on the last Monarchist hopes" head-lines A. "This evening the Court of Cassation will affirm the referendum", and reports that the Court promptly rejected Salvemini's thesis on the "quorum" and that no decisive change has appeared in the results, the majority being calculated on the valid votes.

EUONSENSO (Como Qualunque)

Commenting on Molotov's statement two days ago on the Italian internal situation B. says through charges of Fascism and reaction, Moscow is attempting to obtain a pretext to intervene in the internal affairs of as many foreign countries as possible, and concludes by saying that if the victors and particularly Russia genuinely desire to help the Italian Republic they have a sure means at their disposal: to give Italy a just peace respecting her rights and aspirations.

GLORIO (Economic)

1. The number of motor vehicles in Italy which in 1940 was 650,920 is now 343,700, the Civil Motor Direction disclosed yesterday. The respective figures for private cars are 359,700 and 140,000, buses 62,600 and 53,000, lorries 44,500 and 32,000, lorries with trailers 14,000 and 8,500, and motorcycles 170,000 and 100,000.

2. The Naples hemp industry has sent a second protest to the Prefect of Naples for the bad quality of raw hemp supplied by the Government.

3. The opening of the electric railroad between Milan and Florence will be delayed for a few days owing to unfinished repairing of the Apennine tunnel.

4. 37 combine harvesters arrived in Naples yesterday from the United States. They will be distributed as follows: 6 in Grosseto Province, 6 in Rome Province, 6 in Foggia Province, 1 for Salerno, 10 in Piacenza Province and 8 in Mestre Province. The price at which they will be sold, although not yet officially established, will be about 750,000 lire.

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5. The High Commissariat for Food will shortly cancel all Government Control on horse meat and beef, cheese and animal fats.

6. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency at the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 6975-7075, Pound: 1060-1070, Dollar: 366-374, Swiss Franc: 112-113.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Interviewed by Ugo Martegani, Prof. Antonio Molis, manager of the agrarian entomology station of Florence University, stated that the present locust invasion was the greatest ever known in the west.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. says that two weeks ago it asked the Ministry of Interior to publish: (a) The numbers of electoral certificates issued, delivered and undelivered and (b) The numbers of voters, of valid votes and annulled votes. As the Government did not comply to this request, I.N. published on June 10th inst. estimated figures for the result of the Referendum (see Digest of June 11th, 1946, page 8) from which it appeared that: (a) there were 4 MILLION electoral certificates duplicated; and (b) the number of actual votes exceeded by 3 MILLION the presumed number of Voters.

I.N. then says that it has still had no reply from the Government, and that now there are statistics at the Court of Cassation according to which the greatest possible number of voters could not have exceeded 22 AND A HALF MILLION, which, allowing at least 5% for abstentions, means that the actual voters could not have been more than 20,900,000.

But Nenni said that the number of voters was 24,900,000, says I.N. and concludes that: (a) there are at least 4,000,000 voters more than there should be; (b) that the Government must explain to domestic and foreign opinion how 110 PER CENT of the Italian electorate managed to vote in the Referendum.

2. Under the heading "Noblesse Oblige", I.N. says that the Mayor of Rome, Prince Filippo "Pippo la Peppa" Doria, waited for the King's departure before erasing all the inscriptions of "W il Re" written on the walls of his palace and that for his Republican opinion, the Republicans might very well call him "Philippe Egalité" and make a 'King of the Italians' out of him.

3. I.N. asserts that General Peppino Garibaldi was arrested yesterday for illicit traffic in ration cards. At the

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moment of his arrest the General would have declared that he was carrying out Republican propaganda, says the paper.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. A. Lorusso Caputi stresses that one of the problems to be solved by the Costituente is that of taxation laws and claims, the present organization being unsatisfactory.

2. M. reports that the Bishops of Trieste and Gorizia were pelted with stones by Slav-Communists while going about their duties. Some hundreds of pro-Yugoslav youngsters organized a demonstration in Trieste against the strong opposition of the population.

3. M. reports that another rich industrialist has been kidnapped in Palermo by armed bandits.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. M. criticizes the proposed solution of the Trieste problem, saying that the internationalization of the port and Zone A will create another territorial absurdity of the Danzig type, and is pessimistic as to its being a lasting and pacific solution.

2. M. reports that for some time the Allied Political Authorities of the Gorizia zone and the Allied information services have been sounding the major exponents of the Italian opinion in order to know their point of view on a possible internationalization of Venezia Giulia for a long period.

3. The first steps towards the resumption of the commercial relations between Italy and Russia have been made, said Sig. Chomienoki, head of the Russian Mission for the foreign trade with Italy, who added that the Mission had negotiated with several Italian firms, and was trying to conclude a contract with the shipbuilding plant Odero-Terni for the construction of some vessels for Russia and the repair of damaged Russian shipping. He concluded by saying that it was easy to foresee a considerable development of trade relations between the two countries. (MINUTO)

NOBEXTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Stating that the programs of all the parties deserve consideration, Leo Levi stresses the difficulties in effecting necessary reforms especially in the economic sector.

2. Referring to the serious incidents of Friday and Saturday

6920

10.

night at Trieste in which people were killed and wounded, M. writes that these daily quarrels are not diminishing. Whatever may happen, continues the paper, the Yugoslavs will find resistance which may lead to a definite demand for the whole of Venezia Giulia to be occupied by the Allies.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. reports that the Exhibition of the Italian Resistance opened in Paris last Sunday. Numerous French personalities such as Herriot and Schuman and representatives of the French Government and of the Foreign Ministry were present.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Referring to Molotoff's attempt to intervene in the Italian political affairs, Erasmo states that there will be plenty of opportunities for similar gestures by Russia or other countries even after the abolition of the A.C., explaining that the political form most similar to Fascism is Communism. A Communist majority in the elections of 1956 or 1958 would afford a very good pretext for American and British intervention in Italian affairs. There is no definition for Fascism, continues the writer. Tito, for instance, calls Nehru and De Gasperi fascists as well as Morsa and Pacciardi. A clause which would permit the foreign powers to intervene in Italian internal affairs in case of "fascist revivals" would be extremely dangerous as fanatics of every colour could always request foreign intervention in order to fight their own opponents.

LIBRO (Independent) - N.S.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. vehemently attacks what it claims are the terms of the British appendix to the new armistice, saying that Italy would be reduced to the position of Egypt or other militarily occupied countries. No Italian dreams of a policy hostile to Great Britain, but between this and the British claim to transform Italy into a Mediterranean base there is a gulf, says the paper, and refuses the argument that such a measure is necessary to protect the supply lines of the occupation forces in Austria. "Either the British deem that their victory over Fascism gives them a right to occupy Italy, in which case they should speak clearly, or they are motivated by the prospect of a future war, and Italy does not wish to be dragged

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into a conflict with anybody", says U. and concludes "In any case and whatever be their motives, there is no doubt that Italy should reject the proposals in question".

2. U. prints in full a comment of the Moscow radio commentator, Giorgio Ivanoff on the Italian peace treaty. The speaker stresses Molotov's statement of May 27th when he charged Anglo-American Capitalism with attempting to gain influence over other countries. He recalls the Russian delegate's opposition to the proposals for a "Commission for the treaty" which he declared incompatible with Italy's sovereignty, and concludes by saying that the Italian people see and will appreciate the absolutely disinterested policy of the "Country of Socialism", a policy of friendship towards a country fighting hard for its democratic rebirth.

6919

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

16 June 1946.

Ref. 108/259/PRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. According to the definitive figures given by the Ministry of the Interior, the allotment of the seats in the Constituent Assembly to the various political parties will be as follows:

<u>Party</u>	<u>Territorial Constituencies</u>	<u>National Constituency</u>	<u>Total</u>
Christian Democrat.....	194	12	206
Socialist.....	106	9	115
Communist.....	91	14	105
National Democratic Union.....	29	11	40
Uomo Qualunque.....	20	10	30
Republican.....	13	10	23
Action.....	-	7	7
Republican Democratic Concentr.	-	2	2
Liberty Bloc.....	11	6	17
Unionist Movement.....	-	1	1
Christian Social.....	-	1	1
Italian Farmers.....	1	-	1
Democracy of Labor.....	1	-	4
Sicilian Independentists.....	4	-	2
Sardinian Action Party.....	2	-	1
Repub. Progressist Front (Aoste)	1	-	1
TOTAL	473	83	556

2. The Ministry of Justice denied yesterday's assertion of "Italia Nuova" that 200 magistrates had been appointed by Togliatti to the Court of Cassation for checking the electoral reports.

3. Beginning from yesterday all verdicts will be given by the Court "in the name of the Italian people".

6918

154

- 2 -

4. In a new memorandum on the question of the western frontier which will shortly be handed to the Four Foreign Ministers by Ambassador Noli Lupi di Soragno, the Italian Government affirms that the electric power now being produced by the stations in the Mont Cenis zone represents 30 % of the output for the whole of Piedmont, part of which is also supplied to Liguria. But apart from the economic value of the zone the fact still remains that the cession of this zone to France would be detrimental to Italy owing to its strategical value, as the Susa Valley would remain completely open to the foreigner. The memorandum concludes by affirming that Italy knows France's pacific and friendly sentiments towards her, which she perfectly shares, and that she therefore trusts that the Mont Cenis question will be solved by maintaining the "status quo" with the full assent of France. For her part, Italy will always favor any bilateral agreements which might reconcile the requirements of the two countries.

5. The Four Foreign Ministers met yesterday in Paris and resolved to put on the agenda of the current conference all the questions which were left unsettled at the previous conference. Molotov requested the Foreign Ministers to ascertain the best means of helping the Italian Government to fight the neo-Fascist intrigues in the peninsula. Molotov recalled the responsibility for Italian affairs assumed by the Nations which signed the 1943 Moscow declaration and the clauses of the new Armistice, and asked his colleagues to examine the Italian political situation with especial reference to the stand taken by the Monarchist and Fascist elements "who attempted to invalidate the result of the popular referendum which defeated them". Molotov referred to the Naples and Taranto incidents and said that in his opinion the Allies could not remain indifferent to the development of Italy's internal situation, and asked that the Council of the Four informed themselves of what was happening in Italy today, and that the question be included in the agenda of the present Paris Conference. Byrnes replied that, according to information received by the U. S. Government, the Italian Government appeared to be completely in control of the situation, and that there did not seem to be any danger at the present moment. Molotov then proposed that Italy be invited to express her own opinion on the economic clauses of the Peace treaty. It is believed in French diplomatic circles that the Russian proposals either mean an attempt to counter-balance Anglo-Saxon policy in Italy or that Russia has resolved to follow a more conciliatory policy in Italian affairs. The report on the Italian treaty which was drafted by the Deputies, will be handed to the Four Foreign Ministers tomorrow.

6. De Gasperi had a long conference with the Army Chief of Staff, General Trezzani, yesterday.

7. The board of representatives of the Action, Communist, Christian-Socialist, Democratic Concentration, Christian-Democrat, Labour-Democrat, Republican and Socialist parties have passed a resolution in which they condemn the proclamation made by the ex-king on leaving Italy as being false and for attempting to sow discord and civil disorder among the Italians; in which they reaffirm the full solidarity of their parties with the Government, remind the Italians that only through collaboration between the parties and the sense of responsibility of the citizens has Italy been able to reconstruct a new political and civil life, and exhort them all to support together the Republic which will ensure peace, liberty, progress and a new international dignity.

- 3 -

8. A group of jurists stated to ANSA that the question of the "Quorum" concerning the referendum, which was raised by supporters of the Monarchy following a literal interpretation of article 2 of the law No. 93, was unserranted as the problem of the referendum was considered settled by article 1 of the same law and not by article 2, which dealt instead, after assuming that the popular choice on the institutional form had already taken place, with the question of establishing the procedure for a provisional regime whether the Republic or the Monarchy should win.

9. Yugoslavia will not accept any compromise on the Trieste question, Vukobratovich, the Yugoslav delegate to the Economic and Social Council of the UNO stated yesterday.

10. It is estimated that Italian industry will be able to produce 2,000 farm tractors this year. The national requirement is 4,000 tractors.

11. SIDI reports that a series of Italian Republican postage-stamps will be issued shortly.

6917

- 4 -

AFTERNOON PAPERS (15 June)

CAPITAL

Under the heading "The exceptional laws will be abolished", C. announces that by the suppression of all special courts and by the cancelling of the "Sforza Law" of July 27th, 1944, the Government will lead the Country towards reconciliation.

ESINCESO (Independent) N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Answering an unofficial communique saying that the "telephone spies" have been removed, G.d.S. asks Romita why this communique is not made official as there are many things to suggest that telephone conversations are listened to.

2. The Police seized three Italian flags bearing the Savoja emblem during a Monarchist demonstration yesterday in Catania.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Africanus says that Europe itself will gain if the African colonies go left to Italy but fears that it may be decided otherwise even though the Monarchists may be aware of what they are doing.

2. G.d'I. publishes an interview of L. Tedeschi with Nenni. Nenni declared that the Socialist Party would be inspired by the principles of political democracy without which it would relapse into totalitarianism and political dictatorship and destroy freedom. He said he was certain that the new Republic would be democratic and popular. Asked if in his opinion the advent of the Republic would cause disorder, he declared that the common sense which the Italians showed during the voting will certainly prevail also among those Monarchist faith and order will not be much disturbed. Asked if the Republic would obtain better peace terms from the Allies, he declared that questions of foreign policy were not connected with the institutional form of the State, but he thought that the world was regarding Italy with greater sympathy. He stated that great importance would be attributed by the new Government to the problems of the South, of unemployment, inflation and emigration. He concluded by saying the Constituent Assembly would choose a President of the Republic in the best interests of the country.

3. (Final Edition) "G.d'I." reports from Trieste that, according to officially unconfirmed statements of persons coming from Gorizia, Allied troops have penetrated a certain distance east of the demarcation line over a stretch of about 9 kilometers, for the purpose, it is suggested, of checking Yugoslav infiltration in the Isontine hills. This and earlier editions of the paper also report that rumours are current in Trieste of an imminent Allied occupation of Zone B.

- 5 -

I. DIPENDENTE

Well informed circles states the paper, report that the Ministers Cattani and De Courten would submit their resignations to the Government in accordance with their principles, before the resignation of the whole cabinet. The same circles remark that in the case of Admiral De Courten the matter is somewhat complicated because the armistice terms establish that the appointment and the change of the Ministers of the Armed forces are subject to Allied approval.

ITALIA-SERA N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.) N.N.

OSSELTORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The Washington Government thinks that it is not possible to maintain diplomatic relations with an institution of a spiritual character, asserts Carlo Adami, reporting that Truman is said to have asserted that the mission of the Ambassador Byron C. Taylor is not of a stable character. The writer quotes President Roosevelt's letter from Xmas 1939, states that Roosevelt's successor does not seem to have the same opinion as the former President and explains the political situation of the Holy See from the Catholic point of view.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) Not Available.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The Italian citizens having just correct ideas and fearing the leap in the dark are now beginning to realize, writes Giorgio Granata, that the devil is not so ugly as he was thought to be as a new equilibrium has been found based on the balance of two strong groups: the Christian Democrat and conservative group on the one hand and the Socialists and Communists on the other.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. says that the Marquess Olga di Robilant, who is the host of the Italian Royal Family, is the niece of the Fascist secretary of Turin Carlo di Robilant, and is well known for having assisted Mussolini's friends during the war.

2. V.R. reports that the servants of the ex-King are robbing everything they can find in the Quirinale Palace and the Villa Savoia.

6915

- 6 -

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Replying to the article in "Indipendente" on the possible resignation of Cattani and De Courten, A. writes that the latter was always pro-Nazi and that his "great merits" consist only of having organized, after 8th of September 1943, the flight of the two ex-Kings. To cite the armistice terms in favour of this admiral is too like Giannini's appeal to "write to Admiral Stone", remarks A.

2. Replying to Lupinacci, Ignazio Silone says that the Italian Democratic Republic will not force the people to keep silent and thinks that Voltaire's words are well applied in this case: "My dear abbot" said Voltaire "I thoroughly detest your ideas but I will defend to the death your right to express them."

BUNSENSE (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the repeated Yugoslav claims on Trieste and the Venezia Giulia, B. writes: "Let us hope that the Republic has succeeded in uniting all Italians in the defense of Trieste and Istria and that Togliatti, for once at least, will not obey the orders of Moscow and will not listen to the appeals for solidarity of Tito and Thorez."

2. B. reports the communique of the Paris Conference under the heading: "10 million Italians accused by Molotov - Soviet attempt to balance the Anglo-Saxon policy in Italy."

3. "Buonsenso's" forerunner is a paper printed in 1775 in Philadelphia, edited by Thomas Paine, called "Common Sense" which was one of the first makers of American Independence.

4. A well-equipped arsenal was found yesterday by the Police in the premises of the Communist Party in Reggio Calabria, asserts "Buonsenso."

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the "L.A.I.-T.W. ..." Airlines will be operated by Italian personnel.

2. 10,000 tons of Tunisian phosphates will shortly arrive in Italy, of which 3000 at Venice, 1000 at Genoa and 1000 at Barletta.

3. A Belgian delegation arrives in Rome today to settle the question of sending Italian workers to Belgium.

4. 40,000 gift-parcels and a considerable quantity of flour will arrive tomorrow at Naples on board the "Silver Star". These goods are sent by the "American Relief for Italy" and will be distributed by E.N.D.S.I.

- 7 -

5. G. reports rumors that Sicilian grain is being exported illicitly.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Under the heading "Support for the new Democratic Italy decided by the Foreign Ministers at Paris" Andre' Solier report from Paris that it is thought in official circles that the uncompromising attitude with regard to the main points of the conference is about to be relaxed.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Referring to yesterday's denial of the Ministry of Justice (see General Para. 2), I.N. writes that: (a) In yesterday's edition of Italia Nuova we talked about "Officials and not "Magistrates" (see Page 11, No. 3 Direct No. 253), (b) We should be very grateful if the Minister of Justice (Togliatti) would confirm that the Court of Cassation is exclusively composed of the first President, 6 Section Presidents and 12 Counsellors; (c) we challenge any one to find a lie in "Italia Nuova" during the two years it has been issued.

2. Commenting on Mr Molotov's statement yesterday at the Paris Conference", I.N. says: "These philo-Fascist demonstrations are unknown to us and we do not see what our institutional problem has to do with the situation of Italy in matters of foreign policy."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. It is generally thought, writes "Messaggero", that De Gasperi is trying to present the Constituent with a new Government, which would be a record as we know how long it took to form the other Governments, and it is almost certain that he will form a coalition Cabinet. Nenni on this point declared that as neither the Christian Democrats nor the Social-Communists could form a Government on their own, the creation of a coalition cabinet was a necessity. He added that probably the National Democratic Union and the Republicans would also be invited to participate with a Ministry each. The Communists, though very reserved about the matter stress the necessity for the new Govt. to carry out some much needed social reforms outside the activity of the Constituent. They are strongly in favor of uniting the Ministries of Finance and Treasury in a single Ministry. The most favored candidate of the National Democratic Union is Corbino, the Republican one being Pacciardi. The Court of Cassation continues its work and tomorrow the Court will meet to give the definitive answer on the question of the "quorum" for the calculation of the majority. It has already rejected the claim made by Avv. Orlando Antonucci, who questioned the validity of the referendum on the basis of the incomplete participation of the nation in the voting (Venezia Giulia, F.O.S., Bolzano, etc.,).

2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, says that the Yugoslav troops of the B. Zone have been strengthened with new elements, while Allied troops have concentrated on the Morgan Line. This is said to be due to the imminent decision of the Foreign Ministers on the destiny of Venezia Giulia. With the exception of a few incidents Trieste is calm. Evening papers came out in special editions on Saturday - but only to announce the victory of the Triestino Cottur in the first lap of the Giro d'Italia cycle marathon. 9914

- 8 -

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Molotov was so condescending with regard to Byrnes' proposals for discussing Central Europe that he may hope to obtain in exchange the assignment of Trieste to Yugoslavia, fears "M.", stating that the whole Morgan line is in a ebullition which may be followed by political or military complications.
2. "Minuto" reports from Trieste that Slav elements are beginning violent action against Italians as more than 2000 Slavs are hunting down Italians in certain streets, asserts the paper.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) N. N.TEMPO (Independent)

1. Giuseppe Schiro' says that the amnesty should be granted by the Costituente as the present Government is considered to have resigned and the interim Cabinet does not have the necessary authority. He also stresses that it should be very comprehensive for political offences but rather stricter for common crimes.
2. T. reports that a Yugoslav "coup de main" on Trieste is considered imminent.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Mario Alicata says that the South has solved by itself its internal problem, when it decided to accept the result of the referendum, thus giving the rest of Italy an example of discipline and democracy. The attempt of Umberto to make the south of Italy a "legitimist Vanden" has completely failed and the ex-king must abandon his last hopes. It must not be forgotten, he adds that the South itself created the Republic with its millions of votes, without which the Republic could never have gained the majority.
2. Unitas's headlines to its Paris despatch are: "Unexpected British project for the colonization of Italy", "The clauses of the new Military agreement proposed by the British Government aggravate the old armistice and compromise our independence" and "Molotov requests the suppression of any attempt against Italian democracy".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) N. N.POPOLO (Christian Democrat) N. N.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Tr 8thp

R/108/258/PFB

June 15, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. "I intend to speak as man to man and to address myself especially to those who hold contrary opinions in good faith and to those who are bewildered", said De Gasperi beginning his radio speech at 1330 hours yesterday. "During the electoral campaign", he continued, "crowds of friendly or hostile people allowed me to speak in all the towns of Italy in spite of the fact that my arguments tried to supersede rather than aggravate the polemics on the institutional question, and to focus the attention of the citizens on the character of the popular consultation, which was an act of sovereignty of the Italian people, a definitive act by which both parties, the citizens and the Prince, bowed to the democratic method of the majority; an act which was indispensable in order to restore and maintain the moral unity of the nation which had been lost during the war. The procedure", said De Gasperi, "was ruled by a law approved by the national Consulta, endorsed unanimously by the Council of Ministers consisting of Republicans and Monarchists, and finally promulgated by the Luogotenente. The task of calculating the totals and supervising the electoral operations was entrusted to the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunals and the Court of Cassation.... In every constituency both in the North and the South the minority was substantial, a fact that leads to the indisputable conclusion that the elections were honest and free.... Now, when the Cassation proclaimed the result of the referendum, as laid down by the law, which gave a remarkable majority to the Republic, could the Government doubt that by force of the same law the provisional regime contemplated by the law had automatically come into being?" De Gasperi then affirmed that there could be no doubt of it because it was to be presumed that the Court of Cassation would not have proclaimed the results of the referendum if, from the reports it had received, it could foresee that the result was not such as to ensure a majority. De Gasperi added that the prerogatives of the Court of Cassation had not been diminished or contested by the Government. The Court remained free and no one in the Government intended to override it. But the Government had the right to take a clear stand to uphold in the people their faith in democratic principles and in its own sovereignty. The Government, however, in a spirit of conciliation had tried to avoid a clamorous split. Why, then, did the advisers of the King not join in this effort

5913

159

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instead of urging him at the last moment to give the Country so harsh a message? "I can sympathize with the tragedy of this man", De Gasperi affirmed, "who, being the heir of defeat and of fatal compromises with dictatorship, strove during the last months, to resist the current through endless patience and good will. But this last vicissitude of a thousand year old dynasty seems to us only a fragment of the national catastrophe; it is an expiation, but all of us must expiate. I would like to say to the parties: let us not complain, let not the winner and the loser fight each other; the Italian people alone are the artisans of their own destiny: the Italian people who, if they will deserve God's blessing, will create through the Costituente a Republic for all; a Republic which defends itself but does not persecute others; a democracy balanced in its powers, based on labour but just towards all the social classes; carrying out reforms but not abusing power and above all respectful of the freedom of the individuals, of the communes and of the regions. An immense work of reconstruction lays before us. The ascent will be hard. Let us join hands, men of good will; irrespective of how we have voted, because without this common effort we will not succeed. But we shall succeed: I trust that the Italian people have already in their hearts this firm intention. It is necessary to maintain order, to work, to produce. Those who felt themselves to be bound by an oath, have been absolved from any allegiance to a person and now the solemn obligation remains to the Country, and the Country is the people. I am willing to acknowledge that this absolution has been a constructive gesture among many other political gestures. Italians, let us unite and demonstrate the strength of our unity among workers, soldiers, State employees, and all classes of citizens, against those who menace our dearest frontiers and speculate on our internal disorders, and let us confirm, in view of the peace negotiations, that the Italian people are resolute to defend their sacred right to the future".

2. De Gasperi received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, yesterday at 5.30 p.m. The conference lasted nearly half an hour. Soon after De Gasperi received the Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy, Rear Admiral Ellery V. Stone. This conference also lasted nearly half an hour. Subsequently the President of the Council received Nenni and Togliatti, with whom he conferred for almost an hour.

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3. The Executive of the Christian Democrat party passed a resolution yesterday stating that the proclamation addressed to the people by Umberto of Savoy on leaving the Country was contrary to the atmosphere of sincerity, freedom and order in which the elections took place and to the reconciliation and comprehension now required of everybody who loved the Country. The resolution praises the action of the Government which, under the leadership of De Gasperi, tried to reconcile till the last moment the protection of the popular will expressed by the referendum with the hedging and resistance of the Crown; and reasserts that the Christian Democrat party will strive to create an organization of freedom and justice within the Republic, in which all the citizens, with no distinction of classes, opinions, parties, regions and interests, might live together in solidarity and recognition of their common destiny.

4. The Executive of the Socialist Party, in a resolution which was passed yesterday, praises the 12 million electors who, by means of their vote, ensured the triumph of the Republic and definitely closed the Fascist adventure. The Executive of the Party expresses its solidarity with the Government and leaves to the disdain of the people the seditious appeals of the ex-King. The resolution affirms that the Monarchy was victim of no abuse, as it fell under the burden of its own crimes and sins, in the forms and terms of the most absolute legality, and states that from the loyal collaboration of the three mass parties and the most truly democratic currents must arise the new government, while the Constituent Assembly must cope with the constitutional, social and economic problems on which depends the future of the Country.

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5. "We will assist the new Italian Republic so that it will grow in liberty and strength", Noel Baker, the new President of the Executive of the British Labour Party declared yesterday at the Labour Congress. (ANSA)

6. Umberto of Savoy arrived at Lisbon at 12,20 hours yesterday.

7. U.P. reports from Paris that it is widely believed that if no agreement is reached at the present Conference on the drafting of the peace treaties, the United States and Great Britain will sign, at least as far as Italy is concerned, two separate treaties. France's attitude on this matter is not yet clear, but it will soon be known, as the Venezia Giulia and Trieste problems will figure among the first to be tackled during the next few days.

8. The Sindaco of Rome, Prince Donato Paolilli, has issued an order forbidding all citizens to circulate in the built-up areas of 1182 di Roma and Flaminia when wearing swimming suits or other abbreviated garments.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 14)CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Writing on a new era of peace, work and reconciliation which opens for the Italian people, L.B. says that a supreme State authority, guardian of the interests of the people, is preferable to a Government without powers or a King who would have counted for nothing, and goes on to say that the three most representative personages of the Government, De Gasperi, Rumor and Rumor will now be able (after the King's departure) to carry out, each in his respective sphere, their beneficial work for reconciliation between Italians.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - M.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Commenting on the situation after the departure of the King, G. Della S. says that the C.D.M. Parties, after having tried to keep the Italian people in a continuous state of tension, at the moment when things could have been settled on a firm basis - the results of the elections - did everything possible to confuse the situation. Giving an erroneous interpretation to the electoral law, they did not allow it to take its natural course, but created the impression of a conflict, which did not exist, between the King and the Government, in order to hide the true conflict: that between the Government and the Court of Cassation. The King was accused of violating the law only because he asked for the law to be fully respected. He asked that the new Italy be born in order and legality but they preferred to see it created by disorder and under the shadow of a doubt. The Government eventually decided to override the Court of Cassation and to declare the President of the Council as the new Head of the State. In this atmosphere of civil war the King preferred to save his country and to submit to violence by leaving the country, but before this he wished to perform his last duty: to warn the Italian people of the impending danger. It was very sad to see those sessions of the Council of Ministers in which the Christian Democrats and the men of the National Democratic Union, who had been elected by the votes of the

6911

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Monarchists, abandon the King and join the heated and hurried defenders of the Republic. The word of the King calls us to peace and work for the safety of the country, that is of democracy and freedom. The way this Republic was born is not worthy of a free and democratic country; let us hope that it will turn out better than its birth.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Replying to an article in "Popolo" Fantasies and Inventions of the evening Press" which accused "Giornale d'Italia" of having printed "fantastic news" in respect of an alleged Allied responsibility for the King's departure, the paper says that "Popolo" lies as it printed not a word on the subject.

INDIPENDENTE

Under the heading "Loyalty to the Country", the paper criticizes the hurried decision of the Government which obliged the King to depart suddenly, and asks the Italians to respect the "fait accompli" and work in peace and order as was the wish of the King.

ITALIA-SERA

With the King's departure now an accomplished fact, I.S. stresses the necessity for a government of coalition constituted of all the forces represented in the Constituent Assembly, and goes on to give names of possible nominees to the high posts of the new Republic. An energetic and balanced man is wanted for the Presidency of the Constituent, says I.S., and observes that Minister Bonita's name is much talked of in political circles. Orlando has more and more chance for the post of temporary Head of the Republic, while Bonomi is losing ground. As for the Presidency of the Council, concludes the paper, it is probable that De Gasperi will not renounce it.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. L. grossly attacks the ex-King for his last proclamation and says that whether a cynical calculated provocateur or a puppet in the hands of henchmen and provocateurs, Umberto, together with the Monarchy, has once again been condemned by the conscience of the people.

2. L. says that the "News Chronicle" is the only liberal paper which has commented so far on the King's departure and quotes its words that "Umberto's pantomime has come to an end" and that "the minority has no longer a symbolic personage round whom to rally".

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3. Replying to "Quotidiano" L. refutes the charge that the C.G.I.L. promoted bloodshed, and says that the organization only declared that the workers would not fail to do their duty in defending their liberties and the Country's democratic legality, and by so doing, it followed the position taken by the Government itself. It is true, concludes the paper, that "Quotidiano" contributed little to the establishment of the Republic, but it should, none the less, stand with us and not against us in the defense of legality and order.

4. L. says that an important personage of the Neo-Fascist movement was arrested yesterday but that his name would not be disclosed.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - R.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on Umberto's departure, F. Alessandrini recalls that he asked a few days ago that the institutional problem should not be allowed to cause a profound and perhaps incurable break. The King's arguments, however, were in such violent contrast to the Government's views that they assumed the character of open polemic and, therefore, the writer adds, we were unfortunately right to believe that our fear was not baseless. The open break risks dividing the people but we must not forget that Italy will survive and that therefore all Italians and especially the Catholics must work together for the reconstruction of the country, concludes F.I.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - Not available.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Manlio Lupinacci stresses that the Italians must obey the order of the King and work in peace to make Italy great. "We, the guardians of the traditions of the Risorgimento, will not work for the destruction of the Unity of Italy which was obtained by the House of Savoy", he concludes.

2. Commenting on tomorrow's meeting of the Four Foreign Ministers in Paris, S. XX reports that well informed London circles say that Italy has taken a much stronger position on the peace treaty and that the Italian Government would be prepared to refuse to sign the treaty rather than accept "unjust and burdensome terms". "Italy" it is reported, "is ready to have the harbor of Trieste internationalized, but not the town which is 90% Italian, and demands that the Western zone of Istria remain to Italy". The Austrian demands on Alto Adige are rejected.

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because it is not understood how a country which was Nazi to the last should receive territory from Italy who fought for two years on the Allied side. On the Italo-French border Italy is ready to make some small changes, but will not abandon the hydro-electric plants and the populations. The British and American Governments seem to be determined to conclude something this time.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Just as the father did not sign during 20 years a decree or document which had not previously been submitted to the head of faction, so the son accepted and signed the proclamation suggested and prepared by his counsellors, writes "Tribuna", adding that the counsellors took advantage of the inexperience of the novice. Referring especially to "the revolutionary gesture of the Government", so called in Umberto's proclamation, the paper stresses that the transition of power was a consequence of the situation created by the result of the referendum.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. "Voce Repubblicana" publishes a declaration of the Italian Republican Party which describes Umberto's proclamation as the last of an innumerable series of encroachments and treacheries. The aim of the House of Savoy was to mortgage Italy as a private possession of this detestable family.

2. On June 20 the Central Committee of the PRI is summoned in via Prefetti 46 to discuss an order of the day. Those elected to the Costituente are also invited.

3. On June 16 at 1830 hrs. Rinaldo Ossola will speak on the occasion of the great patriotic manifestation at the Campidoglio organized by the PRI.

4. The crafty and headstrong Burgundians who made Italy an enlarged Piedmont for their dynastic aims are this time turned out by the will of the people, writes Francesco Serri, describing the Savoy as a family without any royal dignity which clung to the throne as a swindler clings to the place of his gains.

5. Partisan Movement welcomed the Republic in a proclamation to the Nation, headlines "V.R.", reporting on the Partisan meeting at Rome-Quadraro.

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MORNING PAPERS (June 15)AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Ignazio Silone describes De Gasperi's speech as honest as it and "sincerity, clearness, moderation, sense of responsibility and love for the Country", all of which the ex-king's message lacked. "Today", says Silone, "the Republic has gained great masses of citizens and new means, for the majority of Italians, law and the only possibility for the restoration of harmony and collaboration among the people".

2. A. violently attacks Tullio Benvenuti, President of the Monarchist Association and Director of the "Giornale della Sera", saying that he is dishonest and an intriguer. It gives an outline of his political life stressing its more dubious episodes.

BUONSENZO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Referring to the King's proclamation and the Government's reply, B. says that both documents have demonstrated the inopportune and danger of the institutional referendum. The arguments of the plaintiff (the King) are certainly stronger than those of the defendant (the Government), says the paper, but adds that the former was at least a passive instrument in making the tyranny of the Monarchy possible. It hopes that the new Head of the State will confine his "sovrastanza" to a minimum, and will not abuse his powers and concludes by saying that if De Gasperi and the men of his Government want peace, "let them not think that peace is what they have bestowed so far on the Italian people...".

3. Commenting on the agricultural policy of the "Uomo Qualunque", B. says the method of giving politics priority over all other considerations is especially dangerous in the field of Agriculture, and emphasizes the necessity for a technician to administer this department.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The issue of the Italian loan for reconstruction will be postponed until September.

2. The Government has authorized 2 banks to deliver permits for the export of Italian silk.

3. G. says that "bureaucracy and state-control threaten the Savini's economy".

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4. An Italo-Greek commercial agreement will soon be signed, Globe reports.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency in the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 6350-6950; Pound: 1030-1050; Dollar: 353-357; Swiss Franc: 110-112.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Umberto forgot that two thirds of the Monarchist voters gave their vote for the Monarchy only because they feared the "leap in the dark", writes Paolo Vittoralli, adding that the conflict between the Crown and the Government caused enormous difficulties especially for the Christian Democrats as the President of the Council and the provisional Head of the new Republican State, being at the same time leader of the Christian Democrats, opposed Umberto for whom 7 million of this party voted. The writer concludes that these 7 million Monarchist Christian Democrats in the dispute between De Gasperi and the Crown will have taken the part of the former.

2. Referring to the Monarchist papers which deny that Umberto's departure was an escape "I.L." asserts that it was so nevertheless as it cannot be denied that the departure was carefully concealed from the Government.

3. Under the heading: not all Tyrolese think like Erich Amon the paper reports that the League Andreas Hofer opposes the "Volkspartei".

4. "The World Today", published by the British Royal Institute for International Affairs, reports that the Val d'Aosta means nothing to the French; reports "I.L.", whilst Parri and De Gasperi found their greatest support among the Aosta autonomists. It can only be hoped that the population of this valley will let themselves be convinced of the good will and the loyalty of the Italian Government, stresses the British paper.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. announces the formation of a "Socialist Democrat Monarchist Movement" in Rome which wants Italy to become a Kingdom with a Socialist government as in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

2. Under the heading "All precautions were taken... (De Gasperi)" I.N. writes that at Bergamo a group of partisans with the consent of the local authorities took on June 2nd all those who were in the local jail and escorted them to the police after having stated that if the Republic should win their cases

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would be reviewed. I.N. adds that no sooner than June 5th, several of them were in "provisonal liberty" and that "the same system - the same precautions - were carried out throughout the Northern Italy".

3. Under the heading "What is going on at the Court of Cassation?", I.N. says that according to the law the checking of the reports from the electoral precincts should be made by the Court of Cassation composed of the First President, 6 Section Presidents and 12 Counsellors... Owing to the Minister of Justice's (Togliatti's) advice that the personnel should be 'reinforced' he named 200 other officials to check the reports". I.N. then says that as the electors are not allowed to see these reports and as it is not the Court of Cassation itself which checks the reports there are very few guarantees that the checking is properly done.

4. Answering the "injurious, hypocritical and calumnious statements" included in the Government's 'resolution' on the King's proclamation and on yesterday's speech of De Gasperi, Scrutator writes that "everything has been tried by the parties of the Left and the Republican parties to cause the despair of half the Italian people who are in a majority in half of the country... Since the first moment of their alleged victory their provocateurs have tried to drag us into civil war... They did not only want to eliminate the Monarchy as a regime but to destroy all the political and economic forces which have during the institutional crisis fought for the Monarchy... They also wanted by means of street conflicts to oblige the Christian Democrats to share the responsibility for a regime of police and violence, leading to the dictatorship of one half of the country over the other half... Thus yesterday morning Ignazio Silone was asking for the creation of special tribunals to arrest the Monarchists in mass...". He concludes by saying that "as King Umberto stated that each of us are still bound by the oath of loyalty to the country, we shall remain united and faithful to our ideals, because we know that no regime will be established in Italy without our collaboration or control... We shall also follow the example of the King and resist all kinds of provocation".

5. Under the heading "Muzzling the Press", I.N. prints a letter from the director of Palermo's "Corriere Espresso" in which it says that yesterday's edition of his newspaper was sequestrated by the Prefetto of Palermo before the paper was published.

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MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Under the headings "Perfect public order in Italy" and "No special or repressive law will be issued for the defence of the Republic" M. informs that the Council of Ministers will probably not meet before the final proclamation of the Court of Cassation, the activity of the Government being exclusively administrative. After the proclamation the Government will issue only the most essential laws: the heading of sentences and legislative acts will be "The President of the Council in his capacity of Head of the State" and after the convocation of the Costituente "The provisional Head of the State"; the coat of arms of Savoy will be removed from the flag; the designs of the new State emblems will be fixed; an official liquidator of the Ministry of the Royal House will be appointed; the Carabinieri Corps (Royal Guard) will return to the Carabinieri, eventually to become a Guard of Honour to the President of the Republic. Other laws regarding the property of the ex-King and the Royal family will be left to the Costituente.

The Court of Cassation is in the meantime working hard to complete its work before the 18th of June. It is presumed that another public meeting will be held for the publication of the definitive results, though this would not be legally necessary. The question of the "quorum" for the calculation of the majority seems to have been solved with the rejection of the objection raised on the interpretation of the term "voters": as the law does not provide for the event of the "quorum" not being reached it means that the majority to be taken into consideration is the absolute majority.

Minister Romita has asked all Parties to postpone any demonstrations till after the 18th of June. Questioned on the possibility of extraordinary laws for the defence of the Republic, he declared: "The only real law for the defence of the Republic must consist in the actions of the Republic. Only operating well, only considering and solving all the problems connected with the life of the country, only striving to obtain pacification and harmony among all and especially in the South, will it be able to defend and strengthen itself. It is absurd to think of the possibility of the issue of special or repressive laws".

2. Commenting on the reopening of the Paris conference, M. says Italy is ready to suffer reasonable sacrifices to pay the consequences of a war which was not wanted by the people, but will not accept mutilations and burdens offending right and honour. Italy has not assumed a more rigid position on the peace terms, as some foreign newsagency puts it, but has not changed her initial attitude over the questions of Trieste and Istria,

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Austrian and French requests, colonies and reparations. "The Italian people", it concludes, "must unite to give to the world the proof of the maturity of Italian democracy".

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on the King's proclamation and criticising the Republicans' attitude in the institutional polemic, Bassano says that the Republican Executive of the Christian Democrats is responsible for the present chaotic situation and perturbed consciences, and reminds the Christian Democrats in the Constituent not to forget that the majority of the Catholics have voted for the Monarchy and that their voting for the Christian Democrat party did not warrant the leaders of the party to give their full and unconditional support to the Republican delegates elected by the Republican votes. The Catholic Monarchists have a right to request that the Christian Democrat party defend their feelings and ideals, concludes the writer.

2. M. quotes a comment of the "Washington Star" on the Italian situation in connection with the recent troubles in Southern Italy saying that the antagonism between North and South is not a new matter, that it has always existed as a result of economic and social differences. The South, says the paper, fears that "exploitation by the North would be more unbearable than a Monarchy", and it concludes by saying that Italy's future was already difficult enough without these added problems.

3. Referring to yesterday's Socialist party resolution (see General), M. says "From Monni to Saragat - The Socialist party has changed its tune".

4. Interviewed by M. in relation to the institutional question, Arturo Labriola said that in the heat of polemics absurdities are often said and that no part of Italy was more for Italian unity than the South, and that if its votes were given to the Monarchy this was only due to the fact that it considered the institution as a factor of unity.

MONTE (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

After recalling the great headlines proclaiming the victory of hammer and sickle which appeared in the Communist newspaper "Unita" during the Administrative elections, P. observes that since June 4th, "Unita's" exuberance is entirely devoted to the Republic, with little to spare for celebrating the success of the hammer and sickle.

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RISORGLIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Invited by the Belgian Liberals delegates of the Italian Liberal Party will leave in the next few days for Brussels to participate in the National Congress of the Belgian Liberal Party, reports "R.L."

2. "Istria, Trieste and the slovenian littoral - that is what we want, says Marshal Tito", headlines "R.L." referring to Tito's speech on the occasion of the Congress of Youth organizations at Zagreb.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. praises De Gasperi's speech and says that if the Republic will act wisely for a few years it will gain the approval of the great majority of the citizens, thus concluding the pacification of the country, but warns that becoming a tyranny or a dictatorship, it would soon loose a great number of its supporters.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. estimates that the disappearance of the ex-sovereign has eliminated the tension provoked in the country by himself and his henchmen, and hopes that the false and seditious manifesto which he left for his followers will not be used by them as a platform for their future operations.

2. Reporting Umberto's arrival in Lisbon, U. says that a person of the ex-king's retinue made a typically ingenuent statement which, according to A.P., was as follows: "This does not mean that the king accepts the result of the referendum as definite. By putting his person in safety the king has saved the Monarchist cause".

3. U. says that from reliable circles it is learned that Senator Bergamini, Enzo Salvag i, Avvocato Lucifere and especially Ettore Salvi and "Giornale della Sera's" Editor Tullio Benedetti had a hand in drafting the King's proclamation.

4. The paper calculates that the Communist party should get about 105 seats in the Costituente.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 734
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

In & Ship

R/108/257/FKB

June 13, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. On Tuesday morning De Gasperi received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Secretary General of the Republican Party, Pacciardi, and Orlando. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS then met at 1200 hours and during a session which lasted only 55 minutes it substantially maintained the statement that had been approved at the previous meeting. When the Council adjourned, Nenni stated to journalists that the Council's interpretation of article 2 of the Law of 16 March 1946 was that once the results of the referendum had been proclaimed, the powers of Head of the State should be taken over "ope legis" by the President of the Council of Ministers. In the afternoon De Gasperi had a conference with Umberto II, and at 5,40 p.m. returned to the Viminal where he received the representatives of the Labour-Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Communist, Republican Democrat Concentration, Christian Democrat and Action parties who expressed the solidarity of their parties with the Government and invited him to overcome the present situation by taking a swift decision, as uncertainty was harmful to the Country. De Gasperi then presided at another meeting of the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS and reported on the conference he had had with the King. The session was adjourned at 6,15 p.m. in order to allow Minister Romita to speak at the Republican meeting at Piazza del Popolo. When Romita returned to the Viminal, all the Ministers watched the Republican procession from the balcony, which was flying the Italian flag without the coat of arms of the House of Savoy. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS held its third meeting at 9 p.m. and afterwards Under-Secretary Arpesani went to the Quirinal for another conference with the King. The COUNCIL then met again at midnight and when it adjourned at 2 a.m. yesterday morning, Nenni stated to journalists that no agreement had been reached. "The conflict which delineated between the Government and the King, or, rather, the former King", he said, "concerns the interpretation to be given to yesterday's proclamation by the Court of Cassation." He then revealed that he had proposed to anticipate to next Saturday the opening of the Constituent Assembly, which according to the law should instead meet on June 24, and have it decide on the issue. As the journalists objected that the law laid down that the Constituent Assembly could be convoked only 22 days after the elections, Nenni affirmed that this was a matter of political problems and that "law never has bridled life". As for the question of the "quorum" 154

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he stated that it did not exist but that, even if it were taken into consideration, the latest data received by the Central Electoral Office gave a total of 24,887,300 people who actually voted. Therefore the majority required according to the "quorum" would be of 12,443,651 votes and the Republic had gained 12,672,767 votes. Yesterday morning Orlando, Bonomi and Nenni had conferences with the Minister of the Interior, Romita. Nenni then stated to journalists that there was no truth in the rumor that Orlando, Nitai and Bonomi had advised the King to resist against the viewpoint of the Government. De Gasperi received Bonomi, and at 1 p.m. had a conference with the Minister of the Royal House, Lucifero, who handed him a letter from the King. De Gasperi then received the Undersecretary Arpesani and the Minister of Justice, Togliatti, who made a report on the labours of the second Office of the Court of Cassation which was responsible for the allotment of the seats to the national constituency. At 9 p.m. the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met at the Viminal, and both De Gasperi and Togliatti made a report on the progress of the labours at the Court of Cassation. De Gasperi then read the text of the letter sent him by the King, which is as follows:

"Mr. President, I deem it necessary to reassert my definite will to respect the wishes of the majority of the Italian people voiced by the electors who voted, as it will result from the findings and final judgement of the Supreme Court of Cassation, which has been called by the law to congregate it. Since this intention, as well as the desire to make the maximum contribution towards setting people's minds at rest, is common to everybody I am sure that we can continue the collaboration aimed at maintaining what is really indispensable: the unity of Italy. I beg you, Mr. President, to accept the expression of my best feelings. Very affectionately Umberto".

The Council started debating on this letter, and Nenni pointed out that it disregarded the proclamation of the result of the referendum made on June 10 at Montecitorio, and therefore the Government should answer it reaffirming its intransigence. Scoccimarro expressed the same view and added that as the law on the powers of the Costituente laid down that the powers of Head of the State should be taken over by the President of the Council of Ministers in case of a Republican victory, the government could not refuse to apply the law. Cimaca pointed out that the King's letter made the conflict between the Monarchy and the Government official and public. The Council of Ministers, therefore, could not refuse to make the situation clear to the country. Togliatti saw in the King's letter an attempt at destroying the result of the referendum, and declared himself in favour of a prompt and clear

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De Gasperi take over immediately the functions of Head of the State. His suggestion was supported by Presio. At the end of the debate a commission made up of Ministers Nenni, Bracci, Togliatti and Molè was appointed to draft a declaration expressing the viewpoint and the decisions of the Government concerning the conflict with the Crown. In the meanwhile De Gasperi read the text of two telegrams of congratulations for the birth of the Republic received from the French Constituent Assembly. De Gasperi also pointed out that no reservation against the proclamation of the Republic should be read into the telegram sent by the British Foreign Minister, Bevin. Romita made a report on the situation of public order which was sufficiently reassuring as far as Naples was concerned. Some incidents had occurred in Taranto following the clash of two processions and the intervention of some sailors. Minister De Courten gave the assurance that he had already instructed the Commander of the Naval Base of Taranto to keep a stricter watch over the attitude of Naval units. De Gasperi was then pressed to give his opinion on the draft of the declaration which, after a few amendments, was passed by the majority of the Ministers. Cattani voted against it. The text of the declaration is as follows:

"The Council of Ministers reaffirms that the promulgation of the result of the referendum which was made on June 10 by the Court of Cassation according to the forms and terms laid down by article 17 of the Luogotenential Decree No. 219 of 23 April 1946, has automatically brought about the setting up of a transitional regime during which, until the Constituent Assembly has appointed the provisional head of the State, the function of Head of the State falls, "pro lege", to the President of the Council in office. Such a constitutional situation, which was created by the sovereign will of the people in the way contemplated by the Luogotenential laws, cannot be considered as being modified by today's letter of Umberto II to the President of the Council. The Government, knowing that it can rest on the sense of discipline of all the organizations of the State, renews its appeal to all the citizens, in this moment which is decisive for the domestic and foreign relations of the Country, harmoniously to support it by means of their vigilant discipline and active patriotism in its task of ensuring national reconciliation and unity".

Questioned by journalists, De Gasperi affirmed that the declaration was a statement of principles and its utmost concern was that of the unity of the country. De Gasperi added that the Government had not even issued a proper decree for the change

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of regime and had confined itself to confirming the present constitutional regime. It was also the Government's intention to meet the sentiment of the people of Southern Italy. Asked by a foreign correspondent if he had taken over the functions of Head of the State, De Gasperi answered that he was practically Head of the State and would make use of his prerogatives if necessary. He instanced that if a law required the signature of the Head of the State he was in a position to sign it. The President concluded by urging the journalists to work above all for the harmony and reconciliation in the interests of the unity of the Country. Undersecretary Arpesani stated that Umberto II would leave Rome today and wait for the final declaration of the Court of Cassation.

2. The King left last night for the royal residence of San Rossore near Pisa, 'Agence France Presse' asserts.

3. AP reports from London that a spokesman of the Foreign Office declared that the British Government intended to stick to the principle of non-intervention during the period of transition from Monarchy to Republic in Italy. In official circles it is thought that King Umberto II was wrongly advised to raise procedural questions despite the result of the referendum and that therefore the responsibility for the present sad situation fell on the Sovereign. "The Times" affirms, among other things, that the only honourable way left open to the King is that of allowing the immediate transfer to De Gasperi of those functions which the Crown is no longer authorized to exercise.

4. Concerning what has recently been published by the papers in connection with a presumed intervention of the Allied Commission in the Italian political situation, the ANSA newsagency states that it was able to ascertain that the Allied Commission has never intervened in the Italian domestic affairs during this period so delicate for the country. The Allied Commission intervention was never officially asked, neither by the King nor by the Italian Government. As for the letter sent to Admiral Stone by the President of the Italian Monarchist Union, Benedetti, ANSA states that Admiral Stone simply forwarded the letter to Alcide De Gasperi. ANSA also affirms that Admiral Stone paid only one visit to the Quirinal on Monday, at 5.30 p.m., and that no other personality participated in the conference he had with the King.

5. The Ministry of the Interior announces:

"Monarchist demonstrations which took place in Naples on Tuesday, led to numerous incidents. The demonstrators attempted to invade the premises of the Communist Party in order to remove the flags which were flying from the windows. The Public Forces first held the pressure and then charged the demonstrators, who tried to get

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the building of fire with some gasoline stolen from an adjacent Allied car park. The Carabinieri and the Public Security guards, as the demonstrators had started to throw hand-grenades and shoot fire arms, were compelled to react." It is reported that seven men were killed and fifty wounded. The Republican counter-demonstration which had been called for yesterday at 5 p.m. in Piazza Municipio was adjourned "sine die" following instructions issued by the Prefect of Naples in accordance with orders received from Rome.

6. A clash between Republican and Monarchist processions in the streets of Taranto resulted in forty persons being wounded.

7. Incidents between Monarchists and Republicans occurred yesterday in Rome owing to a meeting which the former had called for 6 p.m. in Piazza del Popolo without being authorized by any party of the Right. Only after several attempts, did the police succeed in dispersing the demonstrators. 35 persons were wounded, including the questore (who was in charge of the police forces), the vice-questore and the Commissario of Public Security.

8. The Executive of the Socialist Party met in Milan on Tuesday, and Saragat affirmed that it was clear that the new Government was going to be a Government of coalition resting on the three mass parties in which representatives of other Republican parties, such as the Italian Republican party could also participate. Saragat did not reject the possibility that "some personalities of the National Democratic Union might participate in the coalition". At the end of the meeting the Executive issued a statement affirming that the obstinacy of the former King in not leaving the territory of the Republic and wanting to bestow the civil regency on the present Premier, was an attempt at violating the Republican legality. The Executive therefore asked the Socialist members of the Government to reject categorically any proposal of civil regency and to bestow on the President of the Council the powers pertinent to the provisional Head of the Republican State.

9. The Executive of the Labour-Democrat party passed a resolution on Tuesday, stating that it rejoices together with the people for the proclamation of the Republic and pledges itself to defend the freely expressed will of the Country. The party further acknowledges the results of the elections for the Constituent and, while it conveys its salute to those political forces which fought together with it in the electoral campaign, reaffirms its own political and organizational autonomy.

10. The citizens of Naples, Palermo, Bari and Messina can be sure that in ten years the Republic will do for them what the Monarchy was unable to do in seventy years. Roma, the Ministry 6904

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of the Interior, said at the huge Republican meeting which was held in the Rome Piazza del Popolo on Tuesday. He further stated: 1) that it was absolutely untrue that the Questore were preparing lists of names of Monarchists branding them as "dangerous subversive elements"; 2) that it was false that an epuration of Monarchists holding high posts in the administration was being planned; 3) that there was no truth in the news affirming that Police units of the North inspired by a strong anti-Monarchist feeling had been posted to the towns of the South; 4) that it was false that an anti-Monarchist action was about to be undertaken in all sectors of national life. The Minister concluded by affirming that the problem of the Republic had already been solved, and that the fundamental problem now remained that of national pacification. The crowd then formed a long procession and proceeded to the Viminale where it voiced its solidarity with the Government.

11. An extraordinary meeting of the Executive of the O.T.I.E. will be held in Rome on June 15. The only article of the agenda is as follows: "General situation of the Country and support of the Government in defence of the democratic legality".

12. Field Marshal Smuts arrived in Rome yesterday and had a conference with De Gasperi. He expressed to the President of the Council his confidence that Italy would overcome her domestic difficulties, and confirmed that he was inclined to consider with benevolence Italy's stand on the peace treaty, especially concerning the Adriatic question, it is reported.

13. "Espresso" reports that in his telegram to De Gasperi, the British Foreign Minister, Bevin, affirmed that H.M. Government would not recognize officially the new Italian Government until the result of the referendum is officially and definitely proclaimed.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (June 13)AVANTI (Special Edition)

Reporting on the Government's political activities yesterday, "Avanti" writes as follows: "Yesterday President De Gasperi received the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles who brought him the congratulations and greetings of the British Foreign Minister Mr. Bevin for the Democratic behaviour of the Italian people. He then received Admiral Stone who wished to deny any official intervention of the Allied Commission in recent Italian events saying only that he had been surprised by the reserve of the Court of Cassation over the Referendum. De Gasperi explained that this was a normal and legal proceeding."

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - H.M.ESPRESSO (Independent)

It writes: "The British Foreign Minister Mr. Bevin, said in a telegram to the Italian Premier De Gasperi that His Majesty's Government will not officially recognize the new Italian Government until the results of the Referendum are definitely and officially published."

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Under the headings: "Dramatic contrast between the Crown and the Monarchy" and: "Towards a police dictatorship in order to impose immediately the Referendum?", G.della S. says that the Government must not forget: (a) that in this conflict between the Crown and the Government the latter has certainly not the approbation of the Magistrature on its side; (b) that it does not represent the whole country but only the Republican part; (c) that it is in contrast with reality when it takes action in name of the country".

2. In its report on the Government's political activities yesterday, G.d.S. states: "The President of the Council also received the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, and Admiral Stone who asked for explanations on the Government's decrees for the Referendum and the Costituente."

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3. Tallio Benedetti says that the question is not whether the results of the calculating machines of Montecitorio were correct or not but whether the figures given by each electoral precinct have been altered or not.

4. G. della S. asserts that at Adelfia, near Bari, many of the referendum forms were already filled in favour of the Republic so that when a person voted for the Monarchy the forms bore both signs and had to be annulled.

5. The final edition's headlines of "Giornale della Sera" are the following: "The number of the voters according to Nenni were only 24,837,000. The Republican majority then has fallen to 229,016... The central electoral office has not yet finished its work while the Magistracy has not yet begun to open the claims... The Communist Undersecretary Amendola arrested by Allied Authorities for having ordered the shooting on the crowd" (June 11th in Naples). Under the latter there was a report asserting that "the bloody repression had been ordered through the personal intervention of the Communist Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council, Giorgio Amendola, whose responsibility for these bloody incidents has obliged the intervention of the Allied Commission who has immediately put him under arrest", asserts the paper.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENZA - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. L. violently attacks King Umberto saying that if there are electoral frauds, these are all the responsibility of the Monarchy and the parasitarian class which support it. "The seven dead of Naples are also imputable to you, citizen Umberto Savoia", it says, and affirms that if the privileged classes continue to put their privileges before the vital needs of the Country, the proletarian class will not fail to do their duty to defend their liberty and democratic legality of the Country. "For Italy's sake, we still hope that reason will prevail", concludes the paper.

2. L. advances the thesis that the "anti-legal" attitude of the King is a result of Sig. Nitti's instigation. In support of this the paper quotes the statement of the Vice President of the Council, Nenni, who said that, as far as he knew, Orlando and Bonomi had in no wise advised a rebellious attitude to the King, but that he was ignorant of Nitti's behaviour in the matter.

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3. Reporting Admiral Stone's and Sir Noel Charles' visit to De Gasperi the paper says that both confirmed the Allies' determination to abstain from interfering in matters of the absolute competence of the Italian Government.

4. Under the heading "Great Britain approves of the rejection of the Monarchy by the Italian people", L. quotes the supposed message of Foreign Minister Bevin to De Gasperi, assuring the latter that the rejection of the Monarchy would not alter Great Britain's friendly feelings towards Italy.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - R.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on the conflict between the Crown and the Government, F. Alessandrini says that the theses of both parties are defensible and asks "Why not wait, if a short delay of a few days may increase the confidence in the legality of the Republic?". "We do not intend to approve or encourage the obstinacy of whoever refuses to surrender to facts", he says "but in certain situation the letter of the law also has an internal and international importance".

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Commenting on the conflict between the Crown and the Government and the arguments invoked by both sides, R. says that "We stand on a dangerous blind alley". By the letter of the law the Crown is right, it says, but in spirit the Government is right too, as, admitting that there have been frauds, it is unlikely that their extent could prejudice a majority of 2 millions. If then it is a mere question of form for the Crown, why does it persist in running the risk of bringing about serious internal difficulties, wonders the paper, and adds that on the other hand if the Government were certain of its own ground it should have no reasons to refuse to wait for the Court's answer to the protests submitted.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

S.XX says that the French Communist newspapers recalled yesterday the 6th anniversary of the Italian declaration of war on France repeating that "Italy stabbed France in the back"... "that the Italian Air Force machine-gunned French refugees on the roads... and that Italy must pay the war reparations that France claims."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. T. reports as follows on Admiral Stone's visit to

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... yesterday: "A few minutes after (Sir Noel Charles' visit) there loomed in the elevator the hefty bulk of the Head of the Allied Commission in Italy, Admiral Stone, who had appeared on the scene on Monday evening, and seems to have become one of the principal protagonists of this torny epilogue of the Italian institutional question. What did Stone say to De Gasperi and what did the President reply? It is difficult to know with precision, but it would not be hazardous to presume that yesterday morning's categorical statement by the Council of Ministers has roused some doubts in the Allied circles in Italy as to the possibilities of a pacific settlement of the conflict which has sprung up these last days between the Crown and the Government. The two Allied personalities (The other is Sir Noel Charles) have probably tried to ascertain that no irremediable fractures were meditated. In other words, according to what various Ministers told us, the Allies wish that THE LETTER OF THE LAW BE DEFENDED".

2. In the opinion of Luigi Salvatorelli the cooperation of the three big mass parties gives the new Republic all that is required for her existence as regards a numerical basis, but he deems that the cooperation of the historical Republicans would also be necessary, or at least desirable, for political and moral reasons, as well as the cooperation of the National Democratic Union, provided they take some measures like the official condemnation of manoeuvres such as that of Cattani-Cassandro, and make a clear stand against subversive Monarchism.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. reports on yesterday's Republican demonstration in Rome under Romita's sentence: "Whenever the Government felt itself weak it would not hesitate to appeal to the people".

2. "Voce Repubblicana's" headings today are the following: "The people's will makes law", and WE ASK THE IMMEDIATE ARREST AND THE EXPULSION OF UMBERTO DI SAVOIA".

3. Commenting on the situation since the pronouncement of the Court of Cassation, Randolfo Pacciardi wonders why De Gasperi did not immediately tell the King that he had been overthrown and that he was the actual Head of the State, and says "that if the King means to resist the Law he must immediately be arrested and sent out of Italy... that in view of the troublesome behaviour of the Monarchists the Republican Government must prove energetic... that the Republicans have already been tolerant enough with the Monarchists but that this must now come to an end... that the judges of the Court of Cassation had their Monarchist faith written on their foreheads

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and that their pronouncement had something of the grotesque... but that 'Mr. Savoia' has not kept his promise and must be treated without indulgence."

UNITA' (Special Edition)

1. "The Roman people hail the Republic and condemn the ex-King's revolt against the law" is the heading of today's special edition of Unita.

2. The exact position of the ex-King is that of an outlaw, says U., and attacks vigorously the baseless claim of the ex-sovereign to retain his powers until a "definitive judgment" on the referendum results is delivered.

3. Yesterday's political activity began at 10,30 with the successive visits of Admiral Stone and Ambassador Sir Noel Charles to De Gasperi at the Viminale. Both Allied personalities reassured the President of the Council as to the absolute determination of the Allied Commission and the British Government not to intervene, as regards the institutional problem, in matters of the absolute competence of the Italian Government.

MORNING PAPERS (June 13)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Ignazio Silone stresses that now that the Christian Democrats and the Catholic Action have accepted the Republic, the Republican majority has risen to 75% of the population and the disorders are due to a small group of fanatic Monarchists, who take advantage of the not yet definitive decision of the Court of Cassation. In few days this will be issued and then they will become what they really are: violent outlaws. "Their hopes for revenge", he says, "would involve misfortunes for the country. The rumours that a 'coup de main' on Trieste and the Eastern territories would be made in case of further Monarchist disorders spreading through the country is very significant. The 'jump in the dark' is now represented by the Monarchists", concludes Avanti.

2. The Socialist Party Direction, inviting the Italians to defend the popular decision and to remain on the ground of strict legality, says that this is the only way to oblige the Monarchy to choose between a late, but till possible, recognition of its error and a criminal adventure. The Socialist Party also requests that the Constituent Assembly be called before the due date, thinking that its immense authority would certainly have a decisive importance in the dispute.

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3. A. asserts that Devin in a message to Carandini, Italian Ambassador in England, declared that "England will be glad to acknowledge the new Republican regime of Italy, as soon as it will be officially announced. A. also says that officials of the American Government regret Humbert's refusal to accept the decision of the people and to leave Italy. "The conservative London 'Times'", it adds, "describes the attitude of the King as a 'provocative'".

DUOMESINO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the conflict between the Crown and the Government, B. says that it amounts to this, that neither the Monarchists nor the Republicans are sure of having lost or won, and both are arguing over a sentence which has not yet been delivered. He criticises the attitude of De Gasperi, Romita, Nenni, Pacciardi, the S.C.I.B. and the King, and says "We should become serious again, and avoid once and for all the ridicule of the Operetta, and above all the danger that the Operetta be transformed into a drama".

2. The paper prints Giannini's telegram to De Gasperi, protesting against a proposal made by Nenni that the Constituent Assembly should be called before its legal date.

3. B. announces that the Executive of the Socialist party has been transferred to Milan. Only the Ministers of the new Government would remain in Rome. "Avanti's" only edition will appear in Milan, says B.

4. The paper reports a serious agitation in Puglia where many clashes occurred between Monarchists and Republicans in Taranto, Ostuni Francavilla Pontana. Fire arms were used and there were some wounded. The paper adds that in Bari the Monarchist fever is detrimental particularly to the Christian Democrat party of which many members are joining the "Uomo Qualunque".

5. Commenting on the recent disorder in Naples, B. says that Undersecretary of the Interior Giorgio Amendola as he came out of the besieged Communist Section in Via Medina had an altercation with an Allied Officer and was rather maltreated in the fight which ensued. The same officer took him to the Questura in a state of arrest wherefrom he was released after several hours upon intervention of the Prefect. The paper also has a story of a letter addressed to the "Fascists of filthy Naples" by a constable of the "1st Coy of the Police School" saying: "Goodbye, the partisans (Most of the Police personnel were ex-partisans from the North) have saluted you and we shall be back soon to effect the ditch on Naples; thus you will know better the partisans of the North...".

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. A new streamlines train will operate between Florence and Milan starting June 20th.
2. G. forecasts a new commercial agreement between Italy and Switzerland.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture has authorized transport of cattle without a licence.
4. 363 Italian miners left Palermo yesterday for Belgium.
5. A new disease threatens the Sardinian crop. The daily bread ration has been lowered from 200 grams to 150 grams (from 7 ounces to 5.2) owing to the delays in the arrival of grain from abroad.
6. The Farmers Association of the South of Italy sent a note to the Ministry of Agriculture protesting at the low official price of grain.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Beginning from the moment in which Umberto II learned the result of the referendum proclaimed by the Court of Cassation the Crown took an attitude of open rebellion against the decision of the majority of the country, states Forzandè Schiavetti. The fact that the results of 122 sections were still missing when the Court published its decision and that a certain number of irregularities and complaints, as in all elections, were still to be investigated did not amuse the result of the elections, continues the writer. Considering Umberto's attitude as most dangerous for the country the Government was right to confirm that the law of the referendum was put into effect so that Umberto is no longer King of Italy and De Gasperi becomes a provisional Head of the State.

2. The paper accuses "Giornale della Sera" of falsehood when saying yesterday that according to Nenni the number of the voters was 24,887,000 and that the Republican majority had already fallen to 229,016 votes according to art. 2 of the law. In the same paper was a heading "The Communist Undersecretary Amendola arrested by Allied authorities for having ordered the shooting on the crowd" but a statement below that he had already been released. It then asserted that the murderous repression (at Naples) was originated by the personal intervention of Amendola so that the A.C. was obliged to intervene. "Italia Libera" concludes that "Giornale della Sera" was either right and the A.C. violated its engagement not to intervene in Italian internal affairs, or - and we request the A.C. for a confirmation - "G.d.S."

14.

was wrong and the Italian justice should take action against those responsible".

3. "Italia Libera" refers to a correspondence in the London "Daily Telegraph" in which "Major Edward Astley, formerly Allied press officer in Italy", takes the part of the Republic against "the well-known fascist writer Carlo Maria Fransero", who had defended the Monarchy.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. "Italia Nuova's" headlines today are the following: "The King invokes respect for the Law - De Gasperi proclaims himself Head of the State" and "With an ambiguous statement the Government establishes in Italy 'transitory regime' and won't take any notice of the definitive results of the Court of Cassation".

2. Under the heading "Question to Togliatti", I.N. recalls the statement by the Communist Party that "the Communist Party is not willing to accept any decisions which might cast doubt on the Republican victory won through democratic ways" and asks Togliatti whether "in his double capacity of Leader of the Communist Party and Minister of Justice he is not even willing to accept the decisions of the Court of Cassation".

3. Commenting on the Government's statement that "the Government guarantees the legality of the Referendum", Scrutator says that a similar statement was made on January 3rd, 1925 by Mussolini in the Chamber of the Deputies in answer to the opposition's statement that the Fascists had ordered the murder of Matteotti.

4. I.N. reports that yesterday 100,000 Monarchists demonstrated in Reggio Calabria and that other Monarchist meetings took place throughout the Puglia. 30 were wounded in Taranto during a clash between Monarchists and Republicans.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Amigo Jacchia appeals to the Italian people for order and discipline. He says that everyone must respect the decision of the majority which was expressed in order and freedom and collaborate for the reconstruction of the country. He blames the papers which, publishing false and unconfirmed reports, throw oil on the flames thus endangering the unity of Italy and its internal peace. "No one must expect miracles from the new institution, but it is certain that a democratic Government will obtain unanimous approval of the foreign powers and will be able to defend the just rights of Italy".

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2. Summing up the situation, M. says that until the 18 of June there will be a constitutional vacancy during which no legal act will be approved; for other acts, sentences, etc., both the Republican and Monarchist headings will be valid. In the meantime the Court of Cassation is working hard to examine all the reports from the electoral sections (36,000) and the claims presented (about 450, the most important being 100) but there is no hope of finishing this work before the fixed term of June 18, and the Court will have a hard job to finish it by then.

MINUTO (Christian Democrat)

1. Reporting yesterday's disorders in Piazza del Popolo, M. sharply attacks the violence of the leftists who carried on a real "hunt for the Monarchists" and says that disgusting scenes were witnessed which one would have thought could occur only among barbarous people. It also asserts that Di Vittorio, secretary of the C.G.I.L., replied to Romita's telephone call, asking "What on earth were those Republicans doing posted outside the police cordons?", that "They were elements of order helping the police in their duties".

2. Commenting on the political situation, Giulio Andrei says that too many facts in the attitude of the Government stress one thing: "they are in a hurry to make the Republic before the definite pronouncement of the Cassation".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. We have the paradoxical situation, writes "Momento" of a King who is not King any more but considers himself as such even if he abstains from exercising any of his royal prerogatives. On the other hand we see a President of the Council who considers himself established "ope legis" as provisional Head of the State, even if he does not exercise his functions. In a few days, concludes the paper, the definite decision of the Supreme Court of Cassation will put an end to this sad situation.

2. When writing about the declaration of the British Foreign Office which confirmed simply its non-interference in the present situation of our country "Giornale della Sera" headlined "London does not recognize the supposed Italian Republic", complains "Momento".

POPULO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RESORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the letter of the King to the President,

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of the Council, T. says that the fact that the King has expressed his trust in the honesty of the persons who are examining the results of the referendum while the Government taking a hurried decision seems to distrust them, makes people perplexed. A republic born in doubt and abuse of authority would cause civil strife. "Be careful", it concludes, "Italy's unity is at stake. Civil war must be avoided."

2. Romita, in an interview with Giovanni Schirò of "Tampo", declared that the number of blank and annulled ballots will be announced by the Court of Cassation and cannot be given by the Ministry of the Interior. After a specific question he also denied that the "Celere" police is mainly composed of Partisans as it was formed and operated before the partisan elements were included in it. He requested the newspapers to do their best to quiet the excited spirits and collaborate for the pacification of the country. Questioned on the opportunity of meeting Nenni's proposal for an earlier convocation of the Costituente, he answered that he was not competent in the matter, but as the Costituente was the only representative organ of the sovereignty of the people, its earlier assembly would certainly present great advantages for the pacification of the country, still leaving the final decision on the referendum to the Court of Cassation. To this Schirò objects that the Costituente has powers, limited by its competency, which in the case of the referendum are zero.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In Unità's leading article Palmiro Togliatti argues that the ex-King's claims and the Monarchists arguments have no legal ground, and says that it is incomprehensible that Umberto and his advisers do not understand the gravity of what they are doing, unless they are determined, through the violence of their bands and by exasperating the people's tolerance, to bring about disorder in the country and divide the Motherland, hoping "that they might win maybe with the help of Anders' Poles, or by rendering the Allied occupation permanent". Umberto of Savoy, he concludes, is preparing the ruin of Italy, the loss of our liberties, unity and independence, like his father in 1922, 1924 and 1940.

2. Under the heading "Umberto's perfidy branded by 'The Times'", U. quotes from a comment of the British paper on the Italian situation following the referendum, and interprets it as critical of Umberto's decision to prolong his stay until the definite pronouncement of the Court of Cassation.

3. Referring to yesterday's demonstration in Piazza del Popolo, U. headlines "Miserable failure of a provocative attempt of the Monarchists in Piazza del Popolo" and goes on saying:

17.

"shoulder to shoulder with the Police and the Carabinieri, the free Roman citizens break an ignoble attempt of the rabble of the ex-king to provoke a fratricidal conflict in the city's streets". The paper also recounts the personal intervention of the Rome "Questore" Verdiani who was slightly wounded while he led a police charge against a group of Monarchists.

4. In one of its headlines U. affirms that the C.G.I.L. is ready to mobilize the workers' organizations for the defence of the Republican Legality.

5. The paper reports the decision of the Action party, the Communists, the Democratic Concentration, the Christian Democrat and Labour Democrat parties, the Socialist and Republican parties to form a provisional commission, pending the consultation of the Constituent Assembly, to maintain the liaison between all the political currents linked with the basic masses of the Italian people.

6. In connection with yesterday's disorders in Naples, the paper denies the rumour collected by "the usual papers" about an alleged arbitrary intervention of Undersecretary Amendola who accompanied the Prefect to the scene of the conflict, and his arrest by the Allied Authorities and subsequent release upon their intervention.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/256/PMB

June 11, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Yesterday at 6 p.m. at Montecitorio the Court of Cassation, through its President Pagano, made the following declaration: "The Court, having examined the statements sent in by the constituencies, acknowledges that the following votes were attributed to the Republic and the Monarchy in each constituency." After having read the figures, the President Pagano declared: "The Court, after having computed the totals of the votes attributed to the Republic and the Monarchy, proclaims the following result of the referendum according to the statements:

Republic	votes	12,672,767
Monarchy	"	10,638,905.

The Court, in accordance with article 19 of the Constitutional decree 22 April 1946 No. 219 will give in a future meeting the final judgment on the protests and claims filed with the offices of each voting station, or the central offices of the constituencies, or the Court of Cassation itself concerning the procedure of the voting for the referendum. The Court will integrate the results with the data of those voting sections whose documents have not been sent in yet, and will indicate the total number of the electors who actually voted and the total number of invalidated votes. The session is closed."

2. Voting sections for which documents have not yet been received are as follows:

in the Constituency	of Turin,	7	Sections
" "	" Genoa,	46	"
" "	" Brescia,	1	"
" "	" Bologna,	2	"
" "	" Parma,	22	"
" "	" Naples,	1	"
" "	" Potenza,	11	"
" "	" Catanzaro,	26	"
" "	" Catania,	2	"
Total		118	Sections.

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3. At the end of the ceremony, the President of the Court of Cassation handed De Gasperi a copy of the statement drafted by the Supreme Court, and De Gasperi left immediately for the Quirinal together with Undersecretary Arpesani, where he had a conference with the King which lasted almost an hour. De Gasperi then immediately convoked the Council of Ministers at the Quirinal and reported on the conversation with King. Meanwhile the sensational news spread in political circles that the King had notified De Gasperi of his intention not to leave Italy owing to the "indefinite" character of the proclamation by the Court of Cassation, but that in order to demonstrate his will to respect the law and the will of the people he proposed that De Gasperi be appointed Civil Regent of the Realm until the Court of Cassation would give its final judgment, that is until 16 June at the latest. De Gasperi, according to the same political circles, expressed to the King his deep concern over this act which might have perturbed the spirit of the country and exhorted him to consider what he was doing before taking any decision. It seems that the King asked De Gasperi to be allowed some time for taking a final decision. At 8,20 p.m. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, arrived at the Quirinal and conferred with the King till 8,50 p.m.

De Gasperi's report to the Council of Ministers led to a heated debate, which was suspended at 9,30 p.m. when De Gasperi was again summoned to the Quirinal. The second conference with the King lasted till 6,35 a.m. this morning and it seems that also Admiral Stone participated in it (say "Messaggero", "Italia Libera" and "Riforme Sociali"). During the adjournment of the Council of Ministers, De Gasperi stated to journalists that the Court of Cassation, before proclaiming the results of the Referendum, had resolved to reject the request made by the Secretary General of the Italian Democratic Party, Salvaggi, to suspend the proclamation itself. Replying to further questions, De Gasperi also stated that the representatives of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps and the Allied Commission had not been invited to the ceremony owing to the fact that it was not known at what time the proclamation would actually take place.

Then De Gasperi returned to the Quirinal, he related to the Council of Ministers that his second conference with the King had led to no conclusion as the King persisted in his idea of appointing De Gasperi Lieutenant General of the Realm, until the final judgment on the results of the referendum, owing to the absence of any Prince of the House of Savoy.

4. The Undersecretary to the Presidency, Arpesani, issued the following communiqué at 2,30 this morning:

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"THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS acknowledged the proclamation of the results of the referendum which was made in accordance with the law by the Supreme Court of Cassation, and which ensures the majority to the Republic, and agreed to decide at tomorrow's meeting on those concrete measures deriving from it. The Council has confidence in the civic sense of all the Italians and appeals to the Country, which has demonstrated its Republican majority, being aware of its own strength and rights, not to yield to provocations by seditious elements as it can be sure that no one will be able to snatch away its victory achieved through a legal popular consultation which will be fully safeguarded by the Government. In conformity with the above deliberation, June 11 is considered a civil holiday."

5. "Messaggero" affirms that the above communiqué was drafted by De Gasperi himself, and that only Minister Cattani voted against:

6. The Christian-Democrat, Republican, Action, Socialist and Communist parties announced: "Under the sponsorship of the democratic parties a great popular meeting will take place at 6,30 p.m., Tuesday, at Piazza del Popolo to celebrate the emerging of the Republic. Romita, the Minister for the Interior, will make a speech. The Secretariat of the C.G.I.L. will preside at the meeting. The population is invited to attend the meeting. In the evening the Republican associations will organize dances and popular feasts in all the "quartieri" of the city."

7. Newspapers will not appear this afternoon and tomorrow morning.

8. U.P. reports from New York that a great meeting sponsored by the Italo-American Labor Council to celebrate the emerging of the Italian Republic took place yesterday. Representative Luigi Antonio, after having paid homage to the Italian people for having themselves overthrown Fascism and returned to democracy, said: "We meet here not only to celebrate, but also to protest against the serious danger now hanging over the Italian people because of the war reparations and the cutting off of strips of the Italian territory. That jewel of Italian cities, Trieste, is about to be 'robbed' by a puppet dictator with the consent of the mighty dictators of the East. We suggest to the Four Foreign Ministers who are going to meet in Paris to overcome formalities and expedite a just peace for Italy. Let those statesmen know that the American people consider Italy rather as a friendly and liberated nation than as a conquered enemy country."

9. Most papers report a "Reuter" dispatch from London saying that a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry has stated that an appendix to the revised Italian Armistice was handed to the Italian Government last week. The appendix contains military provisions for the employment of Allied troops to protect the supply routes to the Forces of occupation in Austria. The papers then give a summary of the 12 clauses of the new armistice.

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AMERSJON PATERS (June 11)

CAPITALE

C. asserts that "the Rome Questura has given precise orders that persons of well known Monarchist opinions be filed in special lists as 'subversive elements'".

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. The proverbial slowness of the Italian Bureaucracy has delayed Umberto II for two more days in Italy, says Gerardo Fallenberg, who ends his report on the political situation pending the official results by stressing Admiral Stone's definitive rejection of the Monarchist requests for control of the electoral results, saying that Admiral Stone replied that "it was purely a matter of Italian internal affairs in which the Allies did not wish to be involved".

2. The paper reports on the Monarchist demonstration in Naples and stresses that the activity of the separatists is increasing, and that many lists are circulating canvassing signatures and adhesions to the movement of the Neapolitan independence.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Tullio Benedetti discusses the present Italian situation and on the impending decisions of the Italian High Court on the Referendum under the following headings: "Premature Birth", "The Republic would be frantically born tonight", "The Court of Cassation will reserve its judgement on the objections raised", "Owing to the pressure of the parties of the Left the Electoral office will close today", and "THE NATION CONFRONTED WITH A FAIT ACCOMPLI... A CONF D'ETAT?"

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Giuseppe Solari Bonzi quotes the comment of a French parliamentarian on the continued hostility of the French Communist Press against Italy, that "This is not the way to a Franco-Italian agreement".

2. G.d'I. reports the disillusion of many young Italians lured by the propaganda of the French Command in Rome and sent over to the Foreign Legion Center at Sidi Bel Abes, where everything turned out to be the opposite of the promises made at Palazzo Vidoni.

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3. The British proposal to send a Commission of investigation to Lybia has been rejected by the Council of the Four in Paris, says the paper, and remarks that Great Britain had hoped that the Commission would have registered the fruits of her anti-Italian propaganda in that country.

INDIPENDENTE

1. A gesture of conciliation is a necessity for the new-born Republic, states Villalta, and adds that the anti-fascists inherited from the fascists their mentality of blind hatred, intransigent rancour and the defence of political, economical and social monopoly. There is no point in substituting one fascism for another one, continues the writer, saying that too many people are still in prison who don't even know why their liberty is restricted. V. concludes that it would be better to re-examine these cases than to increase the number of the too many criminals at large.

2. Interviewed by I., Togliatti states that Republican victory avoided a fearful adventure adding that the head of the State should be a pure anti-fascist.

3. Prof. Giovanni Gronchi, Minister for Industry and Commerce interviewed by I. stressed that Monarchy obtained such a strong minority because many voters were afraid of a Republic.

4. 500 prisoners from Yugoslavia arrived at Venice on board of "Plawnik" which will transport the remaining 13 thousand prisoners still in Yugoslav concentration camps in groups of 500, states the paper.

ITALIA-SERA

Under the heading "A word to De Gasperi", the paper sharply criticises the latter's ambiguous policy and his attitude on the institutional problem expressing little hope of his policy changing in the future, and concluding with the hope that the majority of the Socialists, the best exponents of the pre-fascist Democracy, and certain of the new parties, will succeed in establishing a political balance that De Gasperi is unwilling or unable to bring about.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Enrico Contardi denies the Monarchists charges that the Republic will be anticlerical.

2. The paper reports the visit of a delegation of the Soviet Youth to the C.G.I.L. Headquarters. Conveying the salutes of millions of young Russian workers to the Organisation, the Head of the Delegation said that the workers organised in the

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C.G.I.L. were the backbone of the democratic Italian people, and Secretary Di Vittorio, replying, stated that the C.G.I.L. would do everything possible to realize the fullest cooperation between Russia and Italy.

3. Surveying the Monarchists attitude to the political change, L. says that while the Monarchist Press seems unwilling to resign itself the mass of people who supported the Monarchy are now weary of the subject and ready to forget the Monarchist past.

4. Interviewed by the paper, Alberto Moravia, expressing his opinion on various problems connected with the recent referendum, said of the Uomo Qualunque: "Qualunquismo will be Republican of necessity, although it may hold some Monarchist loyalism in reserve in case of an unlikely attempt at a restoration.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The voice of Moscow continues to calumniate the Holy See, writes F.A., asserting that Russian propaganda accuses the Vatican of hindering Democrat progress towards liberty and justice. The Pope himself is said to have invited his adherents in his radio-speech to vote against Democracy. The writer denies that religious values are instruments of reaction adding that an immense penitentiary is known where workers are galley-slaves, where the worker's individuality is crushed, etc.... and concludes that Catholicism is against oppression whether proletarian or capitalistic.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Giovanni Mariotti argues that many foreign countries, particularly Russia, France and America, will see in the Republic a sign that Italy is becoming a true democracy.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading "The whole world salutes with sympathy the foundation of the Italian Republic", V.R. quotes: "The American State Department: 'The result of the Referendum reinforces democracy in Italy and in Europe'... 6 million Italo-American workers: 'We salute the Italian people who have conquered the republic in their fight for Liberty... Radio Moscow: 'With the republican victory, a new Democratic Italy is born!'"

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MORNING PAPERS (June 11)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the dramatic meeting of yesterday evening, A. stresses that three important elements are to be taken in consideration: "a) that the decision of the Court to reject the application of Avv. Selvaggi on the invalidity of the referendum results; b) an astonishing personal declaration of Admiral Stone that it would be wise to any decision till after June 18 in view of the law and the decision of the Court of Cassation; c) the provocative attitude taken by the Monarchist press, which yesterday evening launched several special editions with the evident purpose of arousing a violent reaction in Court circles and in particular from General Infante and the Royal House Minister, Falcone Lucifero, who seem determined to provoke popular masses to a direct action that they would represent as a rebellion to the eyes of the occupation Armies, trusting upon Polish bayonets for an eventual repression. This confirms the classical policy of the Savoy who have always used foreign help to oppress the Italian people. It is not certain, however, that what has happened before will happen again".

2. A. says that the austere ceremony held yesterday at Montecitorio put the final word "Finis" to the history of the Monarchy. After the proclamation of the results the King, in obedience to the law that he signed, should have left Italy forever, but ill-counselled has requested to remain until the Court of Cassation has given the final decision on the claims presented. "Patience is a revolutionary virtue, the paper says, but it has a limit and today the people will demonstrate that what is dead is definitely dead and that the Republic is not afraid of reactionary manoeuvres".

3. Under the heading "Monarchist nostalgia of the Generals without Armies", A. reports that the Armed rebellion of the South was to begin on the night of June 6 and that Marshal Messe participated in a secret meeting to decide on the rebellion, but that the opinion of a minority, who said that the "coup d'état" was impossible at the moment, prevailed.

EUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

B. criticises the attitude of the Government in the proclamation of the referendum results and says that whereas it was thought that the Supreme Court would have proclaimed the Republic, it proclaimed only incomplete and contested results, adding that under these circumstances the holiday promoted by the C.G.I.L. assumes the character of a general strike.

8.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 20,000 tons of petrol and fuel-oil have arrived at Naples yesterday from the Persian Gulf on board the tankers "Grand Pass" and "Roax Burg-Ilis"?

2. G. asserts that much food could be imported from Lybia and Tripolitania.

3. G. says that this year's grain crop in Sicily, which is expected to reach 550,000 tons, will be the biggest of the last 3 years.

4. 28,000 tons of cellulose for rayon and 12,500 tons of cellulose for paper are expected to arrive in the next few weeks from Sweden.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 6,700-6,825; Pound: 1,020-1,040; Dollar: 346-352; Swiss Franc: 107-109.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

A large number of Italians voted for the Monarchy, states Mario Berlinguer, because they feared two things: one that after a Republican success a Soviet dictatorship would be instituted with a following night of Saint Bartholomew, armed intervening of the Allies, suspension of UNRRA help and expropriation of private property, the other that a Republic would not protect the Faith.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) (Yesterday's special edition.)

I.N. gives the following approximated figures for the Referendum:

(a) Having the right to vote	25,000,000
(b) Electoral certificates distributed	28,000,000
(c) Listed	24,400,000
(d) Abstentions (15%)	3,600,000
(e) Voters (c-d)	20,800,000
(f) Actual votes	23,462,928
(g) Spoiled, etc., papers	x

... and concludes:

- 1) There were 4,000,000 certificates duplicated (b-c)
- 2) The number of valid votes cast exceeds the number of voters (f-e) by 2,662,928.
- 3) As the total number of voters is 20,800,000 (e), the majority - the half plus one - should be 10,400,000 and as the Monarchy got 10,735,532 votes this means that the Monarchy has won and that there are about 2 million "mistakes" in the Republican certificates.

(This edition very soon vanished from the stalls.)

9.

ITALIA NUOVA (Today's regular edition.)

1. I.N. prints the communiqué issued by the Italian Democrat Party which denies all rumors that groups of Monarchists are planning a coup-d'état, asserts that the I.D.P. has nothing to do with the anti-Republican demonstrations or acts of violence, and says that the Party has always conducted a legal and democratic campaign and will continue to do so.

2. Under the heading "We must get out of this blind-alley" I.N. says that the only way to suppress the general uneasiness that the "odd" results of the Referendum have caused among the Monarchists "not too much convinced of their defeat", and among the Republicans, "not satisfied with a victory juridically and substantially questioned", is to have a second Referendum, but a clean one this time.

3. I.N. says that yesterday's pronouncement of the Court of Cassation was not worth a thing because, (a) it did not proclaim the result of the Referendum but only results of additions of votes, (b) it did not even proclaim the total results of the Referendum because figures from some hundred Electoral precincts had not yet arrived.

4. I.N. protests against the arbitrary sequestration of the Taranto newspaper "La Rinascita" by order of the Prefetto of Taranto.

5. I.N. reports on the Government's agreements with the T.W.A. (Transcontinental Western Airlines) and the B.O.A. (British Overseas Airways) under the heading: "Is it the end of the Italian Aviation?"

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. It reports that the Monarchists have organized in Naples several demonstration one of them following the funeral of a Monarchist killed during Friday's demonstrations, during which the demonstrators attacked the Municipio, broke several windows and hoisted a flag with the Royal crest. They also tried to attack the press office of the Communist "Voce" and to set fire to the Communist Party offices. One man was killed during the shooting which followed this last attack and thirteen wounded: eight being police. The Prefettura issued a denial of the news spread by the Roman "Avanti" (see yesterday's "Digest").

2. A member of the Government who has been present to the conferences of De Gasperi with Humbert II stated to "Messaggero" that Humbert's request to let things remain as they are until the definitive announcement will be made by the Court of Cassation was presented by De Gasperi at the Council of Ministers and that notwithstanding the protests of many Ministers it was decided to settle the question in the light of the law on the powers of the

10.

Constituents signed by the Humbert himself, without accepting Regency or Luogotenente. The resolution on the discussion, drafted by De Gasperi, was approved by all the Ministers with the exception of Cattani. This member of the Government also said that Humbert II would leave Rome this morning for another Italian locality not in the South.

MINUTO (Christian-Democrat)

1. "Twenty judges and one Chancellor uselessly disturbed yesterday", headlines "Minuto's" report on the ceremony at Montecitorio yesterday which ended in another announcement of incomplete results.

2. Reviewing the candidates for the Presidency of the Republic, the paper says the Socialists are reluctant to support the candidacy of Pietro Renzi which is confirmed by Saragat's silence in the matter. It also indicates Giovanni Conti of the Historical Republicans as a possible candidate.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

"Momento" reports that, when leaving the Quirinale at 20.50 hrs. yesterday after a 20 minutes conversation with Umberto, Admiral Stone, questioned by journalists, confined himself to the statement "everything is all right".

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Replying to yesterday's article of "Italia Sera" entitled "A word to De Gasperi", "Popolo" writes "Two words to Italia-Sera's newsgatherers" advising them to change their profession.

RIORGANIZATO LIBERALE (Liberal) -- N.Y.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. "The Government guarantees the legality of the referendum" headlines. T.

2. T. praises the seriousness of the Court of Cassation that did not want to give a final word until the last date and claims had been examined, but criticizes yesterday's meaningless ceremony and says that the Court should not have made a declaration which has left things as they were before and possibly more confused. In a few more days the Court could have met to announce the birth of the new State.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "The Monarchist reactionary circles attempt a last provocation" and "The Court of Cassation proclaimed the results of the institutional referendum but Umberto refuses to leave"

11.

are the paper's headlines this morning. Unità also prints the communiqué of the Christian Democrat, Republican, Socialist and Communist parties inviting the population to attend this afternoon's meeting in Piazza del Popolo to celebrate the new Republic.

2. In relation to a comment of "Giornale della Sera" yesterday following a report on the situation in Taranto, which (in Unità's opinion) is an impudent appeal to the secession of the southern provinces, U. charges the paper with damaging the nation's unity.

3. U. quotes from an article in "Izvestia" on the Italian elections. This article stresses the antidemocratic action of the Italian Monarchy since its coming to power and says that the elections of the 2nd of June are an event of the greatest political importance. It goes on to attack the support given by the Catholic Church to the Monarchy in the recent elections, and also the Christian Democrats for "having used their party's propaganda mechanism to save the throne of the Savoyards", and concludes by saying that the electoral results have proved that "many obstacles still remain on Italy's road towards a better future"

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DAILY DIGEST ROME PRESS

Apr - Dec 1946

DAILY DIGEST ROME PRESS

Apr. - Dec. 1946

2/2

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 734

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/250/PBS

June 4, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. Elections for the Constituents: The Ministry for the Interior announces that up to 4 a.m. this morning the results for 1,838 voting stations out of 35,236 are as follows:

	Votes
- Christian Democrats	391,434
- Socialists	245,916
- Communists	226,728
- Republicans	49,321
- National Democratic Union	47,008
- Uomo Qualunque	36,848
- Action Party	21,056
- National Liberty Bloc	11,749
- Republican Democrat Concentration	4,032
- Christian-Social Party	2,594
- Italian Unionist Movement	1,242
- Other lists	29,254

The Communists are leading in Bologna, Modena, Reggio Emilia, Parma, Ravenna, Pistoia, Pisa.

The Socialists are leading in Milan, and the Christian Democrats in almost all other centers, including Rome, Turin, Genoa, Palermo, Sassari, Salerno, Cagliari, and Rieti. The National Democratic Union is leading in Messina and Naples.

2. The elections took place in an orderly way throughout Italy and no serious incidents occurred. In order to avoid gatherings of people and excitement of spirits the Ministry for the Interior, Ronzitti, has ordered the removal of all loudspeakers placed in town by the newspapers and news agencies to broadcast the partial results of the elections. Ronzitti has also given instructions for a bonus allowance to be paid to the members of forces responsible for public order for their praiseworthy services.

3. Asked by journalists to comment on the elections, De Gasperi said yesterday that it was difficult to give any forecast because the number of lists of candidates differed too much from one constituency to another, with a minimum of 5 in Trento to a maximum of 27 in Rome, and also because of the different character of the electors of the North (13 millions), Center (5 millions), South (5 millions), and the Islands (3 millions). "It is most interesting",

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4. The Ministers of the Services were received by De Gasperi yesterday.

5. During yesterday's session of the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers in Paris, the Russian delegate rejected the proposal to trust an inter-allied Commission with the charges and trials of Italian war criminals because, he said, this task should be the

responsibility of each single Power interested in the issue. Another proposal made by the three Western powers to create a combined organization responsible for reviewing the bilateral treaties existing before the war between Italy and other Powers was stubbornly opposed by the Russian delegate who maintained that such an organization would violate Italy's sovereignty. The Russian delegate did not yield his stand even when the U.S. delegate proposed that the organization should last only 18 months and that its functions should be mainly supervisory.

6. The Austrian Premier, Renner, stated yesterday to the press that the question of South Tyrol should not be considered settled. "The Austrian Government", he said, "will never cease raising the question of which the solution can only be but that of a pure and simple restitution of the disputed territory".

7. De Gasperi stated yesterday to the press that article 5 of the revised armistice annulled all obligations of an economic and financial character previously imposed upon Italy by the Allies by the Malta "Long Armistice". The new obligations would be established by supplementary documents outlining the American and British viewpoints on the matter which would be signed together with the main document. Italy, however, had been allowed freely and separately to negotiate with Washington and London on the economic and financial terms of the new armistice. De Gasperi concluded by stating that Britain and the U.S. were now consulting each other in order to harmonize their policies.

8. "We will try to have 750 thousand tons of wheat, 18 million dollars worth of gasoline and 700 thousand tons of coal per month reach Italy in the second half of 1946", Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Vice-President UNRRA's Italian Mission stated yesterday to the ANSA economic correspondent. "The program for the supply of wheat", he said, "is the most difficult to fulfill, since lately the price has increased from 71 to 90 dollars per ton. Mr. Cleveland added that by the end of 1946 the situation would certainly be better than that of January 1946, although there would be a deficit of wheat which the Italian Govt should take care of beforehand, and concluded by affirming that the UNRRA Italian Mission would discontinue operation by the end of 1946, leaving open only a few offices to handle the distribution of those goods which had not arrived within December.

9. The political branch of the Milan Police have arrested a Beniamino Chizz who is suspected of having participated in the criminal attempt against the printing office of the newspaper "Avanti".

10. It is reported from Milan that the Christian Democrats officially announced yesterday their admission to the Committee for the referendum on the new constitution.

11. The Pope answered as follows to the greeting sent him by King Umberto III: "Our blessing..."

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12. It is reported from Trento that the carabinieri and the police have succeeded in arresting 50 Germans, former members of the Wehrmacht, who had committed many robberies to an amount of several million lire in cooperation with gangs operating in the Leogra Valley.

3.

13. The Roman Vicariate has given instructions that, as a sign of gratitude to the Lord for having saved Rome from the horrors of war, the bells of all the churches be rung for 15 minutes after the usual "Ave Maria" today.

AFTERNOON PAPERS June 3rd)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) -- N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Reporting on yesterday's elections, E. says that on the basis of approximate calculations, the Institutional "Borsa" of Naples indicated 80 per cent of votes to the Monarchy against 10 per cent to the Republic in that city (and 10 per cent spoiled ballots, etc.) Meanwhile, "l'Espresso's" correspondent in Bologna says that according to prognostications, the Republic in that city got 80 per cent of 200,000 votes. E. points out also that the Royal family, with the exception of the elder duchess of Aosta who voted in Naples, voted in Rome yesterday thus cutting short a report that they had assembled in Naples.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the headings "Obscure situation in Venezia Giulia" and "A state of emergency proclaimed by the Allies in Zone A, G.D.C. gives an unconfirmed report that all Italian and Yugoslav political organizations are being searched by Allied Authorities and that arms and ammunition were rounded up in view of an expected Yugoslav coup-de-main on Trieste.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Commenting on the elections, Sav. appeals to all to respect the issue, whatever the decision, and to give the world proof of the Italian people's political maturity. "We shall prove our mutual tolerance, and the world which still watches us with distrust will be compelled to respect us", he says, and concludes by paying a tribute to the Italian women who also contributed nobly to the solution of the great political problem.

INDEPENDENCE

1. The first advantage of the elections will be to exclude any doubt upon the legitimacy of the government's representation of the people, writes Villalta, and continues that the second will be the knowledge of the respective strengths of the parties.

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INDIPENDENTE

1. The first advantage of the elections will be to exclude any doubt upon the legitimacy of the government's representation of the people, writes Villalta, and continues that the second will be the knowledge of the respective strengths of the parties.
2. It is reported from Milan that 90% of the voters went to the polls.
3. "Indipendente" headlines "Unprecedented Russian offensive against American policy" and states that the Russians accuse the Anglo-Americans of having seized the whole of Italian industry.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Commenting on the situation in Libya, Giuseppe Salvaggi

is convinced that the seaboard population will support Italy in the event of a "Gaevilla", and denounces important stocks of armaments being gathered by the Arabs at the strategic points of the country, saying that this should concern the British as well as the Italian Authorities.

2. In its column "Documenti", I.S. says that in view of the recent Yugoslav troops movements in Zone B, the Allied troops have taken all measures to guarantee an efficient defence in the event of an attack on their forces. It is not hazardous, says I.S., to affirm that practically the whole Yugoslav Regular Army, amounting to 250 or 300 thousand men with two divisions (Proletaria and Ossiak) including a majority of Russians, and 20 Battalions of partisans, are concentrated on the area bordering the old frontier. It gives details of the array of the Yugoslav forces. The article includes a sketch by the paper's correspondent of the battlearray of the Yugoslav troops, and quotes Tito's proclamation to the troops on the day preceding his departure for Moscow saying that great events were impending, and that they must do all their duty as soldiers and Communists for the sake of the great Yugoslav Motherland".

3. I.S. learns that 300 of the newest Allied armoured cars have arrived in Naples. No Allied explanations were given in this respect, but it was rumored that they would have constituted a reserve of force ready to intervene if troubles should have arisen during the elections, says the paper.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Commenting on the appeal of the C.G.I.L. to the workers of the world to press their governments to speed up the Italian peace, L. says that the C.G.I.L. gave the assurance that Italy was marching on the path of democracy and liberty, and that it was essential that all good Italians demonstrated that Fascism was really dead, and that they cooperated in the reconstruction of the Italian Democratic State.

2. Commenting on yesterday's elections, L. reports that the "ex-princess of Piedmont", Maria Jose, although not included in the electoral list at the moment of the delivery of the list to the President of the electoral office of her Constituency, was inscribed arbitrarily yesterday afternoon upon intervention of the Secretary of the Commune of Rome.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - M.F.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Rightist)

1. F.A. states that the present attacks of the "Pravda" against the Pope are similar to those of the German "Angriff" and "Westdeutscher Beobachter" on November 23, 1938.

2. Commenting on a letter from London, "Quotidiano" states that the multiplicity of the Italian political parties is about to coalesce into three main-streams: marxist totalitarian materialism, Christian spirituality and, wavering between them, Socialist liberalism.

LA RIFORMA, 1944. (Liberal Democrat)

The paper stressed that June 2 demonstrated the political maturity of the Italian people which is ready for a democratic regime in spite of 20 years of struggle and bitterness.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Writing on the Allied Parade which, says "Secolo XX", was to have taken place in Rome on June 4th, on occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the Liberation of this city, the paper asserts that it was cancelled by the Allied Command in order to not to repeat the bad impression spread in Czechoslovakia by the parade the Red Army held during the Czechoslovakian elections, and emphasizing the trust of the Allied Military authorities.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The first thing to establish after the elections, writes "Tribuna", is that the people have shown that they know to use their rights with calm and even with mutual tolerance.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - N.N.

MORNING PAPERS (June 4th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the elections A. says that although there is no certainty so far as to their result, there has already been one result that should be considered a victory, that is "we have all, or practically all, voted without any incidents worth mentioning".

2. A. accuses the Monarchists of having used every illegal means to get votes for their party, asserting that many Carabinieri abused their right to vote in any electoral section by voting in several different ones, "naturally giving their votes to the Monarchy", and reporting the arrest of several Monarchist women for either holding extra certificates or voting under false identities.

LUONSENZO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. B. emphasizes the pointlessness of the institutional referendum, and asserts that, either under a Monarchy or a Republic, the supplies for Italy will continue to depend on the good will of the Anglo-Saxons, and that the country's only interest is "to form a decent government with men able to convince if not to win".

2. The paper prints the following telegram from Lima:-
It is learned that electoral certificates bearing the

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2. The paper prints the following telegram from Lima:-
It is learned that electoral certificates bearing the sign of the Christian Democrats at No. 6 instead of the Uomo Qualunque sign were distributed to electors at the electoral Section No. 48:

These certificates therefore had nine signs instead of ten.

This irregularity was pointed out by an elector who had received one of these certificates, numbered 430, and a

"Club Room", for the President (temporarily absent), made a written statement of the fact before witnesses.

As above is advised to you for necessary action and communication to the Minister of Interior and the Allied Command.

Signed: Vicepres. Naz. MARINA.

GLEBO (Economic)

1. Nicola Tridante says that the Italian production of almonds amounts to 35,000 tons per year, 90% of which should be exported as before the war.

2. This year's potato crop in Italy is expected to amount to 2,400,000 tons, that is 900,000 tons more than last years.

3. Six maritime routes are operated between Genoa, Spain, England and Turkey: one weekly and two fortnightly between Genoa and Sardinia, one fortnightly between Genoa and London, one monthly between Genoa, Liverpool and Glasgow and one fortnightly between Genoa and Istanbul.

4. The sum allowed to be taken into France from Italy has been raised from 5,000 to 20,000 francs.

5. A new disease is now threatening the crop in Sardinia; 50% of it is already lost.

6. Yesterday's quotation of Foreign Currency in Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound Sterling: 6,600-6,770; Pound: 990-1,010; Dollar: 340-347; Swiss Franc: 103-106; Milan: Gold Pound Sterling: 7150, Dollar: 370; Swiss Franc: 106.50.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. "Italia Libera" headlines "first consideration" stressing the influx of voters, the perfect order in which the elections were carried through and the moderation of the working classes. It is still too early to judge the results of the elections, adds the paper, but the predominance of Republican voters seems to be confirmed. There may result unexpected monarchist minorities in the North and stronger Republican streams in the South than imagined, continues "Italia Libera" concluding that the Communists and Socialists may be together superior to the Christian Democrats while the Action Party demonstrated its presence everywhere.

2. "I.L." prints a letter of Croce dated 3 May 1944 criticizing the (then) Prince Umberto for his interview given to the London "Times" on 20 April 1944, in which he had said that the whole Italian people wanted the war against England and France.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

3. Six maritime routes are operated between Genoa, Spain, England and Turkey: one weekly and two fortnightly between Genoa and Seyin, one fortnightly between Genoa and London, one monthly between Genoa, Liverpool and Glasgow and one fortnightly between Genoa and Istanbul.

4. The sum allowed to be taken into France from Italy has been raised from 5,000 to 20,000 francs.

5. A new disease is now threatening the crop in Sardinia; 50% of it is already lost.

6. Yesterday's quotation of Foreign Currency in Rome and Milan free markets were the following: Rome: Gold Pound Sterling: 6,600-6,770; Pound: 990-1,010; Dollar: 340-347; Swiss Franc: 103-106; Milan: Gold Pound Sterling: 7150, Dollar: 370; Swiss Franc: 106.50.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the headings "Communism and Christian Civilisation" and "The Vatican's strong answer to Radio Moscow's electoral campaign", I.N. reports Radio Moscow's attacks against the Vatican for "the reactionary propaganda of the Clergy and of the Pope to the Italian masses for an anti-leftist crusade" and the Vatican's answer that the only 'crusade' was the one

in favour of the Church and Christianity and the only 'reaction' was the one against the institution of dictatorship.

2. "Italia Nuova's" headlines today are the following: "For Peace and Reconstruction", "The Country calmly awaits the results of the Electoral Campaign", "The wonderful example of moderation shown by millions of Italians should be a pledge of Honour for all the parties", and "The first results give a Monarchist majority".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. It is necessary to give Italy good political and social laws, says M., to reconstruct the economy and above all to obtain for Italy the reinstatement of full sovereignty within the boundaries of her national territory which shall not be intolerably mutilated. All this cannot be achieved by a single political doctrine or by a single party, but must instead result from the calm and tenacious cooperation - within and without - of all - between the various political views. This is why all the Italians must accept the result of the elections without reservation.

2. Analysing the results of the elections on the basis of the first data received, Messaggero says that ultimately the order of the parties will most likely be as follows: Christian-Democrats, Socialists, Communists, Democrat National Union, National Bloc for Liberty and Uomo Qualunque. As for the referendum, either the Republic and Monarchy might win, but only by a small margin. The papers conclude by pointing out that the percentage of invalidated ballots would seem to be very high.

L'UNITA (Christian-Democrat)

1. Minuto's headlines stress the success of the Christian Democrats and the defence of Western civilization by the Catholic parties.

2. Commenting on the referendum on the Constitution, M. says that the law drafted by the "Hierarchy" Government does not include such a measure and that the Communists are unfortunately backed by the law in their refusal to submit the future Constitution to a referendum. Thus, by virtue of the new Constitution, Italy may again have a "master party", says the paper sadly, adding that the democratic demonstration of the Italian people on the 2nd of June, the first after 25 years, might well be the last.

3. In a statement yesterday to some journalists and other persons, the Minister of the Royal House, Marquess Lucifero, said that "knowing the King as he did, he imagined the latter had probably returned blank certificates to the Section President, after voting in Via Lovanio 13.

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MONDINO (Independent Leftist)

1. It may be too early to judge the results of the elections, but one fact may be noticed already, stresses "Monumento": the victory of the Italian Democracy, and concludes that it is to be hoped that the result of the elections will be welcomed democratically.

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2. "Sonnetter" headlines "Overwhelming majority of the parties of the majorities in the big cities of the North" and observes that 70% in Milan, 75% in Genoa, Bologna and Modena, and 56% in Turin voted for R. Republic.

POPOLIO (Christian Democrat)

P. prints an interview with De Gasperi on Franco-Italian relations in which the President of the Council said that the Italian Government had always demonstrated the greatest good will to the French Government in: (a) signing a commercial agreement between the two countries, (b) drafting the new statute on Italian immigration to Tunisia, (c) authorizing the emigration of 20,000 Italian miners to France, (d) reaching an agreement for the repairing of French ships in Italian waters.

RIACCORDAMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - U.S.

IL FPO (Independent) - U.S.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The paper expresses its satisfaction for the general development of the elections.

2. Unità's headlines refer to a great Republican victory in Central and Southern Italy and the nation-wide success of the Communist party.

3. U. comments ironically on the "beau geste" of voting only "a little" by King Umberto and the Queen, and says that their abstention was largely made up by the their henchmen's extra votes (3 or 4 per head).

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ALC 794

FOR THE ALLIED ARMY COMMAND

Shap.

R/108/247/LPB

May 31, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. All the morning papers, excluding Globo and Buonconsiglio, give the following A.C. communiqué: "The Allied Authorities state that there is no truth in reports that are circulating that there will be an Allied Military Parade in Rome on June 4th".
2. SIMI reports that as the institutional truce has been declared annulled, King Umberto II may address a proclamation to the Italian people before June 2.
3. The Austrian Undersecretary, Gruber, presented his case to the Council of the Four Deputies yesterday. He minimized the Austrian responsibility for having participated till the last minute in the Nazi aggression, affirmed that the Austrian Nazis were a slight minority, and accused Mussolini of having supported the "Anschluss". Ambassador Caramellini pointed out in his answer that if Italy had had a Mussolini, Austria had had a Seiss Inghart, a Schmidt, and a Planetta, with the only difference that Italy had lost 30,000 men in the underground movement, while Austria fought to death with Germany till the last minute and would have willingly given Hitler a refuge in the Alps. Caramellini however stressed Italy's sympathy for the reborn Austrian Republic and Italy's desire to resume relations of intimate friendship with Austria. Caramellini will submit a memorandum on the matter today which will state that the Austrian claims refer to 3,025 square kms. of territory, or to 42 per cent of the entire Bolzano province, with a population of 77,000, or 24½ per cent of the population of the entire Alto Adige. The memorandum also stresses that highly important electric power plants are installed in the territory at issue.
4. The Monarchy united the Country and the Monarchy shall save it, Salvemini affirmed at the Corso Cinema yesterday. He protested against the methods of the new totalitarianism and said that the Italian people knew what their interest was if they did not want to fall again under a dictatorship even worse than the Fascist one.
5. De Gasperi spoke in Florence yesterday, stressing that it was necessary that men capable of defending Italy's integrity and dignity be elected. He made another speech in Milan dealing with international problems. He pointed out that either the ONU was a

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6. U.P. reports that the Argentine Government has bought from Italy four liners at the total price of 4 million and 800 thousand dollars. The Argentine has also granted a 167 million pesos loan to Italy for the purchase of food commodities.

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7. Arguments between Monarchists and Republicans led to some incidents at Messina and Palermo yesterday. A few persons were slightly wounded.

8. "Messaggero" reports from Ascoli Piceno that a group of Christian-Democrats who were returning from the "Torre" locality was made a target of gun shots by some persons who were waiting in ambush. Seven Christian-Democrats were seriously wounded. It is believed that the aggressors were identified.

9. Orlando made a speech at the Quirino Theatre in Rome yesterday. He said that only by cooperation between northern and southern Italy, that is between reason and tradition, could arise the new Italy that everybody wanted. "We are going towards the Constitution", he said, "but we do not know what we are going to do. If the Republic should win who will elect the President, the Assembly or the people? In the first case he would be a puppet, in the second a would-be dictator." Orlando then recalled the great merits of the Italian Monarchy and asked: "Why change? Only fanatics can want this." He also stressed that it is easier to bring about a dictatorship in a Republic than in a Monarchy. He added that an American loan for the reconstruction of Italy was ready, but America did not want her dollars to go to the Balkans, as would happen if Italy's policy abandoned the tradition which looked towards the West rather than the East. "Owing to her geographical and historical position", Orlando said: "Italy cannot but be either an ally or a vassal of Great Britain. If England does not want Italy as an ally, it means that she wants her as a vassal. But Italy is not Egypt", he said loudly, "and I hope that our British friends, in their profound political intuition, will not fail to consider this circumstance." Orlando concluded by affirming: "I will never sign a peace which would humiliate us by depriving us of the fleet, of our colonies, of the life blood of our national territory either in the East or the West, or by imposing unbearable sacrifices upon us. Someone might ask: What if someone else" (i.e. of the left parties, it is implied) "signed it? No matter. That would be their affair. But Italy remains, Italy will live again. The coming revenge will be the 'ver che la discesa'." "I shall not see it, but you will. And you shall think of me at that time. God live Italy".

see Cino di Piochia, who promised to vindicate the wrongs done to Florence in the 14th century, but when the opportunity came "forget" his promise.

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

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13. Foglietti made a speech at the Palazzo yesterday evening. After having stated that the attitude of the Savoy in these last few months had demonstrated that the survival of the Monarchy would mean the reviving of a reactionary regime of Fascist type, he referred to Orlando's speech and said as Orlando had reported to the Trieste question in order to calumniate the Communist Party he wanted to make it clear that the Communists from now on would always refuse to cooperate with him in any organization or post of the State. Foglietti affirmed that when he heard Orlando resume the old nationalistic tunes concerning foreign policy he remembered that this man, who had other merits, had not that of a good foreign politician. In fact he did not serve Italy's interests when he left

Versailles just when he should have remained there to support and explain the claims of the Italian people. "Orlando spoke of revenge this morning", Togliatti continued, "and we heard it with anguish rather than with surprise; for we to all the European countries if Italian foreign policy was now based on a spirit of revenge, and we especially to the Italian people who unfortunately have to make others forget their Fascist past. The path to be followed is that of recognising the sins of Fascism and Monarchy, to get ourselves freed from Monarchy and Fascism and stretch out our fraternal hand to all countries, trying to make them acknowledge the merits which we earned during the course of the war and so grant us a just peace satisfying all our desires." Togliatti then said that Italy, with her 45 million inhabitants, was at present the largest European nation after the Soviet Union, and therefore the Communists would never accept Italy becoming a colony or a semi-colony of England, the U.S. or any other State. As for relations with other parties, Togliatti said that De Gasperi was charging the Communists with exaggerating the Fascist peril because he was unable to detect it just as he failed to do in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1926 and for the same reasons which then persuaded him to lead that fraction of the "Popular" party to cooperate with the Fascist Government. "Recent experience has demonstrated", Togliatti added, "that the resolutions passed at the Socialist congress are now out of date and that if the Socialist and Communist workers do not stick together it might perhaps be impossible to save Italian democracy. As soon as the Italian people will have rendered their Republican verdict we shall strive to bring about: a) reconciliation of all Italians; b) Unity of the Republican and democratic parties in order to give Italy that calmness, order, stability of government and those political and social reforms which she needs if she wishes to climb out of the abyss into which Fascism and Monarchy have cast her. Citizens of Rome, I close the electoral campaign of the Communist Party with a triple shout: Long live Italy, Long live the Republic, long live Liberty."

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AFTRNOON PAPERS (May 30th)CAPITALE

Referring to Minister Romita's denial of a statement made by "La Capitale" on May 25th that all the Squadristi and Fascists who took part in the March on Rome would be arrested as a police precaution, the paper asserts as follows: An order in that sense was issued by the General Direction of the "Pubblica Sicurezza" in the early days of May, and the arrests started to "Regime Coeli", but fifty persons were arrested and transferred to "Regime Coeli", but the news printed by "La Capitale" meant a denial by Romita necessary and resulted in a subsequent order to discontinue the arrests of Fascists and to release forthwith those already detained.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - H.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Gustavo Pabbri refers to the relations between the Italian State and the Holy See and the heads of the two States as determined by the settlement of the "Roman Question" in 1929. The writer explains the new situation which will arise if the Italian people vote for the Republic and asks the voters to consider this problem before they make their decision.

2. Alfio Paternò reports a conversation he had with a Sicilian personage who said that Fascism was the first gift they had had from the North and that the Republic would be the second. The monarchy was the historical condition for Italian Unity, he added.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Summing up the situation at the close of the electoral campaign, Sav. attacks the impudence of those who pretend that by voting for their particular party the people will obtain peace, bread and work, and says that the people know that happiness can be obtained only through sacrifice and wisdom. He affirms that a Communist Italy would necessarily be the slave of Russia as a regime such as Communism would have to be maintained by force in Italy, and says that the South is monarchist by force of long tradition while some parts of the North are Republican likewise for traditional reasons - the tradition of the Communes. He says that if Nenni had not

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2. G.d'I. reports from Milan the printing, by the "Independent Communists", of leaflets inviting the electors to vote for the Monarchy. Discussing forecasts of the electoral results, it stressed the confidence of the mass parties in their victory. The Christian Democrats and Socialists will again contend for the first place, it says, while communists affirm that the Communists will make no further progress than they did in the administrative elections. As regards the institutional problem, it is held that although the recent events (Abdication of Victor Emmanuel, King Umberto's visit) have enhanced the position of the Monarchy it still has no chance in Milan city or province; but much depends on the attitude of the middle classes, as a high percentage of abstentions was registered in Milan during the Administrative elections.

3. G.d'I. reports the stratagem of 3 women who induced the inhabitants of "Via Farrecciotta" in Rome, to hand their electoral certificates to them on the pretext that these certificates were not valid and needed some official stamps which they (the women) would obligingly obtain through the Communist party; once in their hands, they omitted to return the certificates for some reason or other. After investigation, the Carabinieri arrested the three women, all members of the local section of the Communist party, and impounded 39 electoral certificates obtained by them in this fashion, states G.d'I.

INDEPENDENT COMMUNISTS - R.M.

ITALIA-32561

Writing on the Foreign Countries' efforts to keep themselves accurately informed on Italian politics, Giuseppe Salvaggi says that the international political black market in Italy began with the Allied landing. An important Branch of an Allied Service vaguely designated by its initials was exclusively concerned with the "psychological" survey of new Italian political movements and their possible development in favour of the Allies' interests and foreign policy, he says. "It is certain that the foreigner intervened often and decisively in Italian political affairs", he says and adds that foreign influence launched men and names in Italy, quoting Count Sforza and his malignous activity resulting from his efforts to elude the "mandato" received before landing in Italy. It is also asserted that interesting things could be written about the part played by the Action Party in his "international game". After three years, he concludes, the Foreigners' international ring of political informations has been fully organized and is present everywhere in the present political struggle, busy collecting information which is afterwards sorted

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INDEPENDENT - N.Y.

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LAVORO (G.A.I.I.)

1. D. attacks "Indipendente" for trying to use the publication of the memoirs of a major Fascist Luigi Federzoni, as an instrument to serve the cause of the Monarchy.
2. D. attacks Deboni for his statement in "Italia Nuova" that the intellectuals who signed the Republican manifesto recently printed by "Unità" did so out of fear and that it had no value whatever, and replies that the document has the value the political opinions of "true intellectuals" have always had.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) -- Not appeared.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) -- Not appeared.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Referring to the position of the middle classes vis-à-vis the parties of the masses Emanuele Cavigliola states that the Democrat Union pleads for their interests.

2. General Umberto Nobile has informed "Unità", reports R., that he has brought an action against "Ricostruzione" for the article "D'Annunzio enraged by Nobile's ill-fated expedition". The paper observes that the action should be taken against the poet, now entombed at Vittoriano, as "Ricostruzione" only copied the text of his letter.

SPGOSO XI (Independent Rightist)

Ennio Lupinacci says that Togliatti is afraid of the King becoming a "bonapartist" but does not remember that the shining example of Communism, Russia, has no opposition in its legislature. The King wants only the right to appeal directly to the people in case of grave divergencies between the Crown and the Government, and the Costituente will decide on the justice of this request.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Referring to Lapinacci's article "parliamentary monarchy" in the "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" Mario Vinciguerra states that the Italians were inflicted with Mussolini not under a Republic but under a Monarchy and continues that a parliamentary Republic would correspond with modern European Democracy. The question today is not Monarchy or Republic but what has been the attitude of the Savoy since 1915, stresses the writer stating that the House of Savoy were always ready to place own interests before the interests of the people.

2. Quoting "Corriere d'Informazioni", "Tribuna" reports on a large traffic in black market articles by Allied pilots, and asserts that stolen Italian pictures have been smuggled from Germany to England by air.

VOCI REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. "The 2nd of June must be for Italy what the 14th of July is for France: the end of a tyranny and the beginning of freedom" says Leonida Campolonghi in a message from Paris.

2. Commenting on the action of Minister Romita for the preservation of order during the elections, V.R. says that the Republicans are solid with him and that they will do everything

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SECOLO XIX (Independent Rightist)

Mario Lupinacci says that Fogliatti is afraid of the King becoming a "bourgeois" but does not remember that the shining example of Communism, Russett, has no opposition in its legislature. The King wants only the right to appeal directly to the people in case of grave divergencies between the Crown and the Government, and the Constituent will decide on the justice of this request.

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2. Commenting on the action of Minister Ronita for the preservation of order during the elections, V.R. says that the Republicans are solid with him and that they will do everything possible to maintain peace and calm. The Monarchists, though, says the paper, do not seem to be so willing.

MORNING PAPERS (May 31)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Rodolfo Morandi accuses the Monarchists of having rounded up all the dispersed forces of Fascism and of using the same systems of intimidation that the Fascist used. "The Socialist Party," he says "has enough forces now to be able to guarantee peace to the

Italian people and is determined to respect the result of the referendum even if it is contrary to our desires".

2. Under the heading "Triumphal closing of the electoral campaign" and "300,000 Roman citizens demonstrated yesterday their Republican faith", A. reports that three great meetings have given an idea of the strength of the Roman Republicans. The Republican Party closed the campaign in the Piazza della Cancelleria where Giovanni Coni addressed a huge crowd. The Communist Party met on the Velatine with a great popular fête-champêtre during which Togliatti addressed his supporters. The Socialist Party had a meeting at the Basilica of Maxentius. Nenni, delayed at Genoa, sent a telegram expressing his satisfaction for the results obtained and wishing for the success of the Republic and the Socialists. Romita was then the first to speak and said that all the parties had in their programs a certain quantity of Socialism, which all went to the honour of the Party, but at the same time raised a legitimate apprehension as it was probably only electoral bait. He also stressed that after the Fascist experiment it was clear that there could be no connection between the Monarchy and democratic freedom, and he concluded by expressing his faith in the regeneration of the democratic Italian life. Saragat pointed out that the Monarchy was using the same methods that Fascism used for twenty long years, trying to drag the Italian people into another dictatorship. "Fascism seized power", he said, "after World War I, taking advantage of the antagonism between the middle class and the workers; the same situation is presenting itself now, if the middle class vote against the workers. By voting for Monarchy, a new Fascism is bound to arise."

3. A. points out a ridiculous incident which interrupted Falcone Lucifero's speech at the Radio station yesterday. The orator made a record of his speech and during the broadcasting the record broke and the poor man continued to repeat the same pitiful words for quite a while. "The effect was extraordinary" says the paper.

BUONSENNO (Uomo Qualunque)

B. reports the speeches delivered yesterday at the Basilica of Maxentius by Emilio Patrissi and Gaetano Ciannini. Patrissi attacked the "Hexarchy" Government for bequeathing a terrible inheritance of civil war to the Country and affirmed that the first principle of the "Qualunquismo" was to ensure the "future and reconciliation of the Country". They were neither "Fascists" nor "anti-Fascists", but antitotalitarian and against all dictatorships, especially the Red one, he said, and refuted the charges of "reactionism" made against the U.O. movement. The "Uomo Qualunque"

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He went on to extol liberty "that unsurpassable gift of God", and then passed to Communism giving the reasons which (in his opinion) made its installation in Russia necessary and possible, but criticising slogans such as "the land to the peasants". He ended by saying that he could not say what would be the result of the elections but could foretell that "the Costituente would last 10 months" and that after that period the people would be meeting again all over Italy to elect a new Chamber of Deputies.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that exports of Italian vegetables and fruit to Britain and Northern Europe will reach only 20% of its pre-war volume.
2. The director of the Sicilian textile industry left for a tour in the United States yesterday.
3. The "British Overseas Airways Corporation" airline between Britain and Persia will pass through Rome.
4. The Australian Government will not favour immigration of Italian workers.
5. 75% of Southern Italy's steam trains have been withdrawn recently owing to the scarcity of coal.

ITALIA LIVERA (Action)

A Republican victory is certain, states Paolo Vitorcelli, as at the lowest estimate 60 percent of the Italians will vote for a Republic. Basing his observations on the results of the administrative elections the writer estimates that 14 million out of 24 million voters will declare for a Republic. These 14 million Republicans are composed of 6 to 9 million Social-Communists, 3 to 4 million Christian-Democrats and 2 to 3 million voters of the Action, Republican and Liberal-Republican parties and other smaller groups. Vitorcelli continues that 5 to 7 million Italians have not made up their minds yet and states that it depends upon the support of these millions whether the Republic will be a real democracy, Republic or a Jacobin and adventurous one. If, on the other hand, these 5 to 7 million Italians in question vote for the Monarchy then the Republic will obtain only a 60 percent majority and will have to defend itself in an atmosphere of tension.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. prints the speech that Enzo Selvaggi, the secretary of the Italian Democrat Party, made yesterday in Rome in which he discussed the situation of the Party during the last two years and

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.F. prints the speech that Enzo Selvaggi, the secretary of the Italian Democrat Party, made yesterday in Rome in which he discussed the situation of the Party during the last two years and outlined the institutional problem, (interrupted by the Royal March), the relations between the Monarchy and foreign countries, the relations between the Monarchy and the Church (interrupted by shouts "Viva il Papa!"), and the affirmation that "the victory of the Monarchy will be the victory of Liberty".
2. I.M. asks the Ministry for the Interior to put Radio Rome under a special control during the next three days so that no tendencies or unofficial news be broadcast before the publication of the referendum results.

9.

3. I.M. reports on yesterday's mass demonstration at the Quirinal and emphasizes the 2 hours' ovation to the Royal Family.
4. I.M. reports on Lucifero's radio speech yesterday in which the Ministry of the Royal House said: "during the two years that I have been close to the new King I have always admired his energy, his application to his work and his will to do good.... Taschini was a revelation of the people and a Republican initiative which imposed itself on the people and the Monarchy with the much the excesses and the errors which are characteristic of these regimes, and which now invites you to a new revolution." He ended by saying that Italy had already suffered too much and that with the Monarchy a new era of freedom, peace and forgiveness would be born.
5. I.M. reports on Orlando's, Bergamini's and Benicivenga's speeches in Rome, Florence and Naples yesterday, emphasizing the great applause they received and the demonstrations which followed the shouts of "Viva il Re, Viva Savoia!"
6. I.M. says that the wagers on the Referendum, which are estimated at several hundreds of thousand lire arrived yesterday at a deadlock, owing to the bookmakers' refusal to accept any more bets on the Monarchy. It sees here a new factor which forecasts a Monarchist victory.
7. Commenting on the rumor that the Socialist Mayor of Milan, Gruppì, would have allowed people in Milan not provided with electoral certification to vote on June 2nd, I.M. wonders whether Milan has already become a half-governing Socialist Republic like San Marino.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Arrigo Jacchia says that the interests of the English people demand a friendly Italy in the Mediterranean, and the recent speech of the conservative M.P. Osborne shows that the English know this, but democratic Italy does not mean to be an English weapon against Russia and perhaps France. Italy will remain as a point of equilibrium between the two contestants, but it is necessary that England and Europe give to Italy the possibility of doing this. The old Anglo-Italian friendship, he says, must be recaptured as a working reality at the service of civilization and democracy.
2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste reports that all the properties of the "Macedonassioni Generali" and other Companies have been frozen by order of the Delgrade

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2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste reports that all the properties of the "Assicurazioni Generali" and other Companies in Yugoslav territory have been frozen by order of the Belgrade Government. The administrative Council sent a protest to the Yugoslav Government.

3. C. Thaler, correspondent of the U.P., in a message from London says that the Allied diplomatic authorities are laboriously looking for a solution of the Trieste question. A "status" similar to that of Danzig has been suggested and will probably be accepted, the only unknown factor being Tito. Russia, England and U.S.A. are anxious to settle the matter which is hampering the conclusion of the peace treaty. Italy is similarly anxious, but does not want a hurried peace which would deprive her of her rights in Istria.

10.

4. Commenting on the electoral campaign, M. says that Italy has given proof of her political maturity by the order in which the campaign has developed. There have been very few incidents after a very violent campaign.

MINUTO

Invited by the Milan "Committee for the Referendum on the Constitution" to express their opinion on the subject, the following parties and political groups approved of the submission of the Constitution to the referendum of the people: The Liberal and Italian Democratic parties, the U.Q. Front, the "Independent Revolutionary and Syndicalist Movement", the "Federazione Liberatoria Italiana", the "European Revolutionary and Social Movement" and the "Governoamento Nazionale".

MOMENTO

1. Referring to the new constitution Leo Levi states that there are three categories of voters. The first group believes that the newly elected institution will be gifted with such virtues and possibilities that every difficulty will disappear in a very short time. The majority hopes, says the writer, that a gradual material reconstruction will become possible through the new institution and the rest is so sceptical that they don't expect anything.

2. Replying to many Italian requests, reports "Momento", the Consular office of the Russian Embassy in Italy informs that only 937 Italians are still in USSR and will soon be repatriated.

3. Commenting ironically on the Lucifero's radio-speech last night, "Momento" states, that it would be a marvellous idea to have Umberto as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic if he did not succeed as a King.

POROLO (Christian Democrat)

1. T. reports on De Gasperi's speeches yesterday in Florence and Milan, under the heading "Who votes for the Christian Democrats defends Italy and her civilization".

2. Commenting on the Soviet Embassy's statement that only 937 Italian POWs in Russia are still to be repatriated, M. says that this number is far below the one expected and that if it is correct tens of thousands of Italian families must therefore lose all hope of the return of their dear ones. It also asks the Commission for the Italian POWs to publish all the information available on the fate of the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Russia.

3. Under the heading "The 8,730 officers" M. says that...

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ROMOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. I. reports on De Gasperi's speeches yesterday in Florence and Milan, under the heading "Who votes for the Christian Democrats defends Italy and her civilization".

2. Commenting on the Soviet Embassy's statement that only 937 Italian Jews in Russia are still to be repatriated, I. says that this number is far below the one expected and that if it is correct tens of thousands of Italian families must therefore lose all hope of the return of their dear ones. It also asks the Commission for the Italian Jews to publish all the information available on the fate of the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Russia.

3. Under the heading "The S.79 affair", I. says that it is more and more probable that the Italian plane which mysteriously took off from the Milan airfield was flown to Yugoslavia by Italian Communists and agents of Tito. The plane was loaded with spare parts worth 50 million lire that are unobtainable in Yugoslavia.

RISORGINIMO LIBERALE (Liberal)

According to an indiscretion received by a subeditor of the Agency "L'Informazione" the sums expended on propaganda up to the present by the parties, reports "Risorgimento Liberale", amount approximately to 16 milliards lire. This does not include press propaganda.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The prevalent opinion of the political circles of Montecitorio is that the composition of the new Government after the elections, though being more closely related to the wishes of the people, will retain its present character of coalition, at least at the beginning. Naturally the big share would be taken by the three mass Parties, and the demo-liberals would probably be represented. In the event of a Republic, to balance the left a larger proportion of moderate elements should be introduced, not excluding the Monarchists as representatives of the minority. It was affirmed that Orlando was the most favored candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, after a temporary canvassing of Le Gaspar. But the recent declaration of Togliatti that he would never collaborate with Orlando has sent the forecasts back into deep waters. It is foreseen that the official results of the referendum will be announced by the 8th or 9th of June.

2. Attico stresses that the Italians must assume the responsibility for the grave decision they are about to take. "Italy", he says, "is now in one of the most delicate and decisive periods of her history, from the decision of the citizens will depend the future of Italy". He criticizes the present electoral system that obliges the Italians to choose parties and not individuals, as "the Costituente must be formed of individuals and not parties" he says. The institutional question must be solved by reason and not by sentiment. Italy is most probably not mature enough to take this decision, but the thing has been done and we can only hope for the best, he concludes.

UNIMI (Communist)

1. U. says that at the basis of revelations made by ex-directors of the S.I.I. (Military Intelligence Service) it appears that after the Coup d'Etat of July '43, the Monarchy carefully avoided assuming any definitely hostile attitude to Fascists and the Nazis, and asserts that full details of Umberto's complicity in this double-dealing of the Monarchy during these months which preceded the Armistice are given by reports held at the S.I.I.

2. Under the heading "On the track of the Umberto-Sorani plot", U. gives details of the Monarchist organization "Associazione Arditi d'Italia" composed mainly of ex-internees in the Turanto and Celtsno camps. Even two ex-officers of the German S.S., it says, reported to the association and discussed the enlistment of 80 of their companions, which was granted. Arms of all kinds have been promised by Monarchist emissaries. As for the organization's alleged leaders, it quotes among others the ex-Commander of the Rome Military District, Col. De Sanctis, removed from his post for trafficking

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2. Under the heading "On the track of the Umberto-Scorza plot", U. gives details of the monarchist organization "Associazione Arditi d'Italia" composed mainly of ex-internees in the Taranto and Gelbano camps. Even two ex-officers of the German S.S., it says, reported to the Association and discussed the enlistment of 80 of their compatriots, which was granted. Arms of all kinds have been promised by monarchist emissaries. As for the organization's alleged leaders, it quotes among others the ex-Commander of the Rome Military District, Col. De Sanctis, removed from his post for trafficking furloughs for soldiers, says "Unita".

3. In relation to the alleged traffic of electoral certificates at "La Tarocchietta" reported by "Italia Nuova", U. attacks the paper for reporting the facts falsely in its attempt to shroud the monarchist manoeuvres and says that the certificates collected by the three women arrested belonged to members of the Communist party and lacked of the Commune official stamps and therefore needed regularizing.

6282

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC AFFAIRS BRANCH
May 30, 1946

13/106/246/123

MEMORANDUM

1. The press Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers announced that Rear Admiral Henry W. Evans, Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy, recently conferred with De Gasperi that the Allied Government considers the pledge of the various post-war Italian Governments concerning the institutional trace is nullified in view of the imminence of the elections.

2. Continuing his Sicilian tour, King Umberto II visited Catania, Enna, Messina and Reggio Calabria yesterday, being enthusiastically welcomed by the population. On leaving the island, the King addressed the following message to the Sicilian people: "People of Sicily! On returning among you after so long a time and so many vicissitudes, I should have liked to stay longer in order to see again the towns and villages which I have known dearly and for so long. This is not possible now, but nevertheless I wish to send you all my warm greetings and fervid wishes after having visited Palermo, Messina, Catania and Messina, whose enthusiasm for the Motherland moved me and strengthened my belief in a quick revival and complete reconstruction of the country under the banner of laws meeting your needs. Being indissolubly tied to your generous island, which first tested the unity of the Motherland and then contributed with untiring effort and sacrifice to her resurgence, I solemnly promise to serve her cooperation fully expressed."

3. The King of the representatives of the eleven parties which will stand for the national constituency was held at the Ministry for the Interior yesterday. The King invited all the parties to collaborate with the Government in order to maintain public order during the June 2 elections and therefore ensure the legitimacy of the voting. The representative of the Italian Democrat Party asked whether it was true that Milan C.D.M. had established "election squads" and Smith, after having explained the task of the party representatives at the voting stations, said that he would inquire from the Milan prefect on this matter. Smith also stated that nothing could be done in favour of the ex-PMs who had recently been rehabilitated and of those persons who will be absent from their homes on polling day, and that he would take drastic measures against those persons who did not have voted twice, even under two different names. As for the "black market" of electoral certificates he said that precise instructions had already been issued to the Magistrate. He concluded by affirming that those people he have recently been detained would be set free before Saturday

is submitted in view of the importance of the elections.

2. Continuing his Sicilian tour, King Humberto II visited Agrigento, Marsala, Mesima and Ragusa Salina yesterday, being enthusiastically welcomed by the population. On leaving the island, the King addressed the following message to the Sicilian people: "People of Sicily! On returning among you after so long a time and to my dear Sicilian villages, I should have liked to stay longer in order to see again the towns and villages which I have known dearly and for so long. This is not possible now, but nevertheless I wish to send you all my warm greetings and fervid wishes after having visited Palermo, Agrigento, Mesima and Marsala, whose enthusiasm for the Monarchist movement has strengthened my belief in a quiet revival and complete reconstruction of the country under the banner of laws meeting your needs. Being indisposably tied to your generous island, which first sealed the unity of the Fatherland and then contributed with notable strength to the liberation of Italy, I solemnly promise to serve it with all my strength and in accordance with its desires for peace and independence."

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4. There is no Anglo-American bloc and the U.S. will welcome with satisfaction any support which both Russia and France will give to the American proposals concerning the Italian peace treaty.

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154

other matters, Byrnes, Secretary of State, declared at a press conference in Washington yesterday. He added that the U.S. Government had made "substantial concessions" on war reparations in order to reach the desired agreement, but nevertheless the fundamental stand of American policy had not changed because "the U.S. do not intend to finance the payments which Italy might be asked to make under the pretext of war reparations". As for the Italian colonies, Byrnes said that the American Government still held the view that the best solution was that of putting them under the trustee administration of UNO. Byrnes finally denied that the British and American occupation had been a heavy burden for Italy and affirmed that, as far as the U.S. were concerned, the cost had been repaid by means of the 980 million dollars worth of relief sent to the Italian population by the U.S. (U.P.)

5. Nenni denied yesterday in Milan the rumors claiming that the Carabinieri Corps would be disbanded after June 2 in case the referendum favored the Republic. (ANSA)

6. The Austrian claims on the Alto Adige have raised, as was expected, the question of the respect of the treaties signed by Italy as a World War I victor power, UP reports from Paris. The Austrian Foreign Minister, Gruber, will present his case to the Deputies this morning, and Ambassador Cerardini will explain Italy's standpoint in the afternoon. Discussion on the Italo-Austrian frontier are now limited to the Val Mauteria zone, S.E. of the Brenner Pass, as the Deputies have explicitly excluded from any further examination the Austrian claims on the Canale zone, S.W. of the Austrian town of Villach.

7. The Chief of the Air Forces General Staff, General Simonetti, has issued an order of the day to all the dependent Commands concerning the duties of the Forces before, on and after Election day. It states that all necessary steps have been taken in order to prevent the success of any propaganda outlying officers and men to abandon the service after the June 2 elections, and also, the certainty that the Aviation will deserve the confidence placed in it by the Nation and the Government.

8. Messaggero reports from Gorizia a rumor that an "S-79" has landed at Kladuska in Yugoslav territory, and that it is believed to be the same one which was stolen in Milan.

9. The Pope will make a speech on the Radio on Saturday.

3.

APPROXIMATE PAPERS (May 29th)CAPITALISM - N.N.ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA

G.S.S. says that the Rome Stock-Exchange would have forecast a Monarchist defeat a month ago but it now believes there will be a Republican defeat.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Giuseppe Solari Board reports a false interpretation by French newspapers of an Italian document submitted to the four Foreign Ministers, from which it was claimed that Italy was making territorial claims on France. Ambassador Sornaga held a press conference to clarify the matter, but this clarification was given little prominence by the papers concerned, he says.

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.ITALIA-SERA - N.N.LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Reviewing the political situation, L. refers to Rinaldo Ossola's speech yesterday and his reference to the heavy expenditures imposed by the Allied occupation on the Italian Government. "At 72 hours from the elections the general situation seems quiet... Tomorrow only Umberto of Savoy will be able to continue his exhibition... But on June 2nd Italy will be republican from the Alps to Sicily", says the paper.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. points out the necessity for Italian Catholics to remain united and to resist all the propaganda aimed at dividing them. The Communists, Gen. Mobile, Guido Miglioli, and other smaller personages all over Italy, are doing their best to confuse their ideas, but we must frustrate their manoeuvres, says "Quotidiano".

RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Questioned on the change of the currency Minister Corbino reaffirmed his definite opposition to it.

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INDIPENDENTE - N.Y.

ITALIA-SERA - N.Y.

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OSSTINATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.Y.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

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SECOLO XVI (Independent Rightist)

1. S.XI reports on King Umberto's visit in Palermo and emphasizes the great applause he received during his stay in the Sicilian capital.

4.

2. Mario Imposci declares that all the monarchists want the same King and the same monarchy while the Republicans do not even know which kind of Republic they will choose.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO -- N.Y.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Francesco Ferrì continues his attacks against the partiality of many priests, and quotes a manifesto printed in Chielti and affixed to Church doors restricting the rights of the members of parties not approved by the Church to administer ecclesiastic properties, etc... He asks that the Church be more tolerant in her own interest.

2. Appoggi of De Gasperi's recent statement on the delay in the signature of the amnesty, V.R. remarks ironically "Umberto is too busy travelling around to sign the amnesty".

3. In his speech yesterday in Piazza Santi Apostoli, Rinaldo Ossola spoke of the industrial and agrarian problems, attacked the monarchy and explained why there could not be a Communist dictatorship in Italy. "Even the Communists", he said, "support a democratic Republic, and then they are a minority even among the Republicans".

MORNING GLADERS (May 30th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

The same the monarchists played during the last two years is Viento, states "Avanti". They were in opposition to the Government with the marchese Lucifero and sabotaged it with Admiral De Courten, he Minister's Camati and Decini and President Bonomi. A Government based on mutual concession could do very little in difficult situations, continues the paper, and everything it did was always hindered by the slowness and "moderation" of the Right which made it active and efficacious action difficult. "Avanti" concludes that the Socialist Party did not choose the easy but the difficult way of opposition, and this in the interests of the workers.

CONSENSE (Como Qualunque)

E...reports the arrest of Riccardo Costa, Qualunque candidate for the Constituent, by the Political Office of the Rome "questura" and comments as follows: "We shall not cry bearded. When we decided take part in the electoral struggle conditioned by the remaining power of the "Monarchy", despotical controller of all the legislations of the State, we knew full well that we should have to meet all kind of vexations, persecutions and

members of parties not approved by the Church to administer ecclesiastic properties, etc... He asks that the Church be more tolerant in her own interest.

2. Approval of Dr. Casper's recent statement on the delay in the signature of the amnesty, V.R. remarks ironically "Umberto is too busy travelling around to sign the amnesty".

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MORNING PAPERS (May 30th)

LA VOCE (Socialist)

The game the monarchists played during the last two years is vividly stated "L'Avanti". They were in opposition to the Government with the monarchist Lucifero and sabotaged it with Admiral De Courten, no ministers Casati and Jacini and President Bonomi. A Government based on mutual concession could do very little in difficult situations, continues the paper, and everything it did was always ordered by the plottings and "moderation" of the Right which made any active and efficacious action difficult. "L'Avanti" concludes that the Socialist Party did not choose the easy but the difficult way of opposition, and this in the interests of the workers.

L'ESPRESSO (Uomo Qualunque)

L'Espresso the arrest of Edoardo Costa, Qualunquian candidate for the Constituent, by the Political Office of the Rome "Questura" comments as follows: "We shall not cry scandal. When we decided to take part in the electoral struggle conditioned by the remaining power of the 'hexarchy', despotical controller of all the sanctions of the State, we knew full well that we should have to meet all kind of vexations, persecutions and arbitrary acts. It is now come to the arrest of candidates on our lists, with the intent purpose of intimidating the Qualunquian and trying to discredit our men. We will only ask the authorities who ordered the arrest of Edoardo Costa (for whose arrest no warrant has been issued by a Magistrate) the reasons for this measure, if they exist. It can be confessed, and remind them that these reasons should have been given together with the news of the arrest.

LE (Economic)

1. Owing to the scarcity of flour in Milan, 200 grams of maize

flour will be distributed today instead of bread.

2. C. asks the Government to remove the control of superphosphates.
3. The new Italian coins of 1, 2, 5 and 10 lire will be made of aluminium, magnesium, and manganese.
4. A new Italo-British Airway Company is about to be formed. It will be something like the Italo-American A.C.F.-T.W.A.
5. Yesterday's quotation of foreign currency in the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: 6,850-6,950; Swiss Franc: 340-352; Swiss Franc: 107-109.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Under the heading "A quiet talk to an undecided elector", Paolo Vittorelli offers the following considerations to those who have not yet chosen between the Republic and the Monarchy, urging them to vote for the former: (1) The Monarchy will be unable to ensure a just peace to Italy. (2) The Monarchy would not maintain our good relations with our neighbours. (3) The Monarchy does not give us any guarantee that the Government will pursue a policy of peace. (4) The Monarchy will hinder imports of food. (5) The Monarchy will hinder the investment of foreign capital in Italy. (6) The Monarchy will be a permanent obstacle to the formation of a United States of Europe. (7) The Monarchy is an obstacle to equality. (8) The Monarchy is an obstacle to liberty. (9) The Monarchists have disappeared from almost all the countries in the world and you would not want Italy to be the only exception to this law of universal progress. (10) The Monarchy and its wealth are an offense to our society of poor people and workers. (11) The Monarchy is compelled, in order to keep its power, to exercise a continuous democracy which inevitably leads to disorder. (12) The Monarchy is responsible for the ruin of the Italian people. (13) The Monarchy has failed to keep its promises. (14) The Monarchy is an obstacle to the reconciliation of the Italian people.

2. Gaetano Salvemini defines an Italian Liberal as follows:

- (a) 1814-1848 an observer of the despotic and clerical reaction.
- (b) 1848-1870 a Tory of the Monarchist and Constitutional regime.
- (c) 1871-1920 a Tory resisting the democratic wave. (a) 1920-1925 a supporter of the Fascist movement as long as it did not hinder the Liberal oligarchy. (e) 1925-1943 a Tory who became an ardent anti-Fascist. (f) 1944-1946 a Tory who declares himself a Democrat because Badoglio became a Democrat too. (g) 1946 a Tory who represents himself as a "liberal" in England and America owing to the Italian and Anglo-Saxon words.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Under the heading "The Communists prepare the referendum" and "400 electoral certificates 'rounded up' at the Ferruccio", Scrutator violently attacks the Communist Party saying that it is buying up electoral certificates from poor people and that the present economic conditions of Italy cannot guarantee a true democratic result of the elections as those who have nothing to eat cannot wait for the bread of the Constituent and prefer to get the 2 or 3 thousand lire which are offered to them for their certificates

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To substantiate these assertions, he reports that four Communists have been arrested and found in possession of 400 certificates. "In these circumstances", he concludes, "our Party cannot promise to accept the results of the elections".

2. Marshal Badoglio, questioned by I.N. on the so-called "flight to Rome" declared that: (a) the decision was taken by the head of the Government, the responsibility of the act being therefore his own; (b) nobody has ever thought to call the monarchs, of Norway, Holland, Greece and Yugoslavia, "traitors in flight" because they sought refuge abroad; the King of Italy did not go abroad but remained in Italian territory; (c) if Badoglio and the King had remained in Rome after the armistice they would have been taken prisoners by the Germans and the Fascist Government, who would have annihilated the armistice and brought greater harm to Italy; (d) going South Marshal Badoglio was able to spare Italy from a further destruction by seeing that the armistice was enforced. The expression 'flight to Rome' is thus to be ascribed to bad faith and political hatred", concludes the Marshal.

3. G. Lanza, replying to Togliatti's comments on the King's declaration to the I.N.S., says that the bad faith of the Communist leader, who wants to confuse the Constitutional Monarchy with Bonapartist imperialism. The Italian people know, he says, that without post-constituent referendum, the only guarantee against dictatorship of the Left is represented by the Monarchy.

4. I.N. reports that on occasion of the great Allied military parade, which will take place on June 4th, on occasion of the second anniversary of the liberation of Rome, a high American military award will be presented to King Umberto II.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. It says that Italy is on the boundary line between the Western and Eastern blocs and that if the present policy is continued Italy, in spite of her desire to be neutral, will be obliged to take a definite position. The main points of disagreement between the two blocs are on the Italian question: colonies, Trieste, etc., and Italy is vital to both of them. Her only hope is that the conditions be abandoned by both parties and that a real peace be made in Europe.

2. Commenting on Tito's visit to Moscow, Jean W. Kalaré, in a message from London, says that the presence of the Yugoslav Chief of the General Staff indicates too clearly the kind of discussion that are now being carried on. The more point is certainly Venezia Giulia and Trieste and it is thought that Tito, alarmed by the insistence of the Western powers, has gone to Stalin to strengthen his conviction and to give him material and

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ITALY (Government)

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2. Commenting on Tito's visit to Moscow, Jean W. Kolari, in a message from London, says that the presence of the Yugoslav Chief of the General Staff indicates too clearly the kind of discussion that are now being carried on. The core point is certainly Venezia Giulia and Trieste and it is thought that Tito, alarmed by the insistence of the Western powers, has gone to Stalin to strengthen his conviction and to give him material and arguments for further discussions of the Big Four.

3. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, reports that Yugoslav elements, near Montespino, Gorizia, attacked 6 jeeps loaded with American soldiers, many of whom were wounded. He also says that 12,000 Croats have just arrived in Piave and have occupied the houses abandoned by the Italians who emigrated after the Yugoslav persecutions.

7.

MINUTO

Not only has Rossi not denied the charge that he has disposed of a sum of 10 millions in "secret funds", but he has started saying in yesterday's "Avanti" that it was perfectly legal as the Council of Ministers had authorized it, says M., which asserts that this sum was expended in 20 days, and wonders how many millions Sic. Rossi would want if, by some accident, he became President of the Republic!

ROMA 1700

1. "Togliatti will bring an action against a Catholic paper", headlines "Memento", stating that Felice Togliatti has charged a lawyer to proceed against the Uffine "Vita Cattolica" for reporting sentences Togliatti was supposed to have spoken at the 16th Communist Congress at Moscow. The paper stresses that Togliatti did not participate in this congress.

2. Prof. Pasquale Ingrao, President of the Court of the Accounts and candidate for the Democrat Union at Naples, left the Court to take active propaganda for the elections, reports "Memento" and asks De Gasperi "to whom does the car belong and who pays for the petrol and tires?"

TEROLO (Christian Democrat)

3. Charges "Bisessale della Sera" with bad faith for reporting De Gasperi's speech at Terlo under the heading "De Gasperi thinks it difficult for the Republic to maintain itself" when all De Gasperi said was: "the most important problem yet to be solved is the structure of the Republic, not merely its affirmation".

RIOROSALIMUS LIBERALE (Liberal)

4. Referring to the propaganda of the Left which divides the people into proletarians and capitalists the paper states that today it is not a question of rich or poor, but of freedom or slavery.

5. Referring to the circular issued by the Rome Federation of the Communist Party, "Unita" asked the management of the Communist Party, reports "Bisessale Liberales", to obtain some news about the document's authenticity. The management of the Communist Party answered the document was unknown to them. That night "Vita Repubblicana" interviewed the Communist answer to whom that the document was false, stated "Bisessale Liberales", and continued that the Communist answer did not say so but only that the activities of the Rome Communist Federation were unknown to the management of the PCI.

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ROME (Independent)

1. "L'Espresso", in a message from London, says that the British Parliament has decided to "strengthen" the economic mission in Italy to facilitate the commercial relations with the country. Under-Secretary Howell would have affirmed that the clauses of the new legislation will be published in Italy before June 2; one of these clauses would provide for the reimbursement of the occupation expenses of the remaining British troops.

2. Luigi Barzani Jr. reports that De Gasperi declared that the King has admitted that an amnesty, as comprehensive as he decided, could not be granted before the 2nd of June. The amnesty is, therefore, postponed.

3. U. states that Nenni, asked what attitude the Socialists would take in case of a monarchist victory at the elections, declared that such an hypothesis had not been taken into consideration, due to the firm faith in the victory of the Republic, but if such were the case the Republican question would remain open and the Socialists would try to solve it, but by legal means, of course. Nenni also denied the rumored disbandment of the Carabinieri Corps in case of a Republican victory and that a mutation would be required. "Enough of those useless polemics on Fascism and anti-Fascism!" he said, "we must solve such more important problems."

ITALY (Communist)

1. Referring to those who argue that the institution of a King cannot prejudice the whole monarchist institution, Felice Platone says that the factiveness of the monarchy was demonstrated in all its actions and behavior especially in the recent years of Fascism and war, and attacks Barzani and the other high ranking officers who, says the writer, have been the soul of Fascism and cannot live without it. "The monarchist states", he says, "can be only the state of the pro-Fascists."

2. Under the heading "A step forward toward the revelation of the Suberbo-Scorza plot", U. reports the interrogation at the Milan quarters of General Scree, one of the leaders of the monarchist movement in Milan, in connection with the investigations on the neo-fascist activities in Lombardy.

3. Reporting the proclamation of the Air Force Chief of the Italian General Staff to all units under his command in respect of their duties before during and after the elections, U. adds: "When is the Minister De Courten going to order the Navy to respect the will of the people on June 2nd?"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 734

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/103/244/243

May 28, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. During a press conference he held in Moscow yesterday concerning the Paris conference, Molotov stated that the reparations, colonies and Venezia Giulia issues were the stumbling blocks hindering the drafting of the Italian peace treaty. As for war reparations, he said that it was a fact that during the war the Fascist border invaded Russia, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania causing much damage. The Russian Government, however, considering that the Allied had been overthrown in Italy and that Italy had helped the Allied cause during the last year of the war, had limited its claims for war reparations to a very limited amount. The Soviet wished to demonstrate in this way that reparations and damages caused in foreign territory must not go unpunished. "We learn from the Italian press", Molotov continued, "of the tremendous burden that Italy must bear as a consequence of English and American occupation of her territory. But when a slight reduction of this very heavy cost would suffice to allow Italy to pay the war reparations claimed by Russia." As for the former Italian colonies, Molotov stated that Russia had gradually changed her stand until she completely withdrew her claims, yet the English and American delegations would not admit that an agreement might be reached. "It is clear", he concluded, "that the Anglo-American bloc, being influenced by the desire to impose its own will upon Russia, has not started a peace offensive at all, but actually an offensive against the Soviet Union".

2. The Big Four Deputies heard yesterday a report by Ambassador Ulli di Soreghia on the Italian viewpoint concerning the French claims on the "haunting reserves", and the Upper and Middle Roja Valley. Soreghia reaffirmed that the feelings of the populations, their language and the great importance which the Roja Valley power-plants had for Italy's economy all lead to the conclusion of maintaining the present status quo. He also stressed that as France had lately set forth other claims (the Mont Cenis area, for instance), the discussions should include them all.

3. The Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister, Badier, stated to the "Agence France Presse" in Paris yesterday that the Yugoslav Government had asked the Deputy Foreign Ministers to be allowed to present a claim on the Karst Valley (Italo-Austrian frontier) which includes the important railway center of Trieste.

4. Argentine intends to support any steps which may be

In & Ship

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2. The Big Four Deputies heard yesterday a report by Ambassador Ili di Soragna on the Italian viewpoint concerning the French claims on the "haunting reserves", and the Upper and Middle Roja Valley. Soragna reaffirmed that the feelings of the populations, their language and the great importance which the Roja Valley government had for Italy's economy all lead to the conclusion of maintaining the present status quo. He also stressed that as France had lately set forth other claims (the Mount Cenis area, for instance), the discussions should include them all.

3. The Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister, Bodor, attended to the "Agence France Presse" in Paris yesterday that the Yugoslav Government had asked the Deputy Foreign Ministers to be allowed to present a claim on the Kanaltal Valley (Italo-Yugoslav frontier) which includes the important railway center of Travnik.

4. Argentine intends to support any steps which may be taken to admit Italy to the UNO, Turchiani, Italian Ambassador in Washington, was notified in a "confidential" memorandum handed him by the Argentine chargé d'affaires Luis Luti.

5. During an interview with International News Service and Umberto II stated that the future Monarchy will be progressive and up to date so as to ensure direct relations between the people and the Crown during times of emergency, and that complete democracy did not depend upon the name or title assumed by the

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154

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head of the State, but rather upon the balance of the various powers and the action of the Government. The King then indicated that he considered the constitutional monarchy as "most indicated to favour establishment of a balanced power which was necessary for a true and steady progress of the people". He also said that it would be his care to avoid any totalitarian form of government, be this rightist or leftist, and that the June 2 decision, whatever may it be, should represent the basis for the harmony of all Italians and the starting point of a better future.

6. From June 1st all daily newspapers will cost 3 lire.

7. Five individuals wearing flight-suits entered the Linate airfield yesterday morning and started the engines of a "Savoia Irachetti G-73" undisturbed. After a few minutes the plane took off without making use of the runway. The alert was raised almost half an hour later when the actual crew of the plane arrived at the airfield. It is rumored that the plane was stolen by Neo-Fascists, that Carlo Scorsone was one of the five, and that a flaming urn containing the ashes of Mussolini was on board. The Italian and Allied Police have started an investigation. One pilot and two sergeants belonging to the real crew of the stolen plane have been put under arrest.

8. Ronita made a speech at the Rome "Supercinema" on Sunday, stating that during the Administrative elections 75 per cent of the votes were Republicans in those localities where the proportional system of voting had been adopted. He also said that the electors were 28 millions, 16 in north Italy and 12 in Southern Italy. Allowing for 15 per cent who will not vote, there should be 23 or 24 million votes cast in Italy. Ronita affirmed that 14 million votes would support the Republic and 94 millions the Monarchy. He also said that the Republic, far from bringing a leap in the dark, would open the way to pacification, to civil and political freedom, freedom from want and from exploitation, freedom of work. As regards foreign affairs he said that only the Republic would have the spirit to talk to the Allies in plain words.

9. De Gasperi spoke in Palermo on Sunday. He reaffirmed that the Government would respect the verdict rendered by the people on the institutional question but that it was necessary to avoid any inconsiderate commotion in order to eliminate any possible Allied intervention which might be justified if the elections appeared to be contestable. De Gasperi made another speech in Bari yesterday. "Romans have it", he said, "that after the June 2 elections there will be disorders causing bloodshed between the different parties, both winners and losers. It has also been said that the State will not be able to maintain order. I readily trust the present Government will tender its resignation to the Constituent Assembly on June 24 or 25, whatever the result of the election might be. Therefore the directives issued by the present

unmanned airfield yesterday morning and started the engines of a "Savoia Marchetti S-73" undisturbed. After a few minutes the plane took off without making use of the runway. The alert was issued almost half an hour later when the actual crew of the plane arrived at the airfield. It is rumored that the plane was stolen by Neo-Fascists, that Carlo Gerosa was one of the crew, and that a full-scale arm containing the ashes of Mussolini was on board. The Italian and Allied Police have started an investigation. One officer and two sergeants belonging to the real crew of the stolen plane have been put under arrest.

8. Romita made a speech at the Rome "Superomino" on Sunday, stating that during the Administrative Elections 75 per cent of the votes were Republicans in those localities where the proportional system of voting had been adopted. He also said that the electors were 24 millions, 16 in northern Italy and 10 in Southern Italy. Allowing for 15 per cent who will not vote, there should be 23 or 24 million votes cast in Italy. Romita affirmed that 14 million votes would support the Republic and 9 million the monarchy. He also said that the Republic, far from being a leap in the dark, would open the way to pacification, to civil and political freedom, freedom from want and from exploitation, freedom of work. He regretted foreign affairs he said that only the Republic would have the spirit to talk to the Allies in plain words.

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persons who may be particularly hot-blooded not to commit crimes after the elections because the Government will intervene even if it is not present on the spot at the moment. Watch out: he who breaks the jug must pay for it."

16. Arpesani affirmed in Milan on Sunday that the Italian Party would ask for another referendum on the constitution as drafted by the Constituent.

Afternoon papers (27 May)

CAPITAL - N.Y.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.Y.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA - N.Y.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In England succeeds in banishing Italy from Africa, the Africans, the first to suffer for it, after ourselves, will be Frenches for the balance of power in Africa will be immediately upset to France's disadvantage. He supports this view with a short history of African events in the last 50 years and reports the unjustifiable French claims on Senegal.

INDEPENDENT

The paper reports that Communist propaganda, in Northern Italy especially, is directed exclusively against the monarchy and says nothing about the Party's own aim. No one knows what the Communist Party will do when the Italian people have voted for the Republic, warns L'Indipendente.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Giovanni Calvi Fecchiorelli says that the rise of industrial stocks marks the beginning of industrial reconstruction, but regrets the too active control of the Government and asks the Constituent to restore to industry its freedom.

2. Commenting on the amnesty, I.S. says that the decree has not yet been submitted to the King for signature and that legislation is probably uncertain as to what to do, because if the King refuses to sign the decree as it is Testiatti, as Minister of Justice, will have either to change it or to resign which would oblige the Government to resign, neither of which is desirable.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

L. headlines the appeal of the C.G.I.L. to the World Syndical Federation with "The Labor Confederation for peace and for the rights of Italy" and "Addressing the 75 million workers organized by the World Syndical Federation, the C.G.I.L. asks their intervention with the Governments of the United Nations and Italy and the

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1. Giovanni Galli Paediorini says that the rise of industrial stocks marks the beginning of industrial reconstruction, but regrets the too active control of the Government and asks the Constituent to restore to industry its freedom.

2. Commenting on the amnesty, I.S. says that the decree has not yet been submitted to the King for signature and that the King is probably uncertain as to what to do, because if the King refuses to sign the decree as it is, as the King of Justice, will have either to challenge it or to resign which would oblige the Government to resign, neither of which is desirable.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

It headlines the appeal of the C.G.I.L. to the World Syndical Federation with "The Labor Confederation for peace and for the rights of Italy" and "Addressing the 75 million workers organized by the World Syndical Federation, the C.G.I.L. asks their intervention with the Governments of the United Nations to hasten the conclusion of the peace treaty with Italy and to remember the great sacrifices made by our people in their fight for freedom and democracy".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.R.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Federico Alessandrini pleads once more for the union

6278

of all catholic forces in the elections. Suggesting Catholic vote for parties best calculated to defend catholic beliefs. Catholics may, however, vote for Republic or Monarchy as they like, but after the referendum they must all work together for the new regime.

2. "The voice of Moscow" affirms that the Vatican is openly participating in the electoral campaign, reports "quotidiano", and quotes from the Moscow radio: "On May 12 and 13 Pope Pius XII assembled under various pretexts a large number of the faithful, mostly women, and read them Catholic and anti-republican sermons." The paper replies that there was nothing antidemocratic in what the Pope said.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Ricostruzione states that it would be more useful for Italy if De Gasperi would go to Paris to defend the Italian vote and northern frontiers instead of travelling around the country electioneering for the Christian Democrat Party.

SECOLO XVI (Independent Rightist)

1. Attacking the Republican theories of the Action Party, Manlio Lupinacci emphasizes the uselessness of a Presidential Republic of the American type compared with the utility and guarantees offered, in the case of Italy, by a Monarchy. After discussing the position of French Presidents like Casimir Perier, Millerand or Poincaré who were unable to undertake any action of any kind without the consent of the Government, and observing that if Italy should have presidents invested, as in America, with full powers they would become new Mussolini, Lupinacci concludes by saying to the Action Party that an Italian parliamentary Republic would be illogical and lead to the dismemberment of the country.

2. In reply to an article by Arthur Bailes in the "Daily Mail" defending the claims on the Italian colonies made by Mr. Deakin at the Paris Conference and stating that since the Italian seizure of Libya in 1912 the natives were oppressed, exterminated and economically ruined, I.E. recalls that Italy took Libya with the consent and the encouragement and aid of the Government, points out that the alleged "oppression and killing" of natives were only military operations against rebels, such as were routine matters in British colonial practice, exposes the propagandist exaggerations and inaccuracies of the article, and outlines the great work Italy carried out for the economic wealth of this part of Africa.

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TRATTINA DEL POPOLO

1. What is the attitude and the position of the neo-fascists? asks G. Natale. If they would follow Mussolini's ideas they cannot be "not-republicans" and "not-socialists" because Mussolini always stressed his socialism and added up as a republican. On the other hand all Italian parties are united to fight against fascism even if they have the most different political aims. The problem is confusing, concludes the writer.

5.

2. In an interview given to "La Tribuna", Nenni denounces how the Ministry of the Costituente organized the preparations for the elections and the Costituente.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Writing on the French claims on "Italian strategic points in the Alps", Francesco Perri quotes General Givaudan's words to the French troops of the Alps in 1939 that "in 15 days the French Army would occupy Milan" and says that it would appear therefore that even in 1939 the frontier was not secure and therefore that France should have nothing to fear from Italy as the latter will be unable to make a war for a good many years.

2. A.M. thinks that the Royal family, receiving as it does from all sources of 22 million lire a year, gets more than it deserves.

3. V.R. says that the State employees have nothing to be grateful for from the Monarchy.

4. V.A. emphasizes the great applause Rinaldo Ossola received yesterday in Milan.

Morning papers (23 May)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Until yesterday monarchist propaganda claimed the decisive question as its trumpet, states the paper, and kept silent on two very important facts illustrating the position of the Italian people in Venezia Giulia with regard to the referendum. The first fact is a telegram sent to the President of the Council by the parties of the Trieste CNL in which all Italians and all really democratic parties are asked to vote for Venezia Giulia in an Italian Republic. The second is a declaration in which the Trieste Trade Union asks that the responsibility of the Monarchy, which craved together with Fascism the present tragic situation of Venezia Giulia, should not be forgotten.

2. In its article "an interview of the King of Italy" referring to the interview given to INS by the King, "Avanti" criticizes De Gasperi for hoping (as quoted) that any Republic could have a president like Umberto.

3. The general secretaries of the C.C.I.I., Gramsci, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri, have sent a message in the name of 6 millions Italian workers to the World Trade-Union Federation, reports "Avanti", to plead for a just and quick peace for the Italian people.

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NUOVESSA (Homo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "A wave of intimidating arrests - Are they trying to eliminate the contrary votes?", B. denounces the unreasonableness of the political atmosphere in connection with the ever increasing police operations, and the secret connivances that seems to exist, thinks B., between the parties of the extreme Left and the newly recruited police forces. The new-fascists.

6.

menace is only a false and an excuse for implementing a policy designed to carry out the elections in a regime of terror, it says. "Now we know the tactics of honest Romita... He would, if he could, put in jail all the electors who are not prepared to vote for the maintenance of the scandalous 'hexarchy' in power". B. concludes by warning the Italians who believe in the rights of the country against a crescendo of police intervention, and entreats them not to allow themselves to be influenced by these methods but to do their duty.

2. Referring to the immediate departure for Paris of the Austrian Minister Karl Gruber following the announcement that the "Substitutes" of the Foreign Ministers wished to hear the Italian and Austrian representatives on the Italo-Austrian border in Milan, B. suggests that De Gasperi's place at the moment is in Paris. "A square meter of the Motherland's soil is worth more than all the first fruits of a party, it says.

3. B. continues its attacks on the Minister of Agriculture, Sig. Gallo, and says that it is not by "granting uncultivated land to farmers cooperatives that the locusts will be eliminated. This measure of the minister, it says, only eliminates private property.

4. "What is happening with the amnesty?", asks B. "If the King refuses to sign it, let him say so and let him explain his reasons to the country".

GLOSSO (Economic)

1. The locust campaign will cost the Government 1,600 million lire.
2. G. says that this year's sugar-beet crop in Italy will produce about 285,000 tons of sugar which will insure a distribution of at least 300 grams a month per person.
3. Venezuela will favour Italian emigration.
4. The Caracas-Parana railroad will be opened tomorrow.
5. The first Italian streamlined train arrived yesterday in Florence from Rome. The distance was covered in 4 hours and 50 minutes.
6. The European Coal Administration will send 206,000 tons of coal to Italy in June, 100,000 of which will be British anthracite.
7. Italian imports during April 1946 amounted to 1,341,000 tons.

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4. The Sarzana-Parma railroad will be opened tomorrow.
5. The first Italian streamlined train arrived yesterday in Florence from Rome. The distance was covered in 4 hours and 50 minutes.
6. The European Coal Administration will send 206,000 tons of coal to Italy in June, 100,000 of which will be British anthracite.
7. Italian imports during April 1946 amounted to 1,017,000 tons.
8. A conspicuous difference of prices was noticed yesterday between the Rome and Milan free markets; the Gold Pound Sterling was quoted at 7,600 lire in Rome and 8,200 in Milan; and the Dollar at 370 lire in Rome and 408 in Milan.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Under the heading "The Republic has already won by a 70% majority", I.L. quotes from Romita's latest speech.

2. After pointing out that the Monarchists cannot be all cure of winning the Referendum, for, if they were, they would have not asked Admiral Stone to postpone it, and that the Monarchy must be ousted for the sake of the peace and the justice of Italy, Federico Comandini outlines the program of the Action Party which guarantees social justice and political freedom.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. publishes Bergamini's speech at the "Quirino" theatre. He said that the Monarchy had the merit of having saved the country from oppression and of having united it. All the great men of the Risorgimento fought for Italy and the King. Monarchy and we still believe that it will be the salvation of the country. Fascism was not created and wanted by the King, but the King was obliged to accept it because all the other parties refused to accept office at that time. A republic would have been no better in the same situation and, moreover, it could not have had the strength to destroy Fascism and so spare Italy from further damage. Republics have always been a source of disorder and revolution and it is not understandable how bourgeois parties like the Christian Democrats, would accept one. A republic now would mean Communism, anti-religion and subservience to Russian imperialism. The new King, he concluded, wanted to begin his reign with an act of peace and love for the country - the amnesty, but the Government prepared a ridiculous decree and reduced the amnesty to an abrogation of small crimes. The King refused to sign it and nobody will be able to convince him to sign it. When Italy, on June 2, finds herself, we will meet at the Quirinal and cheer "God save the King". "To save the King means to save our Country".

2. I.N. says that if a Republic wins the elections it will nationalize everything and the citizens will be obliged to pay for the high cost of the State management.

3. Criticizing Romita's statement that the Republic would get 14 million votes and the Monarchy 9½ million, Babaut says that the Minister of the Interior is trying to convince those who always bet on the winning horse and quotes the "Dora" Institute's report that the Italians are 34% confirmed Monarchists, 23% confirmed Republicans and 40% Republicans who will vote for the Monarchy for fear of the Republic, or who are undecided.

4. T.E. violently attacks the Rome Communal administration for the inefficiency with which the electoral certificates have been prepared and, stressing that 200,000 persons have not received their certificate, will therefore not be able to vote, the electoral offices is "The

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4. I.M. violently attacks the Rome Communal administration for the inefficiency with which the electoral certificates have been prepared and, stressing that 200,000 persons have not received their certificate, will therefore not be able to vote, says that the watchword of the electoral offices is "The Monarchists shall not vote."

MESSAGE TO (Government)

I. reports that tomorrow or the day after, Minister Romita will make an appeal to the population and the parties asking them to respect the polls even if they see some electoral swindlers, in which case they should make a full report to the proper authorities.

0074

MINUTES

1. Further to its recent charges against Nenni and Cossiga, M. says that it is in a position to affirm what it puts at the disposal of both in the Cash Office of the Presidency of the Council, amounting recently to over 10 million lire, and asks for an inquiry on the matter.

2. Replying to "Avanti", in relation to the Adessi case, M., who had said Adessi was an OVRA agent, says that its statements, printed on Sunday still await a reply, and points out that Avvocato Adessi was mixed up in various inquiries carried out by the "Pubblica Sicurezza" at Fondi, where he was found at "Commissario Prefettizio".

3. Referring to Giulio Andreotti's queries in his book "Concerto a sei voci" as to whether it was true that some men of the Action Party, asked the Allies in 1943 to intensify the bombardment of the Italian cities to speed up the situation, and later, through Switzerland, reportedly warned them against the assistance offered by the Badoglio Government, and to the address given by "Indipendente" that these matters notoriously concerned Count Rorzi, the only link existing between the Action party and American circles, M. says "If this is true, this disastrous court-appeal to the Presidency of the Republic -- will be responsible before God and the Italians... So many innocent victims or 'for revenge'".

MOMIANO - M.M.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

4. Reports on De Gasperi's speeches at Palermo and Enna in which the President asked "everyone to stay at his post and to carry out his duty whatever might be the result of the elections".

RICORDANDO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The present organization of the State has proved to be the transition from Parri to De Gasperi, states Alberto Albertini, to stop the collapse of the lire, to restore the means of communications and to reorganise the forces of order. Many people, the writer continues, ask why this organization which is now working well should be replaced by an unknown regime.

2. The electoral commission of the Roman Communist Federation has sent a circular to its active members, reports the paper, for their orientation about the 27 parties participating in the elections. This circular divides the parties in 4 groups of which only the last is said to be truly republican; this includes the Republican, Socialist and Action parties and the

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respects, "Littifundists" or persons of dubious morality' and (3) undecided on the institutional question but not reliably republican, such as the Natural Democratic Union and the Christian Democrats.

TYPE (Independent)

1. Luigi Federici praises Minister Corbino's financial policy which has stopped the threat of inflation, and says that even if not welcomed by the merchants and industrialists it is probably the beginning of financial reconstruction.

2. Edoardo Anton, in a message from London, says that the English are now paying more attention to Italy and that they seem to think that "a friendly Italy is a permanent interest of Great Britain". The Catholics are conducting an energetic campaign in favor of Italy.

TYPE (Communist)

1. Under the heading "Last interview" Mario Alicata violently attacks King Umberto for his recent interview to Michael Collins, US, and his statement that the future Italian monarchy to come must ensure "direct relations between the people and the crown". This statement stresses only the intrinsic invalidity of the Savoyards to respect the rights of the Parliament and the Government, and is a warning to those who believe in a parliamentary democracy under the Savoyards, says the author.

2. U. prints a manifesto of the "Union of Italian Intellectuals" denouncing the monarchy as fatal to the country and a full column of signatures of the intellectuals of various branches of activity who promoted or adhered to its content.

0473

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

12 May 1946

Ref. 103/232/PRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press

GENERAL

1. King Umberto II has asked the Government to prepare immediately a decree granting a broad political, military and administrative amnesty. The issue will be discussed at the coming meeting of the Council of Ministers.
2. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone was received yesterday by De Gasperi at the Viminal.
3. During a speech in Milan yesterday, Menni said that there was no longer any reactionary power in Italy to hinder the reform of June 2. Referring to Italy's foreign policy, he denounced the danger of a policy aimed at linking the country with the "Western Block". If we adhered to the Western Block, Menni said, Italy would become an An-American colony. If we joined, on the other hand, a possible Eastern Block, we would become a Soviet colony, and we did not want this either. The only thing we could do was to follow a neutral policy and at most use that little prestige we still had in Europe to facilitate an agreement between the Big Powers.
4. The Ministry for the Interior deplores that a Rome daily paper published a list of the OVRA agents which was not authentic, as it included names which did not figure in the list being now examined by the Council of Ministers.
5. The Government of the United States, through its chief representative on the UNO, Edward Stettinius, has invited the Safety Council to tackle the question of the admittance of other countries to the UNO, including Italy as the peace treaty is now being discussed and the armistice regime has undergone such change as to become almost obsolete and void.
6. In a speech broadcast yesterday by the Rome Radio Station the President of the UNRRA Italian Mission, Mr Keeny, stated that UNRRA had bid for 250 thousand tons of wheat for Italy, but as there were little chance that the bid would be met in full, the maintenance of the bread ration at the present level would depend on the outcome of the additional amassing campaign started by the Government, and therefore on the cooperation of the people.
7. During a speech yesterday at the Basilica of Maxentius, De Gasperi discussed the institutional question and warned those who were in favour of the Republic not to vote for those parties which, as it had proved in France, wanted a Republic dominated by a single Assembly, which very often meant by the boldest and most

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7. During a speech yesterday at the Basilica of Maxentius, De Gasperi discussed the institutional question and warned those who were in favour of the Republic not to vote for those parties which, as it had proved in France, wanted a Republic dominated by a single Assembly, which very often meant by the boldest and most unscrupulous men, because such an Assembly might in turn lead to a "Committee of Public Safety" and to the dictatorship of a single party and a single individual. If we said, continued De Gasperi, you should vote for the Republic because it would be a Christian Republic, we would abuse your Christian ideals, just as the Marxists abuse the referendum when they ask you to vote for the Republic which they consider the antechamber of Socialism or Communism.

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154

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That is why we feel it is our duty to acknowledge and respect the freedom of conscience of the elector concerning the referendum, even if he does not vote at all, though we are justified in asking him to support the new constitution we will fight for, based on civic freedom, private and social justice, work and land reform, the state being absolutely the servant of the people, a supreme effort to reconstruct the Motherland at home and abroad, political freedom limited by discipline and responsibility, and, above all, the defense of the moral and Christian traditions of our people. Referring then to his Paris mission, De Gasperi stated that editorials published in Rome by "Unità" and then reproduced by the French Humanité gave an opportunity to the Slav delegation to construct his efforts. We should not exaggerate, he said rather of little account, or they will tell us abroad that they cannot help us since Italy is still Fascist.

8. During yesterday's session at the Paris Conference, Byrnes pointed out that the 100 million dollars that Italy must pay to Russia as war reparation would be collected from: a) Italian assets abroad; b) Italian war industries which could not be converted to civilian production, and merchant and war vessels. It seems that Russia will take the liners "Vulveria" and "Saturnia" which Byrnes has estimated at 25 million dollars. The Italian assets in the Balkan Countries and surplus industrial plants would make up the sum.

- 3 -

AFTERNOON PAPERS (11 May)CAPITALE N.N.ESPRESSO N.N.GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.N.INDIPENDENTE

G.L. says that the Monarchists should have nothing to fear if the Republicans win the Referendum and that the Republicans should not worry if the Monarchy wins, because the high democratic sense of the Italian people will eliminate mutual hostility and unite the whole people under a real democratic government.

ITALIA-SERA N.N.LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

L. stresses that the Italians are well aware of the movements of the Fascists and another mistake like that of 1922 will not be committed again. The workers, it says, have replied to yesterday's Monarchist provocation with a great demonstration at Piazza del Popolo.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Igino Giordani says that the cunning of the Social-Communists in stating that no profession of faith is requested by the Party from its members, is of no use as all know well that Communism means Marxism and Marxism is against religion.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Not Available)SECOLO XXI (Independent Rightist) N.N.TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Under the heading "Italian political chess-board", Luigi Salvatorelli writing on the problem of the Italian political Parties says that great care should be taken by all in drafting the Constitution because it will be basis on which 45 million Italians will have to live.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Under the heading "Relax, companions", G.d.S. commenting on Saturday's Republican demonstrations says that the Roman people can recognize "compulsory meetings" only too well and have not been at all impressed because they saw the requisition of the trams by the Communists and the threat that all the workers should quit at 11 a.m. and go to Piazza del Popolo.

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GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Under the heading "Relax, companions", G.d.S. commenting on Saturday's Republican demonstrations says that the Roman people can recognize "compulsory meetings" only too well and have not been at all impressed because they saw the requisition of the trams by the Communists and the threat that all the workers should quit at 11 a.m. and go to Piazza del Popolo.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. says that King Victor Emmanuel's abdication in favour of his son is invalid and that Prince Umberto had no right to take the title of King of Italy.

2. V.R. describes this morning's Republican meeting under the following headlines: "The Luogotenente intends to dictate his conditions to the Costituente" "From Piazza del Popolo to the Viminal

6871

the workers of Rome have shown their faith in the Republic".

3. Randolfo Pacciardi protests against Umberto's grotesque title of King of Italy" and against the fact that there are hundreds of wounded veterans who are assisted by the Royal family "for propaganda purposes".

4. V.R. violently attacks the Church accusing it of making pro-Monarchist propaganda. Quoting letters from the Pope and certain bishops it concludes: "The Church is no longer neutral but allied to the ill-fated institution which caused the ruin of our country. May God forbid that the prestige of the Church be tied to the fate of the Italian Monarchy".

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Paolo Albertario says that the additional grain amassing from the amounts agriculturists were previously allowed to retain will make everybody realize the plight of our Country and also the generosity of the Italians' heart.

2. Under the heading: "None Against the Fascist King" and "The working class of the City is for the Republic" A. reports and comments on the demonstration at Piazza del Popolo yesterday, saying 200,000 people took part.

3. In relation to Prince Umberto's decision, notified to De Gasperi, to grant many political, military and administrative amnesties, A. says that the circumstances of his succession to the throne do not allow "Umberto" to take measures of clemency exceeding those already taken by the Government.

EVANGELISMO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the resumption of the discussions at the Paris Conference, B. says that the sudden moderation of Russia as regards colonies and reparations has surely been prompted by assurances in respect of Venezia Giulia, and that it is unlikely that Byrnes would be able to defend the proposed Truman Line if De Gaulle had already yielded to Molotov. But no one worries about it in Italy; of course when only the elections seem to be important, concludes B.

2. B. approves of the Inogotenente's request to De Gasperi that measures contemplating a large amnesty be prepared, and says that these measures should be as large as possible and based on human and impartial criteria.

IL POPOLO (Economica)

1. 139,000 tons of goods were unloaded at Genoa for Switzerland from October to December 1945. Genoa continues to act as Switzerland's port.

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1. Paolo Albertario says that the additional grain amassing from the amounts agriculturists were previously allowed to retain will make everybody realize the plight of our Country and also the generosity of the Italians' heart.

2. Under the headings: "Rena Against the Fascist King" and "The working class of the City is for the Republic" A. reports and comments on the demonstration at Piazza del Popolo yesterday, saying 200,000 people took part.

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EUROPEAN (Uomo Qualunque)

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2. B. approves of the Ingegnerente's request to De Gasperi that measures contemplating a large amnesty be prepared, and says that these measures should be as large as possible and based on human and impartial criteria.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. 139,000 tons of goods were unloaded at Genoa for Switzerland from October to December 1945. Genoa continues to act as Switzerland's port.

2. 56,000 tons of nitrates have already arrived in Italy from Chile and the U.S.A. and 24,000 tons are scheduled to come from URRRA before the end of this month.

3. 641,000 tons of grain were sent to Italy by UNRRA during the months of February, March and April 1946.

4. The prices of Italian 1946 wool products have not been established yet.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

I.L. comments on yesterday's Republican meeting under the heading: "After the mass meeting attended by 200,000 workers, Rome has shown that it will be the capital of the Italian Republic".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. In a statement addressed to the Italian people I.N. says that the "mass" parties speculate on the credulity of the people by wanting them to believe that Victor Emmanuel escaped from Italy after having abdicated without explaining that Kings always leave the country when they abdicate, and without even reporting De Gasperi's statement that the ex-King could not possibly remain in Italy after his abdication. I.N. then charges the Republicans with lack of consistency for having "until yesterday reproached Victor Emmanuel for not abdicating and now reproaching him because he has abdicated".

2. King Umberto attended a meeting of Italian veterans and Gold Medallists yesterday and received an enthusiastic welcome. He left after shaking hands with all those present.

3. I.N. protests that there are about 250,000 people in Rome who will be unable to vote on June 2nd for "bureaucratic reasons", and asks the Govt. to do something about it.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTO

1. Commenting on the Republican demonstration at Piazza del Popolo, Bassano says that the arguments and insults uttered by the orators have dishonour them and offended their hearers. He attacks the Christian Democrat Fuschi for associating himself with such people, and concludes that De Gasperi's statement was a clear warning that the Republican choose of the Christian Democrats is tantamount to suicide for the Christian ideals, for Democracy and for the Party.

2. Referring to the Communiqué to the Presidency of the Council by the Secretariat of the C.G.I.L. bearing the signatures of Lizzadro, Di Vittorio and Grandi, M. regrets the C.G.I.L.'s interference in politics and says that Grandi is in the organisational to represent the Christian Democrat workers' interests not to support socialcommunist agitation.

MOMENTO N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

De Gasperi's speech yesterday at the

after having abdicated the country when they abdicate, and without even reporting De Gasperi's statement that the ex-King could not possibly remain in Italy after his abdication. I.N. then charges the Republicans with lack of consistency for having "until yesterday reproached Victor Emanuel for not abdicating and now reproaching him because he has abdicated".

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2. Referring to the Communiqué to the Presidency of the Council by the Secretariat of the C.G.I.I. bearing the signatures of Lizzadri, Di Vittorio and Grandi, N. regrets the C.G.I.I.'s interference in politics and says that Grandi is in the organization to represent the Christian Democrat workers' interests not to support socialcommunist agitation.

MOMENTO N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. publishes in full De Gasperi's speech yesterday at the Basilica of Vercelli.

2. P. prints Don Sturzo's statement in New York that the Italian Armistice should be immediately revised.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) N.N.

6870

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TEMPO (Independent) N.M.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Twelve hours after the Fascist monarchist provocations, the Italian people have given their answer to the "Re del Lazzaroni," says U. referring to the demonstration at Piazza del Popolo, and hopes that the Nations discussing Italy's future in Paris will recognize the true democratic character of the Italian people in this great demonstration of Romans.

2.. A. quotes a statement of a high officer of the Questura that the police forces mobilized for yesterday's big demonstration were much less than would normally have been required, but that as far as he knew no incidents occurred. "The order and discipline displayed", he said, "was admirable".

3. Reporting on the meeting at the Basilica of St. Peter, U. says that De Gasperi was indulgent towards the Monarchy and asked for forbearance towards the Neo-Fascists.

R/108/231/ERR

May 11, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The new King addressed the following letter to De Gasperi yesterday: "Mister President, my father's abdication has brought myself 'ope legis' to inherit his title. This action does not bring any change to the powers I already exercised as Lieutenant General, and in no way modifies the pledge I took concerning the referendum and the Costituzione. Trusting that the Government will continue to collaborate with me in the interest of the Country, until election day, I send you, Mr. President, my most cordial regards." Together with this letter, the new King sent De Gasperi a draft of the proclamation to the people. De Gasperi also received a letter from Rear Admiral Henry W. Stone, Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy, which says: "My dear Mr. President, referring to our recent conversation, the Supreme Allied Command has informed me that it is the view of the Combined Chiefs of Staff that the abdication of the King calls for no action or comment by the Allied Commission since it does not in fact affect the constitutional powers of Prince Umberto." All the discussions which developed at the meeting of the Inner Cabinet, at the various conferences De Gasperi had with De Courton, Nenni and Togliatti, at the meeting of the Communist, Socialist and Action Party Ministers, and finally at the meeting of the Council of Ministers, referred to the above documents.

2. De Gasperi opened the session of the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS by explaining the developments of the situation and pointing out that the letter of the new King was very reassuring as it reaffirmed the temporary character of the powers of the Crown and also reaffirmed the absolute respect of the June 2 election and referendum. There should be nothing, concluded De Gasperi, but a question of acknowledging the abdication by means of a simple law consisting of a single article stating that State (decrees and sentences) should now be made in the name of Umberto II King of Italy. Togliatti then formally protested, on behalf of his party, for the breaking of the "institutional truce" by the Monarchy. He stressed that the letter of the new King should be considered with prudence, and affirmed that Umberto should not be King of Italy till the people and the Costituzione had made their choice. Togliatti added that although it had been possible so far to avoid serious demonstration from now on it would be now difficult, and that this initiative of the Savoy would make things extremely difficult if the referendum favoured the Monarchy. Cattani and Corbino opposed the thesis of the Leftist Ministers, pointing out that the pledge of the new King was

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2.

then proposed that the sentence "for the grace of God and the will of the Nation" be omitted from the new King's official titles, and an agreement was finally reached on this basis after many hours of discussion. The Council therefore passed a law stating that the limits of the power of the Crown remain those fixed by the decree of March 6, 1944 No. 98, and that the heading of decrees and sentences in future will simply be "Umberto II King of Italy". While the Council was still in session, the leaders of the C.G.I.L., Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri, handed De Gasperi a motion asserting that "the changes, contestible as a matter of law, which have or will take place in the House of Savoy cannot and must not infringe in any way the right of the Italian people to decide on the destiny of the Nation freely and according to the legal form fixed by the Government."

3. Unità published the following appeal: "Citizens of Rome! In order to answer yesterday's provocation, the popular parties and organizations invite you to suspend your work and meet today at 11 A.M. in Piazza del Popolo and make a demonstration for freedom, democracy, Republic and the elections of June 2. Signed: Action Party, Communist Party, Christian-Democrat Party, Republican Party, Socialist Party, C.G.I.L."

4. King Umberto II addressed yesterday the following proclamation to the Italian people:

"Italians,

carrying out the intention expressed two years ago, my august father has renounced the throne trusting that his act will help in a calmer valuation of the national problems in the coming peace.

By assuming as a King the same powers that I performed as Luogotenente, I am fully aware of the responsibilities and duties which I shall have to face.

With pride and emotion I recall those who have fallen in the long war, the dead in the concentration camps, the martyrs of the liberation, and I think especially of the Italians of Venezia Giulia and abroad who are crying out to remain citizens of the common country, of the prisoners the return of whom we are longing for, of the veterans to whom we owe all gratitude, to all the innocent victims of the Nation's tremendous tragedy.

The will of the people, as expressed in the elections, will determine the form and the new structure of the State, so that not only will the freedom of the citizens and the changes in the parties in power be guaranteed, but also the Constitution will be protected against all danger and violence. In the renewed Constitutional Monarchy, the fundamental acts of the National life will be

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The will of the people, as expressed in the elections, will determine the form and the new structure of the State, so that not only will the freedom of the citizens and the changes in the parties in power be guaranteed, but also the Constitution will be protected against all danger and violence. In the renewed Constitutional monarchy, the fundamental acts of the National life will be subjected to the decision of Parliament, which will also take steps and make decisions to implement the ideals of social justice which we all follow in the reconstruction of the Country.

I only wish to be first among the Italians in their hours of grief and last in their hours of joy, and to remain in both cases a vigilant guardian of the Constitutional liberties and of the international relations to be based on honourable and acceptable agreements.

Italians,

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while divergencies and divisions still exist in the world which is laboriously seeking the way to peace, let us give to all an example of harmony in our martyred country with the tolerance which our Christian civilisation would require.

Let us all rally around the flag under which Italy accomplished her unity and 4 generations of Italians learned to live industriously and to die gallantly.

I swear before God to the Nation to observe loyally the fundamental laws of the State which will be renewed and perfected by the will of the people.

I further confirm my pledge to respect, as any other Italian, the free decision of the coming referendum which, I am sure, will be inspired in the best interests of the Country.

UNDERMIO".

5. Leon Pearson, correspondent of the IAS, in a message from Paris, reports that the Foreign-Ministers had an important session yesterday afternoon. Molotov decided to agree to the French proposal to give the Italian colonies to Italian Trusteeship, under control of the U.N.O. Byrnes also agreed, but Molotov requested that Cirenaica be assigned to British Trusteeship as, he affirmed, England had a right to that land where so many of her soldiers had died and said that Tobruk was for the English people what Stalingrad was for the Russians. To the request Molotov asked time to think. The foreign Ministers have agreed that Russia has the right to request 100 million dollars from Italy in reparations. The total amount of reparations that Italy will have to pay has not yet been decided. During the morning session there was a heated discussion and agreement was sought in vain. Molotov accused Molotov of trying to wreck the conference at any cost, in spite of the efforts of Byrnes, Bidault and himself. Molotov refused to answer as he had not yet had the instructions from Moscow he had sought the day before yesterday.

6. During yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Gasperi reported on his trip to Paris and on his conversations with the Foreign Ministers. He said that Yugoslavia had assumed a very rigid attitude as they considered Venezia Giulia as their "National territory" and had formally protested at the activities of the Investigating Commission. Their thesis was based principally on economic considerations. Dr. Gasperi based his defence on ethnic grounds and eschewed polemics with the Yugoslavs even though they had made personal attacks against him. The impression he received was that Russia strongly favored giving Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia while the Anglo-Americans considered Trieste beyond dispute. Dr. Gasperi stressed that no democratic Govt would accept the loss of Trieste and he refused the colonial compensations offered by Russia, expressing the opinion that a post-

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UNITED KINGDOM

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workers and be of great use. De Gasperi had told him that Italy wanted to be friendly with Yugoslavia and he had been glad to hear it. At the end of De Gasperi's report Nenni thanked him in the name of all the Ministers who, he said, approved his policy.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 10th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

G.d.S. says that the abdication of Victor Emmanuel has changed nothing so that the violent campaign of the Social-Communists is not justifiable and can only be explained by an obscure and secret manoeuvre which they are planning.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d'I. is of Nenni's opinion that the King's retirement should not be dramatized. Whoever attempts to distort the real meaning of the event indulges in political speculations, it says, and approves the Minister Romita's statement in Alessandria that although a Republican, he will defend Monarchy if the people decide to make it their choice, and that he will maintain order at any cost, even against his Socialist comrades if they lose their heads. The referendum, it concludes, is a serious act, and everybody, Monarchist or Republican, must prepare to make their choice with calm and objectivity.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Under the heading "Sunset", I. comments on the King's abdication and says he is one of those bearing the greatest responsibility for the defeat, but his definite departure is nevertheless causing some sadness as with him, there goes also all that, before fascism, had been the effort that for scores of years had gone to the creation of the greatness and honour of the Italian people.

2. I. reviews Victor Emmanuel's long and unfortunate reign from his assumption of power to his abdication, stressing his noble attitude at Peschiera, after the "Caporetto" disaster in the last war, and his weakness during the Fascist interlude. History, it concludes, will decide whether he has been a victim rather than a willing accomplice.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

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ITALIA-SERA - N.N.LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. L. prints the communiqué of the secretariat of the C.G.I.L. in connection with the King's abdication, which was presented to the Presidency of the Council. The changes, legally contestable, which have occurred and may still occur in the House of Savoy must not affect the right of the people to decide upon the fate of the Country, it says.

2. L. quoted the "Daily Telegraph" that the King's retirement will cause no regrets either in England or in Italy, but only a slight sense of pity.

3. In relation to the institutional problem, L. says that King Victor Emmanuel could dispose neither of the crown nor the throne, as he renounced both two years ago. Consequently there can be no question of Prince Umberto's succession to the throne.

OSSEVANTORE IOMANO (Vatican) - R.P.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. stresses that the Italian internal policy is now, as never before, carefully watched by the foreign nations and that the Italians must choose the institution which will be best for the country and should not follow impulses which may be dictated by excited feelings.

RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. R. thinks the dispute between Left and Right on the constitutionality of Victor Emmanuel's abdication is absolutely pointless.

2. R. says that the C.V.L.A. lists should be published without further delay as the Italians have a right to know the names of the people with whom they should watch their step.

STECIO XI (Independent Rightist)

Manlio Lupinacci says that the abdication of Victor Emmanuel is perfectly constitutional and legal and that the claims of the Left are groundless.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the King's abdication, Giuseppe Natalo says "This is the vengeance of offended liberty, of the downtrodden rights of the citizens". Now the right of the people to choose the form of the Constitution is recognized by both the parties and the Crown, and there only remains to ensure that no attempts are made to obstruct it.

2. T.d.P. quotes a statement to ORSIS by Rinaldo Ossola, Secretary of the Republican party, saying that by abdicating King Victor Emmanuel attempted a last moment rescue of the House of Savoy. But the Savoyard stage tricks will not confuse the Italian people, and the Luogotenente, this silly knave of Mussolini, will not long keep his name of Umberto II.

VOCES REPUBBLICANE (Republican)

1. Victor Emmanuel's abdication should be seen in the light of the civil wars should be

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

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SECOLO XXI (Independent Rightist)

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2. I.d.P. quotes a statement to CRBS by Randolfo Pacciardi, Secretary of the Republican party, saying that by abdicating King Victor Emmanuel attempted a last moment rescue of the House of Savoy. But the Savoyard stage tricks will not confuse the Italian people, and the Lugotenente, this silly knave of Mussolini, will not long keep his name of Umberto II.

VOCES REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Victor Emmanuel's abdication should be seen in the light of "Italia Nuova's" reply to Foglietti, that "Civil wars should be made, not threatened", says Francesco Ferri. It shows clearly the decision of the Crown to touch off internal troubles as a last attempt to postpone the elections and save the Monarchy. It would be unwise to yield to their manoeuvres, he says, and concludes that he is of Nenni's opinion: to consider the King's abdication as a private event of the House of Savoy, and pay no heed to provocations.

6.

2. Discussing Monarchy and Republic, Francesco Ugidi says that the Italian Monarchy originated in the swindle of an old foreign feudal House. He refutes the Monarchist assertion that a Republic is a leap in the dark, saying that the Monarchy is rather a dive into filthiness. He denies that a Republic will be mean a triumph of Communism, and says that a Republic will be what the people will want it to be, only Communist if they want it so.

MORNING PAPERS (May 11th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "Meaning of a gesture", Giuseppe Saragat discusses the King's abdication and says that if the Luogotenente keeps within the limits of his powers as Luogotenente the move by Victor Emmanuel will amount to nothing but an electoral diversion, but if the new King thinks of taking advantage of his metamorphosis to claim wider powers, then we shall be faced with an open violation of the institutional truce, and an attack on the people's sovereignty.

2. A. gives details on the Monarchist Military Organisation aimed at preparing civil war. This organisation is called R.M.M. (Riparto Autototaleitario Antimurxisti Monarchici), is formed of picked monarchist elements under the command of regular-Officers and receives its orders directly from the Quirinal. The movement receives strong support from the General Staff of the Army through the SIM (Army's Intelligence) branch, Avanti claims.

3. A. reports on yesterday's Monarchist demonstration under the heading "Fascists hail the Monarchy and reb the passers-by".

BUONCONSIGLIO (Uomo Qualunque)

Under the heading "the Italians have a new King", B. publishes Umberto II's proclamation to the Italian people, the latter has wrote to President De Gasperi and Admiral Steno's letter to the Italian Government.

GLOBO (Economio)

1. The Government has cancelled two decrees controlling building.

2. "The American Relief for Italy" has sent 40 million dollars worth of goods to Italy to 4 million and 285 thousand persons.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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2. I.L. accuses Prince Umberto of having denounced an anti-Fascist in 1937.

3. The Action Party joins the other Republican Parties in asking for an anti-monarchist-meeting today at 11 a.m. in the Piazza del Popolo.

7.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

Scrutator says that Victor Emmanuel has not only taken a completely constitutional action but also an action which has clarified the position of the monarchy. Replying to those who say that Umberto, when Prince, accepted the fascist regime thus compromising himself, he says that a Prince is never allowed to express an opinion different from that of his father and the King must always be of the opinion of the majority.

ROSSIGNOLO (Government)

Ernesto Orneli says that having declared the institutional truce and having retired from political life, Victor Emmanuel had no right to assume the prerogative of abdicating. The abdication therefore should not have been recognized by the Government.

MINUCCI

1. Commenting on King Umberto's address to the Italian people, M. says that it shows his true love for the country and his deep desire to share with his fellow-citizens the tremendous task of the reconstruction of Italy.

2. In Court circles it is affirmed that Victor Emmanuel's abdication took place on the 9th of May (10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Empire) at the king's own will. The king wished that his retirement should coincide with what he considered the beginning of the country's misfortunes.

3. Commenting on the King's departure, Bassano writes that by abdicating Victor Emmanuel has recognized his errors, and that there is no longer regret against him, but only the respect due to sorrow.

ROMANO - R.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. E. writes at length on De Gasperi's activities at the Paris Conference. No attacks are made against King Umberto II and yesterday's Monarchist manifestation is ignored.

2. The Christian Democrat Party has approved today's Republican meeting in Piazza del Popolo on the condition that the Government's rules about meetings are respected.

3. De Gasperi will speak to the Romans in the Basilica of Maxentius, at 6 p.m. today.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - R.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - R.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

S. stresses that the abdication is perfectly constitutional and that the succession of Umberto II is legal. Anyway, he says, the fact is not so important politically as the position of Victor Emmanuel had been settled during June 1944.

UNITA' (Communist)

"Unità" has the following headlines: "Republican Rome will answer the Monarchist and Fascist provocations today." "From the Quirinale balcony Umberto launches the Fascist masses against the democratic Govt." "Great indignation among the Roman workers." "The people of Milan and Turin cry 'Viva la Repubblica, abbasso i Savoie'."

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/23C/PFB

May 10, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The Press Office of the Ministry of the Royal House announced yesterday: "Yesterday at 1200 hours in Naples, King Victor Emmanuel has signed the decree of abdication. According to tradition, he has left for voluntary exile. As soon as the new King returns to Rome, the Council of Ministers will be officially informed."

2. Messaggero reports that Crown Prince Umberto, who is now the new King with the name of Umberto II, will issue a declaration to the country stating that he legally assumes the Royal title, although continuing to exercise the same functions he has previously exercised as Lieutenant General. In the proclamation the new King will reaffirm the pledge to respect the outcome of the referendum, and all the laws signed by him as Lieutenant General. The paper says that this resolution is confirmed by the rumor that, contrary to precedent, the King on abdicating will not ask the Government to resign. The new King's proclamation will be delivered this morning to De Gasperi, and the Council of Ministers will then meet to discuss the situation. Messaggero also says that De Gasperi's absence hasoubtless delayed the decision of the King, as the Crown felt obliged to notify the Government of its intention in the present constitutional situation. This was done the day before yesterday when De Gasperi met the Minister of the Royal House, Lucifero, and during the long conference De Gasperi had yesterday at the Quirinale Palace with Prince Umberto before the latter left for Naples. Soon after at the Viminale De Gasperi received the Vice-President of the Council, Menni, and the Minister of the Interior, Ronitta, to whom he reported on the conference he had had with the Lieutenant General. At the end of the meeting Menni stated that the abdication was "a private event of the House of Savoy" which would only have its logical and normal development after June 2. He also expressed his opinion that Victor Emmanuel's successor would not be able to take the oath because the ceremony should take place with a full meeting of the two Houses, which were not now functioning. De Gasperi later received Menni again, who was this time accompanied by the Minister for Justice, Togliatti. At the end of the meeting Togliatti stated to the press: a) that King Victor Emmanuel had already abdicated in Naples in April 1944, retiring to private life; b) that the Lieutenantcy had originated from a two-sided agreement between the Crown and the anti-fascist parties, which, therefore could not be modified by one of the signatories without the consent of the other; c) that the present terms of the pledge already accepted; d) that

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Yesterday evening, on the other hand, De Gasperi stated that "the main thing is that any change would be over-ruled by the pledge of the Crown to entrust its destiny to the decisions of the referendum and the Constituents. And I have not the least reason to doubt this." The abdication decree will be endorsed by De Gasperi in his capacity of Crown Notary.

3. The Socialist Party Executive issued the following communiqué yesterday evening: "The Socialist Party considers the abdication and exile of Victor Emmanuel a diversion to disturb the orderly preparation of the referendum and the elections for the Constituent, and a flight of the King before the impending judgement of the people. The abdication does not modify the situation which was created by the balance of power between the O.I.N. and the Crown, and does not alter the terms of the question put to the electors, who on June 2 will give their verdict on the actions of the Monarchy during the dictatorship and the fascist war. The Nation will find in the abdication of the old King in favour of a prince who, in peace and war, was the executor of Fascist orders one more reason for affirming on June 2 the rights of popular sovereignty. The Socialist Party exhorts the people to maintain the civic sense they gave proof of in particularly grave circumstances, not to react to provocations, and to become more decidedly aware that they have, through the regained right to vote which the Government guarantees, the means of allowing them to solve democratically the problem of the political, economic and moral reconstruction of the Nation within the sphere of free republican institutions."

4. Minister Romita, who had been asked if the new constitutional situation would lead to the postponement of the referendum, categorically denied that this could happen. "The Italian people", the Minister said, "can be sure that they will have the elections and the referendum on June 2."

5. In order to maintain public order, Minister for Interior Romita has forbidden all processions or demonstrations on the King's abdication. The carabinieri have been confined to their barracks.

6. According to dispatches from Paris, the Committee of Experts for war reparations has resolved that Italy, being the first country which broke with the Axis, should be asked only for reduced reparations. The Russian request to be allowed to make use of the present Italian economic production was energetically rejected by the Anglo-Saxons. Byrnes proposed that the Peace Conference be called for May 15, whatever might be the result of the Foreign Ministers Conference.

the orderly preparation of the King before the impending Constituent, and a flight of the King before the impending judgement of the people. The abdication does not modify the situation which was created by the balance of power between the C.I.N. and the Crown, and does not alter the terms of the question put to the electors, who on June 2 will give their verdict on the actions of the Monarchy during the dictatorship and the fascist war. The Nation will find in the abdication of the old King in favour of a prince who, in peace and war, was the executor of Fascist orders one more reason for affirming on June 2 the rights of popular sovereignty. The Socialist Party exerts the people to maintain the civic sense they gave proof of in particularly grave circumstances, not to react to provocations, and to become more decidedly aware that they have, through the regained right to vote which the Government guarantees, the means of allowing them to solve democratically the problem of the political, economic and moral reconstruction of the Nation within the sphere of free republican institutions."

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3.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 9th)CAPITAL - N.Y.ESPERAN (Independent Leftist) - N.Y.GIORGIO DI LIA SERA

Giulio Benedetti replying to "Risorgimento Liberale", says that it is time to stop the habit of calling all those who do not belong to one's own party Fascists.

GIORGIO DI LIA

1. Guido Rocco says that if the Allies force an unjust peace on Italy, they will find the whole country behind De Gasperi or any other Prime Minister who will defend Italy's right.

2. G.D.I. says that it is evident from their speeches that Nenni and Togliatti do not agree about Italy's need for colonies.

INDIPENDENTE

1. I. gives details on the coronation of the abdication which would reportedly take place tomorrow. The king, it says, will address the Italian people, recalling the glory won on the battlefields of the last war. He will also express his regrets that the Allies have not kept their promises. The Luogotenente will then speak, affirming his decision to respect the referendum, whatever its result, but outlining the monarchy's program, if the people decide to make it their choice. The Abdication act will be registered in the presence of the President of the Council in his capacity of Notary of the Crown.

2. I. reports De Gasperi's words on his Paris mission: "A belt of hostility still encircles our Country".

ITALIA-SERA

G. Galli Vacciorini says that the meeting of the industrialists has stressed the necessity of a simplification of the relations between capital and labor to facilitate reconstruction. He also criticizes the projected "collaboration" between the State and industrial firms.

LAVORO (O.G.I.I.)

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. A. prints Secretary General of the C.G.I.L., Achille Grandi's last Tuesday evening broadcast to the workers. In a speech which lasted a few minutes, he pointed out the solidarity demonstrated by all workers on the 1st of May, without distinction of parties. The workers, he said, can and must have their say in relation to the Constituent; they must ask that the right to defend themselves through their free associations be duly recognized in the constitutional Charter. He went on to praise the spirit of sacrifice and discipline displayed by the working

class in the recent emergency of the National economy and concluded by saying that the 3th of May, too, was a labor day as the workers had done a lot for the final victory.

2. In connection with the C.G.I.L.'s appeal in favour of the unemployed, I. says that means must and can be found to implement a program securing work for all. It is up to the Government to make immediate arrangements to that end.

OSSERVATORE EOLANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Lafranco Ciasca writes a short biography of Francesco Saverio Nititi, stressing his political sagacity and his unperturbed life.

STADIO (Independent Rightist)

"One year after the end of the war", says Antonio Petrucci, the world is still suffering from hunger and licking its wounds. It is divided into two great parties: Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks, and they are preparing to fight for supremacy. Why don't men try to make peace among themselves, - a real peace?"

TRIBUNA DEL FORO

1. Commenting on the "hypocritical" Congress of the F.L.I. (Italian Liberal party), which avoided all discussion bearing on thorny points, Gabriella Fop attacks the liberals and says that the liberal party is useless as it is indifferent to the welfare of the Country.

2. Professor Andrea Foa, commenting on the importance of merchant shipping for Italy, says that, as regards goods traffic, the pre-war figures have already been exceeded, while it is not possible, for the present, to resume the former passenger traffic which dealt with 500,000 emigrants to North and South America per year. Italy now possesses only one sixth of her pre-war tonnage. The first step towards national revival, he says, is the rebuilding of the merchant Navy, and if the cession of 50 Liberty Ships to Italy is a sign of the Allies' goodwill to assist us in the undertaking, there is still some hope for Italy's future on the seas.

VOCI REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Commenting on the Monarchist attacks and false charges against the Republican party, Ugo Della Seta says that a Cause which uses arms such as libel and slander against its adversaries is morally lost.

Raffaele Giacca writes a short biography of Francesco Severio Ritti, describing his political sagacity and his unperturbed life.

STACIO RA (Independent Rightist)

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the "Hypocritical" Congress of the F.I.I. (Italian Liberal party), which avoided all discussion bearing on thorny points, Gabriello Pepe attacks the liberals and says that the Liberal party is useless as it is indifferent to the welfare of the Country.

2. Professor Andrea Ica, commenting on the importance of merchant shipping for Italy, says that, as regards goods traffic, the pre-war figures have already been exceeded, while it is not possible, for the present, to resume the former passenger traffic which dealt with 560,000 emigrants to North and South America per year. Italy now possesses only one sixth of her pre-war tonnage. The first step towards national revival, he says, is the rebuilding of the merchant navy, and if the cession of 50 Liberty Ships to Italy is a sign of the Allies' goodwill to assist us in the undertaking, there is still some hope for Italy's future on the seas.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Commenting on the Monarchist attacks and false charges against the Republican party, Ugo Della Seta says that a Cause which uses arms such as libel and slander against its adversaries is morally lost.

2. Referring to a statement to a French journalist by the Luogotenente that the Italian people are better off under a Monarchy than under a Republic, V.R. says that the people have already learned at their own expense how nice it was under the Monarchy while they have still to try a Republic.

MORNING EDITION (May 10th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

A. announces King Victor Emmanuel's abdication under the following headings: "The Fascist King has abdicated. - The Fascist Prince will succeed him for 23 days only. - The return of our King delayed in order to allow Victor Emmanuel's flight from the country."

BUNDES (Venezia)

It reports that Giannini speaking in Palermo to about 20,000 people said that the large sums spent on colonizing in Ethiopia and Albania should have been spent on reclamation in Sicily which is still in a desperate condition. Commenting on the Giannini report he said that the nature of modern war precludes the formation of small states which would be at the mercy of the first conqueror, but strongly recommends the formation of a United States of Europe. Concluding, he reaffirmed the Italian character of Venezia Giulia in its entirety, as was established by the 1919 peace treaty.

ELCDO (Economic)

1. The French Commissioner in Tunisia has released sequestered Italian property.
2. Italy will be invited to participate in the Food Conference which will take place on May 20th in Washington.
3. 200,000 tons of grain are scheduled to arrive in Italy in June.
4. A Swedish Committee will send 2 tons of sugar and 2 tons of margarine to needy Italian children.
5. Sardinia has produced 92,000 tons of coal in April. The March production was 88,000 tons.
6. 1,000 tons of cacao will be shipped to Italy by UNRRA.
7. The Government has granted 500 million lire to fight locusts in Sardinia.
8. Two billion lire has ^{been} granted by the Government for the resumption of aircraft industries at Fiesse.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. gives the news of King Victor Emmanuel's abdication under the following headings: "The Fascist King abdicates and escapes abroad to avoid the people's judgement on June 2nd."

26,000 people said that the large sums spent on colonizing Ethiopia and Albania should have been spent on reclamation in Sicily which is still in a desperate condition. Commenting on the anti-fascist agitation he said that the nature of modern war precludes the formation of small states which would be at the mercy of the first conqueror, but strongly recommends the formation of a United States of Europe. Concluding, he reaffirmed the Italian character of Venezia-Giulia in its entirety, as was established by the 1919 peace treaty.

CHOC (Economic)

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6. 1,800 tons of cacao will be shipped to Italy by UHRAA.
7. The Government has granted 800 million lire to fight locusts in Sardinia.
8. Two billion lire has ^{been} granted by the Government for the resuming of aircraft industries at Pisa.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.I. gives the news of King Victor Emmanuel's abdication under the following headings: "The Fascist King Abdicates and accepts abroad to avoid the people's judgement on June 2nd."
2. Under the heading "The last escape", Fernando Sciucvatti, commenting on King Victor Emmanuel's abdication, says that "by this act the King intends to confuse the electoral ideas of the Italians" and that "he will add his life abroad in peace and luxury while the Italian people will suffer in misery."

6.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. I.N. says that Umberto II, the new King of Italy, is the inheritor of a glorious tradition and the representative of the only institution which will be able to save Italy from a new Dictatorship.

2. Admiral Stone, head of the Allied Commission, reports I.N., called on Victor Emmanuel yesterday to bid him farewell and had a short talk with him.

3. I.N. points out the absurdity ofoglietti's opinion that Victor Emmanuel had no right to abdicate as he ceased to reign in 1944 when he gave the power to his son Umberto. The paper also stresses that the Communist propaganda has received a further blow as it was totally based on attacking the person of Victor Emmanuel through whom to strike at the institution that he represented.

MISAGIETIC (Government)

Under the heading "Victor Emmanuel III has signed the abdication and departed for Egypt" I.N. reviews the eventful years of the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. Prince Umberto will become King under the name of Umberto II.

MILITARY

1. I.N. prints the official communiqué of King Victor Emmanuel's abdication under the headings: "UMBERTO II KING OF ITALY" and "Victor Emmanuel III has abdicated and left with Queen Helena for Egypt on board the cruiser 'Duke of the Abruzzi'." Admiral Stone bids farewell to the ex-King and approves his decision.

2. Commenting on King Victor Emmanuel's abdication, I.N. congratulates the new Royal family and writes: "The Italian people which is privileged to have a monarchy will not turn it down in favour of something unknown like the Republic... they welcome their new King hoping for prosperity and progress for Italy."

MONTECARLO - N.I.POPOLIO (Christian Democrat)

1. I.N. prints the abdication communiqué under the heading "Almost an escape".

2. Quoting the phrase from "Humanità", "Trieste to Italy would mean the victory of the pro-Fascist reaction", I.N. protests against the French Communist anti-Italian propaganda.

RESISTANCE LIBERATION (Liberal)

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MESSAGE (Government)

Under the heading "Victor Emmanuel III has signed the abdication and departed for Egypt" L. reviews the eventful years of the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. Prince Umberto will become King under the name of Umberto II.

MINUTO

1. L. prints the official communiqué of King Victor Emmanuel's abdication under the headings: "UMBERTO II KING OF ITALY" and "Victor Emmanuel III has abdicated and left with Queen Elena for Egypt on board the cruiser 'Duke of the Abruzzi'. - Admiral Stone bids farewell to the ex-king and approves his decision".

2. Commenting on King Victor Emmanuel's abdication, L. congratulates the new Royal Family and writes: "The Italian people which is privileged to have a monarchy will not turn it down in favour of something unknown like the Republic... they welcome their new King hoping for prosperity and progress for Italy."

MCWINGO - N.A.

ROBOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. L. prints the abdication communiqué under the heading "Almost an escape".
2. Quoting the phrase from "Humanité", "Trieste to Italy would mean the victory of the neo-Fascist reaction", L. protests against the French Communist anti-Italian propaganda.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (liberal)

General Infante, aide-de-camp of Umberto di Savoia, declared in an interview with R.L., that Victor Emmanuel will take up residence in Egypt. He also declared that the decision of the King had been taken three months ago and that the Allies, through the Allied Commission, were informed at the time, in accordance with the armistice terms. The Allied Commission later indicated that the Allied Government had no objection to the abdication. Orlando and other political personalities were consulted and they agreed that the abdication was perfectly legal and constitutional.

TRINIO (Independent)

Renato Angiolillo says that if Victor Emmanuel had taken this step long ago, the position of the Monarchy in Italy would probably have been assured. He doubts if the late decision will now have any effect.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Vittorio Boglietti says that the abdication of Victor Emmanuel is completely unconstitutional and that he had no right to renounce on the "Bocca degli Abbruzzi" as the Government had not been informed and it is not known yet who gave the order to the commander of the ship. He also stresses that this new fact will bring no change and that the political alignments will take place on June 2.

2. U. reports that the Luogotenente has received a group of Fascist personalities. These have promised him the help of the Fascists for the Monarchy and the perpetration of violence against the democratic parties, in exchange for official recognition of the Fascist Party. The paper continues that the Luogotenente would have promised them recognition after the victory of the Monarchy, etc. He would have said, "We must speak of democracy until the peace treaty is signed, then we will do as we like". The writer concludes by hoping that the Italian democratic Government, being aware of these facts, will take the necessary steps to prevent such an absurd anomaly.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

E/100/229/ERB

May 8, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The Paris Conference has reached a stalemate and the Foreign Ministers are now trying to reach an agreement on the settlement of the entire zone of the Mediterranean instead of discussing the treaties of each country separately. It is foreseen that this resolution will lead to a big three or big two conference. De Gaulle studied the new situation and consulted with his advisers on various aspects of the "modus vivendi" which is likely to rule Italy's international and political status during the coming months. He also gave the finishing touches to the memorandum on the Italian Yugoslav frontier which will be submitted to the Foreign Ministers today. De Gasperi attended a reception yesterday evening offered by Molotov to the foreign delegations, and had an opportunity of meeting the four Foreign Ministers again. He also had a short conference with the French Vice-President, Thorez.

2. The text of the preface to the Italian Peace Treaty, which consists of 12 clauses, will be communicated to the Italian Government within the next few days. One of the clauses reportedly calls for Italy's international pledge to respect the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter, and states that in case Italy should violate one of them, the whole treaty would be annulled. De Gasperi would have pointed out that just as the new democratic Italy had been unable to conquer the privilege of the four freedoms, she would surely manage to defend them as they now were keenly advocated by the whole Italian people.

3. De Gasperi is expected to arrive at the Cimpino airport at 2 p.m. Wednesday. It is believed in Vindobona circles that he will call an urgent meeting of the Council of Ministers in order to notify the Government of the outcome of his mission to Paris.

4. The OVIA lists will be published this week.

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4. The GREX lists will be published this week.

5. The following telegram has been sent to De Gasperi: "Sacrificed to the Yugoslav wild imperialism, the citizens of the Isle of Cherso desperately protest and denounce the treason of the solemn promises made by the Allies. They declare they never denied Italian feelings. They implore and demand that a popular plebiscite be held for national salvation."

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2.

6. One of the leaders of the Italian Democrat (Monarchist) Party declared yesterday to a correspondent of the Agence France Presse that the question of the King of Italy's abdication had been decided. This move had been suggested earlier, but the Monarchy had resolved to fight with those cards which it already had without introducing new elements into the electoral struggle.

7. The Court of Cassation has communicated to the Minister for the Interior and the Prefects the lists of candidates for the National Single Constituency. Out of 13 lists, only 11 have been approved as those filed by the War Damaged Persons Union and the Italian Farmers Party have been rejected because the prescribed instructions have not been complied with. The names of Carbone, Lombardi, Martini Mosasco and Josette Lapinacci have been cancelled from the list of the Democrat National Union for lack of documentation.

8. SIDI reports that owing to the U.S. coal strike, UNRRA expects to have to suspend shipments of coal to Italy in the coming months. The same agency affirms that the Italian Government is contacting London, Paris and Washington in order to have some of the Ruhr coal allotted to her. De Gasperi himself would have handled this question during his stay in the French capital.

9. Czechoslovakia has offered to accept 200 thousand Italian workers and technicians as immigrants. (SIDI)

3.

AMERICAN PAPERS (May 7th)CAPITALISM

Asibi says that further bitter surprises are expected for Italy when the "big four" resume discussion on the Italian Peace Treaty.

ESPERO (Independent Leftist)

O.N.A. reports that the Fascist melody is diffusing itself in England. There are in fact five organizations with a certain Fascist aspect. The British Vigilantes Action League, lead by John Brown, a former follower of Mosley, seems to be the most active. They used to enter empty houses during the night which they then assigned to the homeless, an action which seemed very beautiful at first, but too many points of their doctrine are similar to those of Mosley's. Then come the Veterans' Association, the "Race the Facts" Association the Imperial Fascist League, which seems to be the most dangerous and is lead by Arnold Leese a former rival of Mosley, and finally the "1889".

GIORNALI DELLA SERA

In a political editorial, Tullio Benedetti in "Giornale della Sera" says that the Government admit that the memorandum on the Italian Fleet had not been forwarded by the Embassy in London to the governments concerned before the opening of the Paris conference is valueless and void of circumstantial particulars. He attacks the Ambassador Garaschini for electioneering in Rome instead of attending to Italian interests in London and rebuts the implied accusations of Fascism made against his paper by "Risorgimento Liberale".

GIORNALI D'ITALIA

1. C.d'I. reports on the Paris Conference under the heading: "Molotov would give us Trieste against Trieste but De Gasperi has preferred to postpone the meeting instead of accepting an immediate but harsh Peace Treaty".
2. Commenting on Mussolini's last speech, Santi Salvarino wonders how, after having admitted that the monarchy kept Italy united for more than 30 years, Mussolini can say that "the monarchy would bring Italy to civil war and impose a dictatorship."

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INDIPENDENTE

Villalta regrets that the defence by Italy of her national integrity is termed "imperialism" while nothing is said against the countries which try to increase their possessions at Italy's expense. This is not the way to establish a permanent international understanding, he says, and thus the ideals of the war are being betrayed. All the promises and undertakings of the Big Powers during the war have resulted in nothing but an enslaved Poland and a despoiled Italy.

4.

ITALIA-STRA

1. I.S. protests that 60 % of the Italian soldiers have not received their Electoral certificates and charges Rossi with having brought this about deliberately.

2. After recalling that "armistice" means an agreement by which a war is stopped for a period while the winner asks for security-against hostilities being resumed before the drafting of the peace treaty, Amadeo Giannini asks how Italy could be expected to resume hostilities and why the Allies find it so difficult to find a solution which puts an end to this Armistice regime.

LAVERO (C.G.I.I.)

1. Following strikes in some localities of Northern Italy, by State employees and others, the C.G.I.I. has sent letters to both the Minister of the Treasury and the Minister of the Interior, reaffirming the rights of the State employees, pointing out the particularly difficult food situation in the Alpine area, and urging speedy action by the Ministers concerned in order to avoid further disorders.

2. Laverro prints the letter sent to the President and Vice President of the Council, and to the Ministers concerned, from the General Secretariat of the C.G.I.I. requesting immediate and special steps towards a settlement of the unemployment problem. The Government can and must find the necessary financial means without delay, it says. The letter was signed by Achille Grandi, Cesare Lissidri and Giuseppe Di Vittorio.

3. L. quotes the King as preparing to abdicate and says it is the last manoeuvre of the Monarchy.

OSSEVA-MORE ROMANO (Vatican) - R.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - R.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - R.N.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) - R.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the OVRA, Giuseppe Natta says that it was one of the three institutions through which Fascism maintained itself in power and subjugated the Italian people - the two others being the Militia and the Special Court of Justice. On the 2nd of June, he says, the Italian people will choose between those three institutions and Democracy which means freedom of the Press, general voting and Parliament.

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SECCLO AL (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

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VOC REPUBLICANA (Republican)

1. Quoting an article from "Italia Nuova" asking the Italian sailors to scuttle their ships instead of handing them to foreign countries, V.R. wonders who would bear the responsibility for this act of disobedience and warns the sailors of the consequences such an act might have for Italy.

2. V.R. says that the Fascist war cost Italy 150 billion of pre-war lire and destroyed 20 % of the country.

5.

MORNING PAPERS (May 6th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the statement on the Socialist 1st May manifesto, that "fighting for the Country's liberation, the Italian people defended the principle of just international frontiers", Paolo Troves says that if the news from Paris is bad, if international diplomacy (in which our Socialist comrades also take part) is unable to restore peace, it is due chiefly to the failure to understand the principle of the unity of foreign and internal policies.

2. Commenting on the possible abdication of King V. Emmanuel, A. quotes the "Limes" news agency that this abdication would induce the new king (the Due de Nemours) to change the composition of the Government, and that the elections would be cancelled on the pretext of "a mobilisation of the Nation by the Allies, in view of a conflict with the Yugoslavs".

BUONASTRINO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Commenting on the results of the French referendum, B. says that it is a victory of moral values which are the essence of Western civilisation. France has set an example to all countries which, like Italy, are now in search of a Constitution.

2. Under the heading "The Red Dictatorship averted" B. reports on world reaction to the French 5th May referendum and says that the general opinion in England is that France has maintained her good sense.

GLORIO (Technic)

1. Minister Gronchi addressed 297 delegates representing 97% of the Italian industrialists asking them to collaborate more closely with the State.

2. 6,000 tons of Yugoslav cement are about to arrive in Italy. It will be sold at 11,000 lire per ton.

3. 1,800 tons of cacao are to be shipped to Italy, G. learns from Washington.

4. 100 million lire have been granted by the Government for reconstruction in Perugia, Città di Castello and Foligno.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

In connection with the supposition that King Victor Emmanuel will soon abdicate and go abroad, I.L. says that "this would be the last passage of the Italian monarchy which will be gone for ever".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

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EUROPEAN (Rome Telegram)

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

Francesco Marano says that England, fearing the Italian power in the Mediterranean, which greatly hampered her during this war, and convinced trusting that the present weakness of Italy is a good enough safeguard, has done everything possible to eliminate Italy from the Mediterranean, thus creating an empty space which Russian expansion threatens to fill and which would be much more dangerous to England. Russia is exploiting this situation. France, between the two, is too weak to carry out constructive policy and oscillates from one to the

other of the two powers trying to obtain something for herself, thus running the risk of becoming disliked by both of them and not strengthening her position. U.S.A. remains the only state which, being adverse to both imperialism and animated by its policy of justice and democracy, is trying to help Italy, but, being isolated has been obliged on several occasions to abandon its straightforward policy and come to compromises. Still it is the state that can do most for us and the Italian Government should do everything possible to keep American sympathy.

MESSASGIERO (Government) - N.N.

MINUTRO - N.N.

MONITORE

Under the heading "Italy is waiting", Tomaso Smith, commenting on today's holiday, says that "The Italians cannot, as they would wish to, celebrate this first anniversary of the Victory in Europe with any joy... they only commemorate by it the end of a conflict started with the intention of dominating the world and won by the forces of justice, because the principles so many Italians have fought and died for and all the promises the Allies made them have not yet been fulfilled... Italy nevertheless has still confidence and is therefore waiting."

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2. "Nothing has been done yet about Venezia Giulia except the granting of four-lined", writes Guido Ronella, commenting on the Paris Conference.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERAL (Liberal)

R.L. says that the Venezia Giulia is the first point of impact in the struggle between the two blocs (Slave, and Anglo-Saxons) which are now dividing the world.

TIME (Independent)

Giovanni Mosca says that the Italian Army must be defended from any charge which is brought against it as the Italian soldiers fought in obedience to their orders and have shown their valour and their bravery in every field.

UNITA' (Communist)

U. prints the Communist party's program. The Communist party says, is for a new economic ensuring freedom for all citizens. It is except of those who come fire against democratic institutions. It is the destruction of big industry, banks and insurance.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

LPC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

May 7, 1946.

R/100/228/P2B

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. De Gasperi conferred with the French Foreign Minister Bidault, on Sunday, and took the opportunity to reaffirm the wish of the Italian people to clarify their relations with France. However it seemed unlikely that the French Government would withdraw their claims on Briga and Tenda. Yesterday De Gasperi met Byrnes, Sevin, Molotov and the French President Gouin. He reviewed all questions under discussion, and urged that Italian experts be enabled to maintain close contact with the Committee studying the advising the four Foreign Ministers on sound proposals regarding the Fleet and war reparations, on which point he was reassured. The Premier begged Molotov to explain to the Yugoslav Delegates that the Italian people wished for a complete reconciliation with Yugoslavia, but he also affirmed that it would be difficult to give birth to a democratic-Italy if her rights on the Italian territory of Venezia Giulia were not recognized. De Gasperi also discussed the possibility of the revision of the Armistice and was assured that this possibility would be studied should the peace attempt fail in this connection. Molotov reportedly referred to a "modus vivendi" releasing Italy from the present restrictions. The Premier decided to remain in Paris until Tuesday evening in order to have further discussions with the main representatives of the four delegations. He will be back in Rome on Wednesday, on which day he is due to make an electoral speech.

2. De Gasperi in a telegram to the Council of Ministers in reply to the one he had received, expressed his gratitude for their act of solidarity and said he trusted he would be able to make another step towards the goal.

3. In connection with the news given by some newspapers affirming that the Memorandum on the Italian Fleet had not been delivered to the Paris Conference, it is pointed out that the Italian Embassy in London forwarded the memorandum to the Government concerned before the Conference opened. It is further pointed out that, contrary to news recently reported by the home and foreign press, no definite decision has been taken at the Paris Conference concerning the Fleet. (Messaggero)

4. The U.S. Great Britain and France yesterday informed Russia's V.M. Molotov categorically that they would, under no circumstances, agree to hand over Trieste to Yugoslavia. The three foreign ministers took a flat "no compromise" stand on Trieste after Molotov had proposed to hand the city over to Yugoslavia in return for concessions to Italy over colonies and reparations. (U.P.)

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5. A.P. reports from Innsbruck that the local authorities have announced that the Tyrol provincial Council will probably meet within the week to consider the opportunity of tendering its resignation as a protest against the decision taken by the Foreign Ministers at the Paris Conference. The French authorities have forbidden a demonstration which was slated for Thursday evening, and in Dolzano the leader of the local Volkspartei, Erik Imen, declared that the situation was "very strained" and that "it could not be said what might not happen." However no sign of such excitement was noted in the town and the streets were calm. Demonstrations were

protest were held in several Austrian towns, such as Salzburg and Innsbruck, to reaffirm the Austrian claims on Alto-Adige.

6. AP reports from Paris that, having reached a complete deadlock over the Italo-Yugoslav border question, the Big Four foreign ministers have instructed their deputies to begin studying the Balkan treaties. A review of the four ministers' positions on three main disputed points of the Italian treaty reportedly showed that the key to all the difficulties was the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and Trieste, with both Americans and Soviets refusing to yield from their positions.

7. "We will manage till the next harvest without cutting down the present-bread ration", Mentasti, High Commissioner for Food, stated in Venice on Sunday, during a speech he made in support of the Christian-Democrat party.

8. Peron has notified UNRRA that Argentina will send 500 thousand tons of cereals to Europe before the end of the month. (A.P.)

9. Fiorello La Guardia, President of the UNRRA, announced yesterday "further grave reductions" of the relief shipments to Europe and Asia, and that from now on UNRRA would stick to the reality of fact because promises, hopes and statistics aid not feed anybody.

10. A meeting was held yesterday at the Viminal palace, under the chairmanship of Undersecretary for the Interior Spataro, in order to make plans for safeguarding public order during the June 2 election. The meeting was attended by the Chief and Deputy Chief of Police, the Commander General of the Carabinieri, the Commander General of the Guardia di Finanza, the Air Forces Vice-Chief of Staff and the representatives of the service Ministries. It decided that 150 thousand policemen, carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza will be used on June 2 to ensure public order, besides the Army, Navy and Air Force units which will serve in those localities where they are stationed. These forces will remain on duty at the 36,000 electoral precincts after election day until the scrutiny of ballots is completed.

11. It is learned at the Electoral Office of the Rome Court of Appeal that in the Lazio constituency, 561 candidates belonging to 27 different parties will stand for election to the 33 seats available. 42 of the candidates are women.

12. The electoral campaign started without disorder in Rome on Sunday with large crowds participating in the Communist, Socialist and Monarchist meetings. The Communists met at the Adriano theatre and listened to a speech by Togliatti, who explained at length the Communist program and affirmed that the Communist Party was ready to cooperate with everybody for the revival of the country. He then affirmed that the institution of the Monarchy should disappear to give place to a sound parliamentary republic, which was the form of Government nearest to Italy's

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character of Priests. As regarded the frontiers, he said that the just frontier in the East was that which in 1919 was known under the name of the Wilson line, while in the West it was that marked by the Alpine watershed. As for Briga and Tenda, he said that the French people were making a point of it as the troops which attacked France in 1940 set out from those towns. Concerning the question of colonies, he said that it was in Italy's interest to defend the fruits of Italian labor. The Monarchists met at Domitian's Stadium, where Adamiano made a speech saying the King had again saved Italy. He reminded the Christian-Democrats of Pope Pius XI's encyclical warning against atheist Communism, and said that the freedom and the fate of the country was now at stake and that in order to safeguard them all the people should gather around a renewed monarchy. The crowd then proceeded to Piazza Venezia where it laid wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and afterwards cheered Crown Prince Humbert for more than an hour in the square below the Quirinal Palace.

13. Parri made an electoral speech at the Milano theatre, outlining the ideological program of the Republican Democrat Concentration, chiefly based on the right of freedom and on the right of justice which sets the limit to freedom.

14. Over 300 Labor-Democrats have tendered their resignation from the party owing to their republican faith.

15. A.P. reports from Washington that Italy will probably be admitted to the International Monetary Fund.

16. The Venezia Giulia-UNG officials have impounded about 20 tons (120 reels) of URRM newspaper print shipped by Yugoslavia to Communist newspapers in Zone A (U.R.).

Correction

In the DIG-37 for 5 May, page 1, General, lines 7 and 8 of text, De Gasperi should have been quoted as saying "that the Italian Government would NOT reject a solution based on the Anglo-French-African proposal" (on the Italo-Yugoslav frontier).

of Pope Pius XII's encyclical warning against atheist Communism, and said that the freedom and the fate of the country was now at stake and that in order to safeguard them all the people should gather around a renewed hierarchy. The crowd then proceeded to Piazza Venezia where it laid wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and afterwards cheered Crown Prince Humbert for more than an hour in the square below the Quirinal Palace.

13. Farri made an electoral speech at the Tullio theatre, outlining the ideological program of the Republican Democrat Concentration, chiefly based on the right of freedom and on the right of justice which sets the limit to freedom.

14. Over 300 Labor-Democrats have tendered their resignation from the party owing to their republican faith.

15. A.S. reports from Washington that Italy will probably be admitted to the International Monetary Fund.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 6th)

CAPITALE - M.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist)

Commenting on the Russian proposal to compensate Italy for her sacrifice in Venezia Giulia with a diminution of her sacrifices as regards colonies and war reparations, and on France's agreement to the proposal, Gino Tomajacoli says that Byrnes himself is inclined towards accepting the Russian thesis as a compromise between the British and the Franco-Russian points of view.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. G.d.S. observes that Radio Rome said nothing about Sunday's Monarchist meeting at the Palatino and the Quirinale, and says that they were ordered to ignore it.

2. Commenting on the Paris Conference discussions on the fate of Trieste and of the Italian Colonies, G.d.S., after pointing out the Anglo-Franco-American thesis of the "Truman Line" and the persistence of the Russian claim on Trieste and on a 10-year trusteeship for the Italian Colonies, says that Russia considers the Italians as "natives" and would like to get Trieste from them in return for withdrawing their claims on the Italian Fleet and Italian industry.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading "Our Colonies and Russia", Tenax comments on the agreement of the Russian press on the proposed "10 year-trusteeship" which would put the Italian colonies under the administration the Big Four and Italy by saying that the Soviet Government has begun to understand that the Italian Colonies must not be taken away from Italy.

INDIPENDENTE

Commenting on the position of the Luogotenente and on the rumour that the King is preparing to leave, Villata says that the Luogotenente will not insult the Italian people by fleeing, but that he will accept the will of the people if the referendum

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ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Reviewing yesterday's political activity, Quinto Tosetti expresses his satisfaction at the keen interest with which the well-behaved crowds listened and discussed Togliatti's and

Parri's speeches. He belittles the monarchist demonstration at the Quirinal which met with a complete indifference from the public, and says that the Monarchy is already dead in the hearts of the Italians long before its death knell will be sounded on the 2nd of June.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - N.N.

SECCIO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Commenting on the Liberal-Party Congress, Panfilo Gentile says that the Liberals have clearly shown their will to rebuild the social and economic structure of Italy and have shown that they are neither a conservative nor a revolutionary party.

2. S.A. gives a long report on Sunday's Monarchist meeting at the Palatino and the Quirinale.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. publishes Giovanni Conti's speech on the Republican electoral Campaign.

2. Tib. holds the Quirinale responsible for the rebellion of the San Vittore prison, the throwing of bombs against the Socialist and Communist Party offices and the coup de main against the Radio Rome Station. (No evidence of any kind is given)

3. Commenting on the Russian claims on Italian Industries as war reparations, F.G. says that to deprive the Italians of their factories would be an attempt on the life of millions of Italians, and he recalls "that Russia still owes the money invested by Italians in Russia before the Soviet Revolution and the cancelling of the debts of the old regime."

MORNING PAPERS (May 7th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on Sunday's political activity, A. says that both Renzi's and Molitelli's speeches contained "new things". The ideas they expressed were those of a "new democratic order", an order the workers were going to create.

2. In relation to a report that the Italian memorandum

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2. In relation to a report that the Italian memorandum on the fleet had not been presented to the "four", A. says that the document was submitted to the Nations concerned before the opening of the Paris conference. It also points out that no decision has yet been taken on the Italian fleet, and that further to the memorandum, the Italian Government has been given every opportunity to state its opinion on this and other problems. Such are the flat denials to a Monarchist lie, it says.

3. A. says that the statement of the Secretary General of the Comune of Rome, during a Press Conference, on the election arrangements, was not very clear.

6.

BUONTEMPO (Uomo Qualunque)

Reporting on the postponement of the Italian peace treaty at the Paris Conference, AM. says that only a more conciliatory attitude from Molotov would permit an early resumption of discussions on the matter.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 850,000 war damaged rooms have been repaired by Italian citizens and by the Italian Government, at a total cost of 19,900 million lire.
2. Italy has already sold 400,000 kilograms of silk in the United States. The price paid was 22 dollars per kilogram.
3. 1,000 tons of copper will arrive at Genoa in the "Nonsenivi" today from South Africa.
4. 8,000 tons of American grain arrived yesterday at Bari on board the "John Jay".
5. An general rise of Italian stocks was noticed yesterday at the Rome Stock Exchange. Foreign currency, on the other hand, went down and the gold pound sterling, quoted at 7,300 lire on Sunday, fell to 6,500 lire on Monday.
6. 800,000 acres of land will be reafforested in Italy by the end of 1946.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Mario Bracci violently attacks the monarchy and blames the Savoy Dynasty for the destruction of the Italian cities and the ruin of the Italian people.
2. Under the heading "Ourselves and the Socialist Party" Roberto Battaglia writes: "we shall carry on our work for the Italian people even if the great Italian Parties continue to look down on us because they do not realize the reasons for our vitality which were confirmed during our fight against dictatorship."

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

I.N. reports that a great Monarchist demonstration took place on Sunday on the Palatine in Rome. Carlo Martelli was the first to speak as a disabled sailor. He said that the Italian navy would be defended to the last by the sailors who would prefer to scuttle it rather than surrender it to foreign countries.

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appeared on the balcony. The crowd was estimated by I.N. at 50,000 people.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Leon Pearson, correspondent of the INS, reports from Paris that the Foreign Ministers have decided to abandon, for the moment, the discussion of the Italian peace treaty. In fact the Deputies have been requested to present the material for the discussion of the salami peace treaty, beginning with Roumania. This decision is not to be taken as final as a non-official "communiqué" states that "the four Ministers may resume the discussion of the Italian peace treaty at any moment", so that a reasonable optimism is justified. The Russians began to yield their position a little when Molotov affirmed that he was ready to let Italy have Tripolitania under suitable controls, and when the Council agreed on the "principle" that Italy is "morally obliged to pay reparations". The hard point remains that of Venesia Giulia on which the Foreign Ministers are very adamant in their attitude, but it is hoped that the discussion of the Balkan peace treaties will afford the opportunity for wider compromises which would ease the heavy Russian pressure.

MINUTO

1. Commenting on the rejection of the "Social Communist" Constitution by the French people, M. says that the French Catholic party has gained the leading position, and that a cooperation between Marxists and Catholics is a "sin against nature". The French example should serve for Italy, it says, and the Christian Democrats should understand which is the enemy to be opposed.

2. Commenting on the postponement of a conference at the Ministry of Agriculture to fix the price of bread, owing to the absence of Minister Gullo, on an electoral tour in Southern Italy, M. regrets that electioneering is more important than bread to the Government.

MONTMIG - N.N.

POZIOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORCIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

Sig. Spataro, Undersecretary of the Interior, in an interview with T., declared that particular care had been taken to supply the 36,000 electoral sections in Italy with enough policemen. He added that the soldiers will have bread too in voting.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. prints the full text of Togliatti's speech on Sunday, under the heading "Togliatti sets out the problems that the Communists intend to solve by the Costituente".

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2. Reporting on the Paris Conference U. stresses Molotov's declaration to De Gasperi that Moscow will do everything possible in order to help in the re-establishment of a better understanding between the Italian and Yugoslav Governments.

3. "Error or design?" asks U., referring to the misprinting of the Communist party symbol on the electoral forms.

5 May 1946.

Ref. 108/227/PRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. De Gasperi stated yesterday to a U.P. correspondent that he hoped that the Allies would not impose a punitive peace on Italy, and that he was ready to come to an agreement with Yugoslavia in a spirit of friendship and comprehension which, however, should not be one-sided but should express the goodwill of the two countries. The Premier reaffirmed that Italy hoped the new frontier would be fixed according to the old Wilson line, and that the Italian Government would reject a solution based on the Anglo-French-American proposal. He added he thought the Yugoslav claims on the whole region of Venezia Giulia were presumptuous and unjustified. De Gasperi then said that all the frontiers, which had been proposed had a fundamental fault: they over-emphasized the ethnic question without sufficiently taking into account the economic aspects. For instance, the frontier lines planned by the French, British and American representatives all ran too close to Trieste and, although leaving the town to Italy, they carved it out from the hinterland without taking into account the adjacent routes of communication. He added that in the opinion of the Italian Government, the American proposal was that which came nearest to the economic requirements of the region. This line would give Italy the Arsa coal district which, owing to her lack of coal, is very important for Italy, while it would be of no use to Yugoslavia. Referring to the ethnic question, the Premier pointed out that it would be very unjust if 500 to 600 thousand Italians should remain under the Yugoslav rule. As for the partition of the navy, after having hinted at the profound dismay which this resolution had caused in Italy, the Premier said that the Italian navy had loyally fought for two years side by side with the Allies, after having obeyed in toto the order to proceed to Malta. Concerning war reparations, he acknowledged Italy's moral duty to meet the requests of former enemy countries, but reaffirmed that, for the time being at least, Italy was absolutely unable to pay them. De Gasperi then said he willingly accepted Byrnes's proposal to withdraw the Allied troops from Italy and to modify the Armistice clauses, and added that he had been notified a few months ago that the American Government had also suggested to the other Allied Governments the abolition of the Allied Commission in Italy and cutting down the costs of occupation. He added that such a decision would naturally be welcomed with much gratitude by the Italian people, not so much as they found the Allied control was paralyzing their activities, but because they would naturally prefer new political agreements to make the place of the present military ones. Furthermore, a revision of the present "Armistice status" would give Italy the feeling of having regained her independence. De Gasperi also said that he had been receiving Paris, to meet the Four Foreign Ministers

would reject a solution based on the Anglo-French-American proposal. He added he thought the Yugoslav claims on the whole region of Venezia Giulia were presumptuous and unjustified. De Gasperi then said that all the frontiers, which had been proposed had a fundamental fault: they over-emphasized the ethnic question without sufficiently taking into account the economic aspects. For instance, the frontier lines planned by the French, British and American representatives all ran too close to Trieste and, although leaving the town to Italy, they carved it out from the hinterland without taking into account the adjacent routes of communication. He added that in the opinion of the Italian Government, the American proposal was that which came nearest to the economic requirements of the region. This line would give Italy the Arsa coal district which, owing to her lack of coal, is very important for Italy, while it would be of no use to Yugoslavia. Referring to the ethnic question, the Premier pointed out that it would be very unjust if 500 to 600 thousand Italians should remain under the Yugoslav rule. As for the partition of the navy, after having hinted at the profound dismay which this resolution had caused in Italy, the Premier said that the Italian navy had loyally fought for two years side by side with the Allies, after having obeyed in toto the order to proceed to Italy. Concerning war reparations, he acknowledged Italy's moral duty to meet the requests of former enemy countries, but

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154

- 2 -

peace would mean the end of the renescent Italian democracy."

2. A correspondent of the I.N.S. reports from Paris that the commission of experts for the Italo-French frontier has acknowledged with three votes to one that the territory claimed by France was Italian. The Russian Delegate also held his opinion. The Correspondent also gives the abridged text of the Italian memorandum on the navy question, which says: a) In case the navy should be partially dismantled, such task to be entrusted to Italy with the obligation to use the recovered metal for civil reconstruction; b) if, instead, the dismantling project is ruled out, the Italian warships which are to be alienated should be ceded to UNO, as a unit of the international police forces; c) if even this proposal is set aside and the Italian Navy is partitioned among the Big Powers, it is requested that the share assigned to Russia and those countries which are in her zone of influence be transferred as war reparations instead of "war booty".

3. During yesterday's session of the Paris Conference, Polotov supported the Yugoslav claims, stating that Yugoslavia, being an Allied nation which fought hard, should be compensated. Byrnes, then proposed that a plebiscite be held in the zone between the two frontier lines, suggested by Russia and America. The plebiscite should take place under the control of the Big Four and after all foreign troops had been withdrawn. Polotov objected, saying that such a plebiscite should include the whole Venezia Giulia Region.

4. During a press conference in Paris, Kaidelj stated yesterday that the Belgrade Government could take all necessary steps if the Foreign Ministers assigned Venezia Giulia to Italy.

5. Ambassador Myron Taylor, who is President Truman's private envoy to the Holy Father, is expected to arrive in Rome today by air.

6. La Guardia, President of the UNRRA, notified the "Garibaldi" Italian Association that he intends to ask the Italian Government officially to close the de-luxe restaurants and all other black-market sites in the towns of Rome, Naples and Milan, "otherwise UNRRA will not send any relief to Italy". To the representatives of the "Garibaldi" Association who had offered to call an Asylum for war crippled persons after his name, La Guardia answered: "If the Italian people really want to honor me, let them give my name to a prison into which all black-marketsters will be cast".

7. McDermid reports that the Yugoslav Government has decided to change the name of the town of Sava to Titograd.

- 3 -

AFTERNOON PAPERS (4 May)CAPITALE N.N.ESPRESSO N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Under the heading "The Peace Treaty presented to De Gasperi must not be accepted", Jean Bottier writes: "No Italian Government will ever accept a Peace Treaty which gives Trieste and the other Italian cities of Istria and Venezia *ad libitum* to the Yugoslavs, or which even denies the Italianity of the Brenner ... And no Govt. representing a people of 45 million inhabitants will ever accept a Peace Treaty which takes away all its colonies which during half a century were colonized by the sweat, sacrifice and capital of the Italian people ... No Italian Government will ever sign a document which hands the Italian Fleet, co-belligerent with the Allied Fleets to foreign countries whatever and whenever they may be ... Italy will never agree to pay even a cent as war-reparations because she has already paid billions to the Allied Forces during and after the war ... The drafting of a provisional Peace Treaty would perhaps avoid serious internal and international complications".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.N.INDIPENDENZA N.N.ITALIA-SERA N.N.LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

The 2nd Congress of the Rome University students began this morning. The students asked for funds for the planned National Congress of University students, but Minister Corbino replied that he had no intention "of financing the students' dances".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Commenting on the Paris Conference, Giovanni Mariotti says that great importance is attached to the fact that we will have to lose some of our territory, our colonies and our ships but no one seems to have thought about the probable loss of our industrial machinery. "This would mean," he says, "abandoning any hope of ever remaining even partly our commercial position in the world."

SEGOIO XV (Independent Rightist)

Mario Lupinacci remarks that scarce importance has been placed on the fact that the Peace Treaty was signed because it was

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SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Marlio Lupinacci remarks that scarce importance has been given to the outcome of the Liberal Party Congress because it was favorable to the Monarchy. He also stresses that what the Italians are going to vote for is not a symbol, but a republicanism or monarchist, but for peace and order in their land, and this is what the Parties must strive to obtain.

TRABUJA DEL POPOLO

G. Natale comments favourably on the decisions taken by the Liberals during the Liberal Party Congress.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. After writing at length on the future of Italian youth, Ugo della Seta asks all the Italian University Students to vote for the Republic.
2. Under the heading "The British plutocratic press for a punitive peace with Italy", V.R. comments on "The Times" editorial of May 4 approving the proposed peace terms with Italy and opposing the retention of the Alto Adige. "We know too well", continues the paper, "the voice of British 'plutocratovampirism', its complicity with fascism and eternal war-mongering... Those who want Italian disarmament most are the Italians themselves... One thing which is unfair and intolerable is to ask Italy to disarm while her neighbors and rivals re-arm... Some years ago "The Times" was an admirer of Mussolini while the Italians were suffering under the tyranny of fascism. "The Times" would be better to worry a little more over the question of the Egyptian, Palestinian and Indian peoples still refusing to accept British domination, instead of shedding crocodile tears on the fate of a few Austrians living in the Alto Adige whose integrity has already been guaranteed by the Italian text"

MORNING PAPERAVANTI (Socialist) N.M.BUONSENNO (Uomo Qualunque)

Commenting on the possible solutions of the Venezia Giulia question, B. says that the maximum possible concession that Italy could make would be the Wilson Line which itself is just neither for ethnic nor security reasons.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. The Italian Chemical Industry needs sugar.
2. 5 days of compulsory work for all men from 18 to 60 has been decided on by the Cardinian Authorities in order to fight the locust invasion.
3. A free exchange market for foreign currency will open in Milan on April 9th.
4. G. says that Italian industrial investments are 1,108 million lire in Tripolitania, 306 million lire in Cyrenaica, 2200 million in Eritrea and 383 million in Somaliland.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

I.L. criticizing the procedure for obtaining Electoral certificates, says that there are about 300,000 electors in Rome who will be unable to vote on June 2nd owing to "bureaucratic reasons".

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Scrutator, recalling that the crisis of the Paris Govt. was solved by De Gasperi with the specific promise of enlarging the basis of the Government to include all the political tendencies, says that the situation is much worse now as the majority of the Ministers are republican especially after republican declaration of the Christian Democrats.

2. Commenting on a circular of Sig. Brosio, Minister of War, depriving all the officers who belonged to the Fascist Republican Army of the right to vote, even if acquitted by the epuration, I.M. criticizes this action of the Minister as arbitrary and says that for such a decision he should at least have asked the opinion of the Prime Minister.

MUSCARELLA (Government)

Commenting on the Yugoslav requests at the Paris conference Arrigo Jacobini says that Yugoslavia is trying, either willingly or instigated by a third party, to create a state of disequilibrium in Europe which will eventually lead to another war. "Why does not Yugoslavia try to be more friendly towards Italy?" he asks, "they claim that they want a defense against possible future aggression by Italy and do not realize that an injustice will be deeply felt by the Italians with consequences that can be only too easily foreseen."

MUSCARELLA

1. Commenting on the decisions taken by the Christian Democrat Congress, which decided to vote for the Republic, and by the Liberal Party Congress which decided to vote for the Monarchy, M. says that the Christian Democrat Party will have thereby lost ground because all the Christian Democrats who are for the Monarchy will vote for the Liberal Party.

2. Quoting the Italian Decree of January 9th 1939 which considers the North African provinces of Derna, Benghazi, Misurata and Tripoli as integral parts of the Italian Metropolitan territory, M. asks President De Gasperi why the names of these provinces are not in the list of the Italian provinces which will vote on June 2".

3. M., once more asks the Authorities to take measures against Nenni for the theft of his C.V.N.A. dossier.

MUSCARELLA

Mario Berlinguer asks for the severest sentences of penal servitude to be awarded to neo-Fascists.

POPCIO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "Cooperation and Not Dictatorship", Luigi Sturzo says that "the clear position taken by the Christian Democrat Party should eliminate any fears of a right dictatorship and that the Christian Democrat Party activities are concentrated on a social and economic plan which will rebuild the ruins that the Fascist autocracy and the war have left throughout Italy."

2. De Gasperi will make a speech on May 3th 1946 in the

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MINUTO

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MOMENTO

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2. De Gasperi will make a speech on May 8th 1946 in the Basilica of Maxentius.

DISCORSO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. warns that if treaties can be broken, injustices are not easily forgotten and that an unjust peace would erode the

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indignation of the whole world.

TEMPO (Independent) N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Celeste Negarville, commenting on the opening of the electoral campaign, gives a short history of the activity of the Communist Party in Italy, which, he says, was the first to realize the danger of the Fascist dictatorship.

2. Giuliano Pagetta says young people should have the right to vote on reaching 18 years.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

May 4, 1946.

R/108/226/IRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met yesterday under Nenni's chairmanship, and approved bills concerning the reduction of the officer establishment of the Armed Forces, the allotment of 11 billion lire to the St. Cecilia Musical Academy, the permission to use saccharin instead of sugar in making pastry and instructions for the distribution of relief goods to the state employees. The Council also passed a bill for the re-establishment of citizens' juries at the Courts of Assizes. The jury will consist of ten members chosen among those citizens who have the right to vote. The Council finally resolved to publish the full list of the OVRA agents, which contains 727 names.

2. The Council of Ministers asked the Vice-President Nenni to send the following telegram to De Gasperi yesterday: "The Council of Ministers conveys to you the full support of the Government, sure that your efforts to ensure Italy the just peace which the Italian people earned through the hardships endured during the war of liberation will be successful."

3. The Yugoslav and Italian delegations to the Paris Conference were heard yesterday by the four foreign Ministers. Karadzic said that the Yugoslav Government had accepted the invitation with good grace although Vencze Giulia was undoubtedly a Yugoslav region, and he bitterly criticized the report of the Allied Investigating Commission. Emphasizing that his country was a United Nation, he concluded by asking the Big Four to make it possible for Yugoslavia to resist any possible Italian aggression.

Yugoslavia, he affirmed, therefore needs the 1914 frontier, which is strong enough strategically to safeguard the integrity of the country. Byrnes then asked De Gasperi to state his case. We have already formally deprecated, said De Gasperi, the 1941 aggression, but we must point out that the 1915 "aggression" was made side by side with Great Britain, France and the U.S. and that this "aggression" resulted in the creation of the Serb-Croat-Slav state. We are proud of what we did, but prefer not to think of the past and look instead to the future, which we wish to be friendly and conciliatory. De Gasperi then said that the Italian Government thanked the Allied Investigating Commission for its accurate and objective work, and acknowledged the

employees. The Council also passed a bill for the re-establishment of citizens' juries at the Courts of Assizes. The jury will consist of ten members chosen among those citizens who have the right to vote. The Council finally resolved to publish the full list of the OVRA agents, which contains 727 names.

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American line could and should be corrected in some points in the interest of the inhabitants. De Gasperi said that the Italian Government would have submitted a short memorandum on this question, and added that what the Italian Government was really interested in was the achievement of a definitive settlement of the whole question of the Adriatic zone. Byrnes thanked the Head of the Italian Delegation for the clarity of his explanation.

4. The Italian press gives prominence to the news of the unexpected meeting of Ministers called by Truman at the White House, and connected it with the long telephone conversation concerning the proceedings of the Foreign Ministers Conference, especially as regarded the Italian Peace treaty, which Truman had with Byrnes just before the meeting was called.

5. The Liberal Congress concluded its labors yesterday with the voting on the motions concerning the institutional question, which had grown to the number of three, the Monarchists winning with 412 votes to 121. After stating that the Liberals, both Monarchist and Republican, would loyally respect the result of the popular consultation, the successful motion stated that the Liberals believed that "the continuity of the institution in the present political crisis offered the greatest guarantee for public freedom, the democratic working of the State, impartial justice and social progress, leaving the people absolute freedom of propaganda and voting". Although they had rejected the first part of the Bresic motion (Republican), the delegates approved the other paragraphs concerning the party's political, economic and social program. Another resolution in which the Liberal Party asked to be represented in the C.C.I.L. was approved. The Congress then appointed the Party Executive, which was as follows: Croce, President of the Party - De Caro and Ambassador Carandini, Vice-Presidents. The delegates then elected the members of the Party's National Council.

6. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction met yesterday afternoon to study the wheat and coal requirements of the country. One million tons of wheat will be needed for the second half of the year, while 600 thousand tons of coal will be required monthly. The Committee unanimously resolved to notify the proper Allied organizations of the urgency of raising the present bread and "gasperi da minestra" ration which is the lowest of all the countries which are being helped by UNRRA. The ration should be brought to 350/400 grams daily, including bread and gasperi da minestra. The Committee also resolved to lift the ban of coffee imports in the near future.

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7. The Press Office of the Foreign Ministry announces that the news given by some newspapers that the Italian Government had closed the Brenner frontier was absolutely baseless. There have been no incidents recently in the Alto Adige.

8. It is forecast in Washington that in the next week the Export-Import Bank will announce the granting of a new American loan to Italy of over 225 million dollars.

ANTHONY PATTON (May 3rd)CAPITALS - N.N.ESHERSSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.GIORGIO DELLA GALLA

1. G.d.S. says that systems of strict controls, and planning, which were originated by the necessities of the war, now that the war is over, threaten to suffocate the activity of the whole world forbidding the very reconstruction for which all these plans had been made.

2. G.d.S. reports-Washington opinion to the effect that Italian dismay over the navy is exaggerated as thirty per cent of the present navy is more than the Italian budget will be able to sustain and it will in any case be larger than the Yugoslav and Greek navies put together. What would Italy need a large navy for?

3. G.d.S. criticises the Government for having deliberately excluded the four provinces of Libya, which are part of the metropolitan territory, from the elections. "Does any clause of the Armistice state that the four provinces are no longer Italian territory?" asks the paper and states that Brig. Gen. Travers Robert Blackley head of the British Military Administration of Tripolitania in his order n. 100 of Dec. 1945 establishes that "Tripolitania is the territory of the Italian provinces of Tripoli and Misurata".

GIORGIO D'ITALIA - N.N.INDEPENDENCE

1. All the blame for the war cannot be laid on Italy's shoulders, says Villalta, and he points out the efficient cooperation of the Austrian people in the German war, and Yugoslavia's friendly attitude to the Axis during the first two years of the war, until the coming to power of Ante Pavelitch. And those are the nations who are claiming territories from Italy!, he concludes.

2. It is learned from reliable sources that King Victor Emmanuel will abdicate in favour of the Luogotenente, Prince Umberto, says I.

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GIORNALI D'ITALIA - S.N.

INDIPENDENTE

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3. Referring to a statement made in Washington, that the resentment of the Italian people for the division of the fleet proves that Italian public opinion is off the track, I. says that Italy was put and kept on this track, precisely by American pledges and the confidence of the Italian people in the 8th September promises.

4. Commenting on De Gasperi's mission to Paris, I. says that the President of the Council will tell the other nations plainly that only a contented and respected Italy, an Italy secure in her natural frontiers, can guarantee the peace in the Mediterranean.

ITALIA-SIRA

Romualdo Rossi says that the anti-Fascists have constituted a class of privileged which very much resembles to the Fascist organization. "Who is not with us is against us", the Dictator used to say, and this seem to be their motto too. A real democracy should be based on justice and equality.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Referring to De Gasperi's attempt to save Italy's rights at the Paris Conference, Ninto Tosatti says that a stronger internal policy aimed at proving that Italy today is different from the Italy of Fascism, and a strict neutrality in the disagreements between the big powers, would have done much to improve Italy's position abroad.

2. Under the heading "Big businessmen criticize the work of the C.G.I.L.", L. points out the attacks of Cattani, Minister for Public Works, on the pro-labor policy of the C.G.I.L. at the Liberal Party Congress. Cattani had regretted the Liberal Party's exclusion from the C.G.I.L.

OSSTIVATORI ROMANO (Vatican) - N.S.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Romano Salvemini makes a thorough analysis of the results of the administrative elections and says that no forecast of the results of the June 2nd elections can be obtained from them.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Achille Saitta says that the much vaunted Russian friendship for Italy has resolved itself in the moment of crisis into demands for our colonies, our fleet, our towns, and for heavy reparations.

SECCIO XX (Independent Rightist)

Paolo Spiga, in a message from Sassari, reports that millions of locusts are destroying the Sardinian crops. The Government must take immediate action if it wants to save the grain crop which looked very promising.

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Luigi Salvatorelli discusses the two tendencies of the Socialist Party as expressed at the Florence Congress: to go towards the workers, or to attract the middle classes. Their problem, therefore, he adds, is not fusion with the Communists but to avoid a split in the party along these two lines.

VOGT INTERNATIONAL (Republican)

1. The Luogotenente and his court are increasing the expenditure on Monarchist propaganda, and at the same time are getting their passports ready, says V.R.
2. Commenting on a heading in *Unità* that Solotov is defending Italy's sovereignty against the Anglo-Saxons at the Paris Conference, V.R. regrets that it is only a heading, and that *Unità* did not bother to give further details.
3. Francesco Panni attacks the Monarchy and says the group of parties defending the Monarchy has no right to call itself "Beloved Italia Liberta".

MORNING PAPERS (May 4th)AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "The last card of the Savoy", A. quotes its Milan correspondent that the underground fascist organization in Milan has moved gradually into Venezia Giulia. The aim of these well-armed forces is to create incursions in this region, thus touching-off a conflict between Tito and the Allies, which would permit a declaration of emergency by the Monarchy, the postponement of the elections, and facilitate a coup d'etat.
2. In relation to the action brought against "l'Unità" by *l'Espresso*, in connection with the newspaper's charge that he seized the OVRA files and did not return them, A. regrets that libel is becoming too common nowadays, and concludes that it is plain that "l'Unità" is the mouthpiece of the Monarchist group of the Christian Democrat party.

BUONARROTI (Uomo Nuovo)

1. Warning against the priority given to the Italian market at the Paris Conference, B. says that Italy will be the quincunx for the "experiments" of the "four", and that she will be sacrificed by the Big Powers in their effort to maintain peace between themselves. But peace is indivisible, it says, and an adjustment towards Italy will render any other peace instable.
2. B. points out that extreme traders who flood American firms with orders, completely unaware of the markets' situation, and unable to prove the ability and experience of their firms, are giving Italian traders a bad reputation.

GIORNO (Economic)

LAZZARI (Socialist)

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2. In relation to the action brought against "Adriatico" by Pietro Nenni, in connection with the newspaper's charge that he seized the CVR. files and did not return them, A. regrets that libel is becoming too common nowadays, and concludes that it is plain that "Adriatico" is the mouthpiece of the monarchist group of the Christian Democrat party.

BUONALINO (Como parliament)

1. Warning against the priority given to the Italian peace at the Paris Conference, B. says that Italy will be the guinea-pig for the "experiments" of the "four", and that she will be sacrificed by the Big Powers in their effort to maintain peace between themselves. But peace is indivisible, it says, and an injustice towards Italy will render any other peace instable.
2. B. points out that extempore traders who flooded American firms with orders, completely unaware of the markets' situation, and unable to prove the ability and experience of their firms, are giving Italian traders a bad reputation.

GLOBE (Economic)

1. 8,300 tons of grain will arrive at Cagliari (Sardinia) tomorrow on board the "Rivini".
2. The Naples Chamber of Commerce has granted 300 million lire for harbor reconstruction.
3. 75 million yards of cotton cloth is expected to be exported by Italy before July 31st 1946.

LAZZARI LIBERA (Action) - N.A.

ITALIA - Rome (Continued)

1. Referring to Francesco Ferrini of the "Voci Repubblicane", Gregorio Morti says that neither the Monarchy nor the Republic can guarantee a democratic state in themselves, but both must be controlled by the people through the democratic institutions of Chamber and the Senate.

2. Babini accuses Minister Boniti of planning to change the Prefects of the Provinces just fifteen days before the elections. Such a change would make it impossible for the Prefects to check possible frauds in the preparations and execution of the elections, he says.

3. A resolution was approved by the Provincial Direction of the Liberal Party of Taranto. It remarks that in the last two years the Ministers chosen have always been among the republican personalists and that the Allies must have given their approval to this. "The resolution continues with a protest against the Allied Commission which has always, in fact, demonstrated its favour towards the republican tendency of the Italian Government, and demands the formation, before the elections, of a really impartial government, composed of monarchists and republican ministers in equal numbers", concludes the message from Taranto.

MUSCAGLIANO (Government) - S.N.ALTIUTO

Giulio Andrei regrets the giving of the Ministry of Justice to the Communists, which enabled them to organize the elections in the way most favorable to their own interests. In fact, the precedence of the administrative elections, falsely represented by the Communists, showed the strength of the left, thus raising the doubts of the Christian Democrats as to a monarchist triumph in the political elections. This fact, he says, explains the republican stand of the party at the Christian Democrat Congress.

MONTI - S.N.FORCLO (Christian Democrat) - S.N.RICCIARDI (Liberal)

Luigi Einaudi says that the Supreme Constitutional Court, which will ensure that the laws made by the future Parliament will not be unconstitutional, must be composed by magistrates completely independent of any political control, if the Court is to have any prestige and authority.

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MUSCAGLIARO (Government) - N.H.

MINUTO

Giulio Andreotti regrets the giving of the Ministry of Justice to the Communists, which enabled them to organise the elections in the way most favorable to their own interests. In fact, the presence of the administrative divisions, falsely regretted by the Communists, showed the strength of the left, thus aiding the doubts of the Christian Democrats as to a monarchist triumph in the political elections. This fact, he says, explains the republican stand of the party at the Christian Democrat Congress.

MINUTO - N.H.

FOROLO (Christian Democrat) - N.H.

RICCIARDI (Liberal)

Luigi Ricciardi says that the Supreme Constitutional Court, which will ensure that the laws made by the future Parliament will not be unconstitutional, must be composed by magistrates completely independent of any political control, if the Court is to have any prestige and authority.

LEPO (Independent)

Greco Mosca says that the present tax system is absolutely inadequate as it is based on real estate which has long since lost its importance. Real estate, in fact, does not yield an income enough to cover the expenses of maintenance. The greatest wealth of the country is now in the hands of the capitalists.

ITALY (Communist)

Mario Alicata relates Guido Gonella's statement that the Christian Democrat party is "the most efficient renovating force in Italian social life", and says that the existence of a monarchist fifth column in the party makes its participation in the social reform of the country difficult.

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

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Tr. & Ship

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFC 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

May 3, 1946.

R/108/225/GRB

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Liberal Congress. During Wednesday's session, De Caro paid homage to the workers who were celebrating May Day. He then asserted that laws such as those issued by the Badoglio Government, of which he was a member, honoured the Italian people. He reminded the Congress that when the foreign press announced between December 1943 and June 1944 that the Italian fleet was to be handed over to Russia, the above Government unanimously resolved to tender its mass resignation and so notified the Allies. This, said De Caro, was the real reason why our ships, continued to fly the Italian flag, and "they shall continue to fly it at any cost even if we have to sink the ships". His statement was received with prolonged applause by the whole assembly. Corbino spoke in defence of the liberal policy he had followed as Minister of the Treasury. Since December 12, 1945, provisions made for state employees amounted to 62 billion lire; another 74 billion had been allocated for reconstruction and in fighting unemployment, and 53 billion had been allotted in relief of industry. Further 11 billion lire had been given to the Allies without increasing the money circulation. Corbino then said that what cobelligerency had really cost Italy had not been fully appreciated, if it merely led to further claims by the Allies. Apart from questions of the frontiers and the navy, we could not accept the claim of war reparations they wished to make against us. The Allies had made many a mistake over Italy, Corbino said, especially in economic matters because (with the exception of the U.S. who had helped us in a very brotherly way) they had never ceased to consider Italy as a defeated country. He concluded by asserting that no reconstruction was possible in Europe if Italy were not made an equal among equals. Pisanti, Governor of the Bank of Italy, declared himself opposed to the interjections of the delegates, that he would vote for the Monarchy. He added that the Liberals wanted a State in which power was not given to a single organisation, even if it were the Parliament, otherwise there would always be a loophole towards dictatorship. He therefore needed, besides Parliament, another institution guaranteeing that in grave historical crises the government could be changed according to the will of the people, such as the monarchy when it was regarded as a trustee for the freedom of the people. In the afternoon, Polini's motion that the Congress appoint the liberal candidates for the national assembly led to a heated discussion. Chairman De Caro

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134

and the Monarchist tendency seemed to gain the majority. Cattani, Minister of Public Works, affirmed that neo-liberalism, although differing from pure Socialism, should aim at economic equality for all citizens, and added that the Liberals were willing to collaborate even with the Communists. As for the institutional question he asserted that it was not so much a question of choice but of ensuring that either with a Monarchy or a Republic freedom was respected. In the afternoon the assembly discussed the party's constitution. During the evening session the debate on the party's policy was resumed, and early this morning the Congress was still discussing the actual voting procedure for voting on the two motions on the institutional question proposed by Croce and Brocchi respectively. The Croce motion would leave the members of the party free to vote either way, while Brocchi's motion would support the Monarchy.

2. De Gasperi arrived yesterday in Paris to put Italy's case before the Foreign Ministers' Council. He was accompanied by Carandini, Ambassador in London, and by advisers and experts. He stated to a correspondent of the Agency France Presse that he had decided to head the Italian delegation because he believed nothing was more valuable than personal contact with the Foreign Ministers. As for the Conference, he said he had little information to give, but he believed that four different frontiers with Yugoslavia had been proposed. "Therefore", he added, "there should be a chance to put our case... I firmly believe we will keep Trieste", he continued, "whose port I think will be internationalized". Concerning the question of the fleet, De Gasperi begged the correspondent to report that he had only said the Italian sailors were well disciplined.

3.- It is reported that the news coming from Paris concerning the fate of the Italian Fleet has caused great reaction on board the ships and in the naval bases. No incident took place, but the feeling of the crews was expressed in demonstrations of deep sorrow for the fact that the disciplined move of September 8, 1943 and the deeds accomplished during two years of cobelligerency had not been acknowledged.

4. Concerning the report submitted to the Foreign Ministers Conference by the Allied Investigating Commission for Venezia Giulia, ANSA learns that the document affirms the Terzio district and the regions of Rescintia-Farcento, Fardis-Cividale, Gorizia-Cormons and Gorizia-Buino have a very clear Italian character. The center of Trieste is absolutely Italian, while the Slav element has the majority in the outskirts. The Trieste industrial region developed according to Italy's requirements, while up to 1938 the Trieste railway traffic was chiefly due to Austrian, Italian, Czechoslovakian and Hungarian requirements. The report stresses

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (May 2nd)CAPITALE

Commenting on the Liberal Congress, Giuseppe Sala says that the sun of the Right is definitely setting, while the light of Liberty is glittering on the banners of the people.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.GIORNALI DELLA SERA

Criticising Carandini, Italian Ambassador in England, for having abandoned his post for the Liberal Party Congress, just at the moment of the Paris conference when his presence would have been most valuable in London, G.d.I. proposes that the Italian fleet be turned over to the U.N.O., leaving it to be manned by Italian sailors.

GIORNALI D'ITALIA

1. Replying to those who blame the Middle Class and the industrialist Bourgeoisie for the triumph of Fascism after World War I, G.d'I. says that the Socialcommunists are more responsible than the liberals and the Bourgeoisie, for, at that time, with their political experience, their potent financial means, and the faith of their members, they were in fact the real leading class and should have successfully opposed Fascism.

2. Commenting on the Liberal Congress, G.d'I. stresses the pro-Monarchist stand of the ex-partisan, Gold medalist, Edgardo Sogno. "Do you happen to know a President of the Republic, in Europe, who would have carried out his duties more impartially than the Luogotenente has carried out his in Italy?", he asked.

LIBER-NUOVE

In relation to the theft of Mussolini's corpse, Villalta quotes some words of the ex-Duce in this connection: "I should be greatly ingenious to ask that I be left alone after my death. There cannot be peace over the grave of those who have been the promoters of the changes which are called revolutions".

ITALIA-SERA

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INDEPENDENTS

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ITALIA-SERA

Replying to criticism of his previous articles, Giovanni Galli-Facciorini writes that to promote a strict collaboration between capital and labor, the first essentials are: a) individual agreement between labor and capital, b) syndical organizations of both parties to be non-political, c) capital to take the initiative for the reconstruction of the country, d) resistance to political "pressure", e) a government guarantee that industrial machinery will not be requisitioned for reparations, f) solution of the unemployment problem at all costs, g) action against the black market in all its ramifications.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Commenting on the recent fascist provocations, Cresto Mazzanti points out the calculated inefficiency of some high ranking police officers aimed at frustrating their Minister's duties, and declares that "there is a limit to the patience of the people".

2. I. gives details of the underground neo-fascist movement. There are about 80,000 fascists in the Rome area, it estimates. The movement is divided into small groups of 4 to 10 men, operating each in fixed zone. Many members are ex-veterans and ex-republican prisoners. There are also many centers of resistance for fascists returning from POW camps. The movement includes various groups, such as the F.C. (not yet identified) group, the G.A.S. (Gruppo Azione Squadrista), and also a so-called fascist Democrat party.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

P. Alessandrini remarks that the dispersal of the fleet is a hard blow for the Italians because it was always the symbol of Italy's unity.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

R. prints in full Ruini's speech, broadcast from Rome yesterday, in which he outlined the policy of the National Democratic Union.

STECIO XX (Independent Rightist)

Commenting on the activity of the neo-fascists, S.XX says that they must be well organized and well paid by some one who wants to cause disorder and chaos in Italy, having everything to gain from such disorder. "Freedom must be defended with all our forces", it says, "and we must conduct extensive propaganda to convince those not too wise adherents that they are simply working for someone or something which they will not like".

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. I.d.E. notes the "Informazione" agency that Russia will probably recover her share of the Italian fleet to Italy.

2. Referring to the Allied Boundary Commission's report on Venezia Giulia to the Paris Conference, I.d.E. says that the French, British and United States delegations have given small credence to the 1945 Yugoslav claims of Italy.

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VOCI REPUBBLICANE (Republican)

1. The principle of the rule of the one ("mon-archy") as the concentration of power in one man's hands, and the dynasty as the source of the power, make the Monarchy incompatible with Democracy, says Ugo Della Seta, and he refutes the objection "what about England" by affirming that England is a liberal - the most liberal - Monarchy, but not a Democracy, because she has preserved the Monarchy's privileges and anachronistic traditions.

2. V.E. prints the letter of a-Larino of the S. Marco Battalion affirming that "sailors are for the people, because they are sons of the people", and that they want a Republic because only a Republic can give Italy peace and Democracy.

3. Commenting on Benedetto Croce's speech at the Liberal Congress, V.E. says that he is waiting for the referendum before he reveals his position on the institutional problem.

MORNING PAPERS (May 3rd)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. A. prints Nenni's speech delivered Wednesday evening on the Rome Radio. He observed the almost-general opinion in favour of a Republic which marked the beginning of the electoral campaign. He attacked "this monarchy" specifically for accepting and cooperating with Fascism, for declaring war and abandoning the Country on September 8. The 2nd June elections will mark a momentous stage in the Country's history, but all Italians have not yet accepted the unavoidable, he said, referring to the recent Fascist provocations. He appealed to all workers and Democratic-minded people to keep calm. But if there are some who dream of proceeding from these coups de main to a coup d'etat, they will find us ready to counter-attack, and stronger than is usually thought, he said. Fascism has been the last manifestation of the Bourgeoisie's inability to understand and implement the aspirations of the Italian people, and since Crispi, Italian policy has never been really national. The foreign policy and the militarism of the Monarchy and the Fascists have condemned the people to a hard life, but all that has been left undone during the past 50 years, will be done in the years to come, and the Socialist party will see to it that it is so, he concluded.

2. Interviewed by Achille Corona, Ivan Lombardi, Secretary General of the Socialist party, declared that his party would play a prominent part in the Democratic revival of the Country, and that he was glad that Communists and Socialist-fought side by side in the battle for the workers' future. Referring to his mission to the United States, as Italy's delegate at the "Textile Committee", he pointed out that Italian exports of cotton were awaited with great satisfaction, and that the American firms were doing their best to help Italy in her present emergency. Moreover, public opinion in the United States was very favourable to Italy, he said.

BUONALUCE (Uomo Qualunque)

Commenting on De Gasperi's flight to Paris, B. claims to have been the first paper to have suggested such a flight,

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BUONISINNO (Uomo Qualunque)

Commenting on De Gasperi's flight to Paris, B. claims to have been the first paper to have suggested such a flight, which it did a few weeks ago, but was ignored for its trouble as all the Government members were busy with the internal situation and the coming elections. We do not want to reproach De Gasperi, it says, as he represents the whole country in this dark hour, and we are sure that "he will find in his Religious faith and his sincere patriotism enough moral strength to refuse the indignity", if the "Four" maintain their decision to force upon Italy the most punitive peace ever conceived.

CLCBO (Economic)

1. The Treasury will grant 500 million lire for the reorganisation of the bread factory.
2. The Allied authorities and the Italian Government are planning the construction of a highway from Trieste to Venice.
3. 200,000 tons of grain are expected to arrive in Italy during May.
4. 16 billion lire will be spent by the government on Italian harbor repairs.

ITALIA LIBERA

Fernando Schifavetti, Action Party Secretary, will broadcast on the policy of the Party at 20,30 tomorrow.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

"Colonialists" says that the best solution to the problem of the Italian colonies would be to give them to the fiduciary administration of Italy under control of the U.N.C. He adds that this alone would be a great sacrifice for Italy and that her cobelligerence should count for something.

MSSA33320 (Government)

1. Leon Pearson, correspondent of the I.N.S., reports from Paris that the news that De Gasperi will head the Italian mission at the Paris Conference has been favorably received. The report that the island of Pelagosa had been assigned to Yugoslavia was criticized as Pelagosa, being so much nearer to the Italian coast, is used as base principally by Italian fishermen. "Such a decision", it is said, "has created an ideal spot for international incidents". The Foreign Ministers decided to abandon the official meetings and to have more intimate conversations. Molotov met Bidault to discuss some questions of policy, and were later joined by Byrnes and Bevin. The discussion, then, turned principally whether they were to discuss only the peace treaties or also other problems on which Russia and England have different opinions. Molotov insisted that the questions of the occupation forces in Austria, and some others, were not on the agenda and could not therefore be discussed. Byrnes and Bevin remarked that the peace treaties will not last if they do not take other European problems into consideration. Bidault did his best to conciliate the two points of view. After the conversations Byrnes was very reserved. Bevin and Tenda had received the Commission of Exports with great demonstrations of Italianity, and the Paris press insinuated

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2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, reports that the military parade was a great success. It began at 10,30 a.m. and lasted three hours. Troops of all kinds marched through the main streets of Trieste among two thick lines of Triestini cheering and clapping. Planes flew low over the sea and English and American battleships cruised outside the harbor. It is hoped that this demonstration of force will have had a great effect on the Yugoslavs who were going to attack the town. The Yugoslav demonstrations of May 1 were dispersed by the population.

7.

MINUTO

Answering Minuto's open letter of April 28th, Romita-says that the statement that Nenni did not return the Ova-filo concerning him, is untrue, because "there were no irregularities in the service" and because "the perusal of the documents was permitted by President Parri". Minuto answers that this statement is not satisfactory and begs that a definite investigation be carried out by the Police on Nenni's "personnel" activities, while vice-president of the Council.

MONTEKIO

Commenting on De Gasperi's mission to Paris, M. hopes that factors such as the Italian cobelligerency and De Gasperi's personnel prestige ("which is that of a man who was imprisoned while the Great Democracies and Russia were paying compliments to Mussolini") will help to sweeten the bitter attitude of the "big four" towards Italy.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.I. prints in full the speeches of Corbino, Einaudi and Cattani at the Liberal Party Congress.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Arturo Labriola criticizes the C.I.N. Parties for having organized the Constituent in such a way that the Assembly though preparing the new State will not have the power to control the activity of the six-party Government. "The Constituent will form the skeleton of the State", he says, "but who is going to form the flesh?"

2. Francesco Coro publishes a letter which he has received from an Arab friend of his in Sadames (Lybia). The letter says that all the benefits that Italy had brought to the Arabs have been destroyed either by robbers or by soldiers and that all the inhabitants of the area are waiting for the return of the Italians who did them so much good.

UNITA' (Communist)

Commenting on De Gasperi's mission to Paris, U. says that he will not be able to do much, and precisely because he has done too much to undermine Italy's position abroad. The three major errors of De Gasperi, says U., are: that he has affirmed by word only that Italy has broken with her Fascist past, that

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COMMENT

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6842

H'D NUMBERS ALLIES COMMISSION

AIO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

May 1st, 1946.

R/108/224/PR3

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The President of the Council received on Monday the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, who informed him that the British Government, acknowledging the difficult Italian food situation, has examined with the deepest understanding the request for a loan of 60 thousand tons of wheat to Italy. The British Government had also to take into consideration the fact of having already supplied to other countries who had requested it, 200 thousand tons of cereals which had to be imported into England. Despite this the British Government gave 70 thousand tons of wheat to be used by UNRRA for distribution to those countries now being helped by that organization, part of which should directly be delivered to Italy. The British Ambassador for the friendly attitude of the British Government and said he trusted that in case further intervention was necessary definitely to overcome the crisis, Great Britain would give every possible consideration to Italy's case.

2. De Gasperi yesterday had a long conversation with Nenni at the Vittoriale Palace to examine Italy's present international situation in connection with the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference and to review the most important questions of domestic politics.

3. It is reported from Paris that during yesterday's session of the Conference, the four Foreign Ministers decided to invite the representatives of the Italian and Yugoslav Governments to attend next Friday session of the Conference, in order to hear directly the viewpoint of the two Governments on the Trieste and Venezia Giulia problem. The Foreign Ministers also resolved to reject the Austrian claims on Alto Adige. It was agreed that if Austria will make claims for minor changes of the frontier line they would be taken into consideration.

4. The second session of the Liberal Party Congress yesterday was limited to the morning hours in order to give an opportunity to the Research Commissions to meet in the afternoon. The Congress started the debate on the Party's present policy, which was explained Monday in the Cassanese's report, and on the Constitution program.

Parante from De los affirmed it was necessary for the Party not to take any definite stand on the institutional question and proposed that the Congress issue an order of the day accordingly. Craxini Ambassador to Great Britain, declared he belonged

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Carandini, Ambassador to Great Britain, declared he belonged to the left wing of the party. He referred to and supported the advice which Nenni had given the Liberals on the previous day not to engulf themselves into an anti conservatism harmful, as the present situation demonstrated, to the party and Liberal forces as it would bring about their dissolution. Carandini then spoke of the relation

6843

124

with other parties, criticising in the first place those Liberals who had left the party. He praised the National Democrat Union because if the democratic forces had not united they would have been beaten one by one, and also because the Union does not imply any political and ideological enslavement. Carandini was highly blamed by the congressmen when he invited the party to cooperate with all other parties, even the Communists. As regards the Christian-Democrat party, Carandini reaffirmed that today's and tomorrow's Liberals would always be anti-clerical in the political meaning of the word. He also affirmed that the institutional question could be left aside as it was to be solved in a month. The speaker then turned to explain the thesis of the Left tendency of the Liberal party, especially as regards agricultural and industrial reform. He approved emergency nationalisation of huge industrial factories and concluded, amidst opposing remarks by the congressmen, by asserting that only the Socialist doctrine actualized to a certain degree could guarantee the improvement of the working people's living conditions and the discarding of totalitarian experiments. Brosio analysed relations with other parties, relations, he said, that although some times were a little difficult, yet were the only ever possible as all hopes of carrying out a policy independent of the C.I.M. had been in vain. This statement caused an uproar. Turning to speak of the institutional question, he said it was necessary to take a stand on the matter and declared he had personally decided for the Republican solution. As regards foreign policy, Brosio affirmed that Italy should get a guarantee for her frontiers and independence, and once this had been achieved it was necessary to follow a peaceful and not a nationalistic policy.

5. Yesterday at 2300 hours five Fascist bandits, who were masked and armed with submachine guns, invaded the Rome Monte Mario radio station, captured one guard and two technicians who were working there, and then broadcast the tunes of the Fascist official anthem "Giovinezza" followed by a speech praising the "duce" who, according to the speaker, although had been betrayed, was always present in spirit among those who had loved him. The speaker then sent his greeting to all the comrades who were suffering in the concentration camps, and concluded by saying that the Fascist idea was unconquerable. Ben Polio, who had been called by the town studios, arrived on the spot, they only found the three radio men gagged and tied up. In connection with this fact, Minister Romita stated to the "Avanti" that he would be favourable towards these neo-Fascists who were doing wrong to

with all other parties, even the Communists. As regards the Christian-Democrat party, Saragatini reaffirmed that today's and tomorrow's Liberals would always be anti-clerical in the political meaning of the word. He also affirmed that the institutional question could be left aside as it was to be solved in a month. The speaker then turned to explain the thesis of the Left tendency of the Liberal party, especially as regards agricultural and industrial reform. He approved emergency nationalisation of huge industrial factories and concluded, amidst opposing remarks by the congressmen, by asserting that only the Socialist doctrine actualised to a certain degree could guarantee the improvement of the working people's living conditions and the discarding of totalitarian experiments. Brosio analysed relations with other parties, relations, he said, that although some times were a little difficult, yet were the only ever possible as all hopes of carrying out a policy independent of the C.I.B. had been in vain. This statement caused an uproar. Turning to speak of the institutional question, he said it was necessary to take a stand on the matter and declared he had personally decided for the Republican solution. As regards foreign policy, Brosio affirmed that Italy should get a guarantee for her frontiers and independence, and once this had been achieved it was necessary to follow a peaceful and not a nationalistic policy.

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3.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 30th)

CAPITALE - R.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - R.N.

GIORNALI DELLA SERA

Under the heading "Trieste abandoned to the mercy of Tito's troops", Ralph Leonl announces that the Yugoslav delegation of workers which will arrive at Trieste from zone B will practically run the city for 24 hours.

GIORNALI D'ITALIA

Giuseppe Cruciani describes as "incredibile" the news from the Paris Conference on the dividing up of the Italian Fleet and writes: "Italy was the first European nation to ask the Allies for an armistice to declare war on Germany after complying with all the armistice terms and to fight with all her forces and navy for the liberation of her soil and for the Allied Victory; in return for this the Allies now want to punish and dishonour her.... The official figures of the contribution the Italian Navy brought to the Allies speak by themselves: more than 4 million miles covered during war operations, 1,621 convoy escorts, 76 war missions, 335 special war missions, 10,851 other missions, 9 thousand transport operations, 2,436 anti-submarine missions, 14 thousand mine-sweeping missions and 12,320 local missions. All types of warships were employed for these missions in which more than 68,420 thousand Italian sailors were killed.... All the Italian Navy officers and men believed in the Quercy statement of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt and were sure that the Allies would keep their promise that their ships would never be deprived of their flags.... If the Allies should persist in their intention to divide up the Italian Fleet, they will lose all the confidence, esteem and sympathy that the Italian people have for them."

INDIPENDENTE

1. Protesting against the charge that Italy is "responsible" for the war, Villalta says it is a pretext invoked by the victors to give a legal basis to their spoliation of Italy and their efforts to render her return to prosperity impossible. The Italian people have not forgotten the honours and praise lavished on Mussolini by leading statesmen in all the countries of Europe.

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2. "Warning for Tito?", wonders I., commenting on the proposed visit of the super-battleship "Missouri" to Trieste.

ITALIA-SERA

Under the heading "The shadow of Versailles" I.S. comments on the news of the Paris Conference and says that "it seems that the same errors which were made some 25 years ago at Versailles, are being repeated at Paris... the same errors which caused the seizure of power of Mussolini, Hirohito and Hitler and started this second world war... the same errors which killed Woodrow Wilson and compelled men to invent the atomic bomb".

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. After saying that the first of May 1946 is of great significance for the Italian workers, as it is the "first of May of the Costituente", Leopoldo Rubinacci concludes "the new constitution must have a social inspiration, and must lay down the principles of a new society and those of the new Italian economy... Labor day is an opportunity for the workers to proclaim these principles together with their own rights".

2. The Republic is the starting point of the solution of all the workers' problems. (Lavoro)

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

- Igino Giordani stresses the great success of the Christian Democrat Congress.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Franco Miceli recalls the activity of the Italian Fleet in favor of the Allies and says that their proposals of dividing it up do not correspond to their promises of "fair play".

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

A. degli Esquinosi writes that the Monarchy is the original solution of the institutional question and on this solution has been based the whole Italian way of life. "There is no use in changing that solution now", he says, "for it would only mean a radical change in our way of life which is not at all necessary".

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the apprehension created among the population by newspaper exaggerations about the reduction of the bread ration, the S. Vittore rebellion, etc., and the campaign of false rumour about the postponement of the elections, G. Katala says that the election of the Costituente is a matter of urgency.

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-2. Commenting on the newspaper polemics over the Italian peace, Marrucino says that journalists would have done better to emphasize the dangers of an unjust treaty for the future of the world peace, rather than argue pointlessly on the merits of the Italian people, and blame the present Government for a situation inherited from the Fascists. He also condemns the hostile attitude of certain people towards Russia.

5.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. says that "the Mediterranean is a free sea and ought to be open to every country even to Russia". It then quotes a Paris newspaper "Le Monde" which says that the Italian emigration to Africa ought to be backed by the Allies.
2. Commenting on Nitti's speech at the Democratic Union Congress, V.R. says that his positivism is up in the clouds and it's time he too came to earth.

MORNING PAPERS (May 1st)AVANTI (Socialist)

1. "Our hour is high", says Nenni, "May 1st heralds the Italian Democratic Republic and the Government of the people for the people".
2. A. prints a manifesto of the Socialist party "executive to the Italian people, on the occasion of May 1st. This manifesto calls for all Italians to vote for the Republic on June 2nd, thus making possible a just peace for Italy. It outlines the party's economic program, including agrarian reform, socialisation of industry and the banks, solution of the Insurance and health problems, and the reform of Education. It points out the party's position on the problems of Syndical Unity, women, settlement of current difficulties (bread, veterans, etc). It reaffirms Italy's right to claim her pre-fascist colonies, and says that Italy's contribution to the "common war" must be taken into consideration at the Paris Conference before indemnities are claimed.

BUONSENNO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. B. prints Giannini's speech last evening on the Rome Radio. After recalling the attacks and persecutions on the Uomo Qualunque movement and on himself, he pointed out the importance assumed by the movement, due precisely to these persecutions. "Our movement is stirring and interesting the whole of Italy, and is being discussed in the whole world", he said. "This success is due to the Uomo Qualunque's conception of the State which is, and must be, only the Country's administrator, and not its boss, as conceived by all other political parties. He emphasized the importance of the Constitution and the futility of the Institutional problem, and told what kind of a Constitution the U.Q. wanted. He pointed out the party's success in many places during the administrative elections, and the

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2. Commenting on the Paris Conference, where Russia and Great Britain "have turned up their cards", B. says that the Italians can no longer keep illusions as to whether the great victors remember the Atlantic Charter or not.

6.

GLOBE (Economic)

1. 8,000 tons of coal and 400 tons of wool arrived at Naples on board the "Edwin Meredith" and the "Rolf Jahr".
2. 2,000 oxen will be soon imported from Sardinia.
3. Allied requisition of wood will amount to only 1,650 cubic meters per month starting May 1st.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

After commenting on the importance and meaning of today's holiday, Paolo Vittorelli asks all Russian, British, American and French workers to unite and ask for a less bitter peace treaty for Italy, "for this Peace is to be a People's peace and not an Imperialist one".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Scrutator strongly criticizes the affirmations of the Christian Democrat Congress, which has completely lost its position of a moderate Party to become an extremist and violent one.

2. Commenting on the decisions taken by the Foreign Ministers at the Paris Conference, Mario Mazzuoli says that Italian sailors will never allow their ship to change flags and that they will do as German sailors did at Geapa Flow at the end of last war.

3. Babeuf says that all the recent criminal events like the riot in the Milan prison, the theft of Mussolini's body, the Fascist broadcasting of yesterday evening, are so favorable to Communist, Yugoslav and Russians that if they had not happened it would have been good policy to make them happen.

MESSAGGIO (Government)

1. Leon Pearson, correspondent of the I.N.S., in a message from Paris reports that in discussing the Venezia Giulia question, Bevin proposed the formation of an international Government with the participation of the four allies, Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Molotov asked to invite representatives of the Italian and Yugoslav Government to express their opinion on the question during Friday's session. Italy and Yugoslavia would be asked to point out which of the four frontiers proposed by the Allied Investigating Commission would be the best from an ethnic point of view, discussion could then start taking that frontier as a basic premise. Molotov's proposal was accepted. The Ministers have also decided that the Italian delegates would be questioned Friday morning and the Yugoslavs in the afternoon. The fact that Italy would be received first has originated some criticism for the Italian Government.

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2. Trieste commemorated yesterday the first anniversary of its liberation. A great crowd, gathered in Piazza dell'Unità, was addressed by Col. Ronda of the C.I.N. The parade of the Allied troop is being prepared and it is foreseen that it will last three hours. Movements of Yugoslav troops beyond the Isonzo line have intensified, Allied reconnaissance planes reported.

MINUTO

Commenting on the probable "sacrifice of Trieste", M. says "it is the most monstrous injustice, the death blow" which will deprive Italy of her 1918 victory won at the cost of 600,000 dead. Let them think it well over, in Paris, before committing not only an injustice but also a grave error in respect of Europe's peace.

MON-7N1C

Commenting on yesterday's Fascist attack on Radio Rome, M. says: "The Italian people were indulgent with the fascists on July 25th 1943 as they could have all been killed; the fascists repaid this generosity by setting up the Fascist social Republic and helping the Germans in the murder of Italian patriots.... Yesterday, the Fascist hymn broadcast on the radio was an alarm to the Italians. We do not feel any kind of nostalgia, for the "duce", the Roman eagles, the speeches at the balcony, the parades, the Special Tribunal the imperialist wars and the mistresses paid with the people's money... The fascists must know that our patience is over. Now it is enough."

FOROIC (Christian Democrat) - N.A.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. prints in full the speeches of Caramitini and Brosio at the Liberal Party Congress.

ITPQ (Independent)

Umberto Corbino says that the State created by the French Revolution is dying and that a new organization is necessary before the peoples are abandoned to chaos. The new organization must be based on the parity of all the citizens, without which no State can be considered Liberal or even democratic, he concludes.

UNITA' (Communist)

Commenting on the many Fascist demonstrations and provocations which have marked these last days, U. says they are linked with the Monarchist reactionaries' efforts to delay the victory of the left on June 2nd. The first duty of a Democratic Government, it

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ZONOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.R.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AEO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/223/PRB

April 30, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The last two sessions of the Christian-Democrat Congress were taken up with the ballot on the list of candidates to the new National Council of the party, who were over 200. The new Council, which included almost sixty members, met yesterday afternoon, and De Gasperi, in a detailed report, echoed the uneasiness of Italian public opinion over the news from Paris. He pointed out that it was more than ever necessary to keep calm. Some manifestations, he said, which were limited in time and place and then distorted and amplified by the press, were now affording certain elements in other countries the pretext for a hostile attitude and for accusation and suspicions of neo-fascism against Italy; whose merits as cobelligerent and sacrifices suffered during the war of liberation they do not want to acknowledge. The party, De Gasperi added, would demonstrate its sense of responsibility staunchly defending Italy's just rights. The Council then appointed the new Party Executive, which was as follows: Secretary General, Alcide De Gasperi - Vice-Secretary, Piccioni - Members, Restagno - Pastore - Lossetti, Iervolino Maria, - Brusasca - Matterella - Vanoni - Lazatti - Petrone - Fuschini - Panfani - Grandi - Cingolani - Andreotti - Tupini - Gronchi - Scelba - Spataro - Segni - Cassiani and Marazza.

2. The Liberal Congress was officially opened yesterday at the Quirino Theatre with a speech by Croce. Orlando, Mitti, Bonomi, Mollè and Nenni were also present. Croce started by pointing out how the war, contrary to all hopes, had failed to re-establish a democratic way in politics which the Liberal party was fighting for. As for the institutional question he affirmed that the duty of the party was: a) to make sure that the popular will expressed by the referendum be fully respected, and b) to set up either the Republic or the Monarchy with such safeguards as to guarantee the absolute impartiality of the one or the other and thus freedom for everybody. Turning to talk of Italy's international situation, Croce said that, after three years from the Armistice and cobelligerency, Italy had not yet been granted the peace she was entitled to. Our colonies, he said, and the very frontiers we had been promised would remain untouched when they were trying to induce us to overthrow fascism, which we did, are now the objects of hateful greed. One million Italian citizens cannot vote because they are either in occupied territory

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-In the afternoon Bonomi communicated the greetings of the Labour-Democrats to their Liberal Allies. Nitti then made a speech, dealing chiefly with the international situation. We must accept, he said, the harsh conditions which will be imposed on us as a necessity which we cannot avoid; but we must not give up for a single moment, in our conscience, the feeling and determination we derive from the past. It is imperative now to be united before

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the victors and the dangers ahead. We must achieve a united home economy, and in order to succeed we shall talk as little of the past as possible. Once that those who are really responsible have been punished, we can begin to forget. We must reconstruct without indulging to violent passions and internal splits. Orlando said that national unity was as much needed now as it was after Caporetto in the World War I. You know the latest news from abroad, he said, and therefore I beg you not to forget, not to believe that what will interest foreigners in the next Legislative Assembly will be whether we shall have a Republic or a Monarchy, two Houses one, the election on the appointment of Senators. These things matter very little: what really matters is that the Assembly shall approve the peace treaty. That is the real, tremendous question which surpasses all others. We hear then saying - and let us hope it is not true - , Orlando went on, that our ships should haul down their flags; those ships which fought beside the victors in the common cause. I hope that all this will remain in the world of dreams. But if there is or will be an international Court of Justice, I would like to know the judge who could sign such an infamous thing. Then the Secretary General of the Liberal Party made his political report in which he stated that by allowing its members a free option on the institutional question, the Democrat National Union has put all emphasis on the fundamental question Italy should solve, that of the creation of the new State.

3. It is reported from Paris that the Council of the Foreign Ministers has decided that the port of Assab in Tritrea should be given to Abyssinia.

4. De Gasperi received yesterday Rear Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission in Italy, with whom he examined questions concerning home and international politics. De Gasperi then had a short conference with the Minister for Navy, Admiral De Courten. In the afternoon De Courten was again received by De Gasperi and the conference lasted almost an hour. De Gasperi also received Ambassador Melli Lupi di Soragna who will leave today for Paris. Ambassador Soragna will head the Italian delegation to the peace conference.

5. Yesterday afternoon De Gasperi received the French Ambassador Alessandro Parodi, who will leave for France the day after tomorrow, and then proceed to the United States where he will represent his country at the U.N.O. Council.

6. IAS reports from London that General Smuts, during his conference with Bevin, asked that the Union of South-Africa be granted the trustee administration of Tritrea and Somaliland with a view to incorporating these colonies in the Union itself, in course of time.

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7. Maurice Thorez, leader of the French Communist party made a speech on Sunday at Nice, reaffirming the French claims for war reparations from Italy and Germany. As regards Italy, Thorez said: "First of all Italy must pay. Clear understanding makes lasting friendship. If we yield on this question, the other reparations will be compromised. Fascism has not yet been rooted out from Italy and she already claims a powerful navy, a permanent army and Trieste. This is doubtless a forerunner to the claim for Nice". (Reuters)

8. Reuters reports from Paris that Italy has sent the Foreign Ministers' Conference a memorandum stating that Italy has paid the Allied Governments, since September 1943, 800 billion lire.

9. The President of the Council sent yesterday the four Foreign Ministers now discussing in Paris a telegram saying that news reaching here from Paris, and particularly those concerning war reparations and the fleet were causing deep concern in the Italian public opinion. Being without direct news on the labours of the Conference, the Italian Government hesitated to believe the above information and continued to trust in a just peace and the foresight of the men who were preparing it in Paris. Anyway, following the official appointment of the two Navy and Finance Committees to study Italy's capacity for paying war reparations and the present situation of the Italian Fleet, the Italian Government asked that Italian financial and naval experts be heard by the above Committees before any resolution was taken. The Government also hopes to have the opportunity of explaining their viewpoint on questions which are all-important to the whole country. Two years of war which was fought, with extreme loyalty, side by side with the United Nations, justify Italy's hopes.

10. Adolfo Gnadeo, consultore and Minister for Education with the second Badoglio Government, died in Naples on Sunday.

11. It is reported that last Sunday, anniversary of Mussolini's death, groups of neo-Fascists attended a requiem mass in the churches of St. Ignazio, St. Silvestro and St. Carlo al Corso in Rome, which had simply been requested in memorial of a certain "Benito". In the St. Ignazio Church, nearly sixty young people sang the Legionary's anthem, repeating twice the sentence: "And save Italy, the Duce's Italy". Some other neo-Fascists walked through the Via del Tritone and Corso Umberto, singing the "Ethiopia war song" Once we did not care of gallows." A black banner with the Fascist symbol was found on top of the Giotto Campanile in Florence. In the streets of Catania had been posted many morning heads with the inscription "On the first anniversary of Benito

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6838

AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 29th)CAPITALE - N.N.ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist)

- The "Truman Line" leaves us the "Arse" coal, but robs us of the mercury of the "Idria", says "Espresso's" special correspondent.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA - N.N.GIORNALE D'ITALIA

- Under the heading "Poor Italy, Santi Savarino comments on the reparations claimed by foreign countries from Italy by saying that "to claim reparations from a country of 45 million inhabitants which has no raw materials, which is compelled to produce the strict minimum at high cost and which is poor and overpopulated, is, firstly, an aggression on the moral and physical life of a great people who have seen their country ruined by the war; secondly, the punishment of millions of people for the guilt of a few fools; and thirdly, the committal of a whole country to hunger, misery and death... a greater crime was never planned in the history of the world".

INDIPENDENTE

1. Commenting on the Navy problem, Nautilus recalls the heroism of the Italian sailors, and says that Italy represents what remains to England for her defence in the Mediterranean, and that England, by agreeing to the division of the spoils of the Italian Navy, destroys both her position in the Mediterranean and her reputation of generosity.

2. Commenting on the allotment of 30 per cent of the Navy to Russia, including the battleship "Vittorio Veneto", R. says that Russia has received the lion's share.

ITALIA-SERA

1. Under the headings "The Supreme Shame", and "The honour and the sacrifice of our Fleet-estimated in 'AM-lire'", I.S. publishes the communique of the Paris conference and the declarations of the secretary of the French Communist Party on the French claims on Italy.

2. I.S. charges a Soviet organisation named "Apparatus" of having perpetrated the attacks and thefts against Allied and Italian armaments depots in Italy. It also says that the Soviet

the mercury of the "Idria", says "Espresso's" special correspondent.

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2. I.S. charges a Soviet organisation named "Apparatus" of having perpetrated the attacks and thefts against Allied and Italian ammunition depots in Italy. It also says that this spying is supervised by the Komintern and receives 600,000 dollars per month.

AVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Referring to M. Thorez' statement on the French claims on Italy, L. says that it completely disregards Italy's contribution

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to the war of liberation, the cooperation of the Italian Navy, and the heavy expenses sustained by the country since the declaration of co-belligerency. Moreover, on the pretext of frontier rectifications, France plans to seize the Electric Power plants which feed Italian industry, adds the paper.

CRISTIANI, MORE AND NO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Summing up the opinions expressed at the Industrialists Congress in Turin, I.E. says that Industrialists, agriculturists and traders are against Government control of the Country's economy, and that recent experience has shown that a Country cannot be democratic in the political field, and totalitarian in the economic field.

2. Reporting on the opening of the 3rd Congress of the Liberal party, A. says that it will deal particularly with the new Constitutional Charter.

3. Delegates of the British Cooperatives have recently visited some Italian cooperative establishments. During their visit, arrangements for cooperation between the movements of both countries were discussed.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Commenting on the communique of the Paris conference encouraging the dividing up of the Italian Fleet, M.L. says that "there is no difference between our provinces and our ships; anyone who claims part of either of them offends Justice and Right... we wonder how a fleet which is both old and battered, anchored in ruined harbours and supplied by empty arsenals, can frighten anyone or even constitute a threat to anyone."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the participation of workers on the boards of management, Gaetano Stamatetti says that arguments-invoked against it are not irrefutable, and that an experiment in this direction should be made from which more would be learnt about the possibilities of the proposal.

2. In an interview with I.d.P.'s correspondent, the first President of the Court of Cassation, Giuseppe Pagano, declared that Minister Togliatti's draft law aimed at eliminating all the provisions of the Grand Law which reduced or were detrimental to

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2. In an interview with L.d.F.'s correspondent, the first President of the Court of Cassation, Giuseppe Pagano, declared that Minister Foglietti's draft law aimed at eliminating all the provisions of the Grandi law which reduced or were detrimental to the independence of the Magistracy.

VOCI REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Under the heading "Italy is no longer a military power", V.R. publishes the communique of the Paris conference announcing the dividing up of the Italian Fleet, blames the Monarchy for it, and

MORNING PAPERS (April 30th)AVANTI (Socialist)

Under the heading "Bitter Peace", Antonio Morgani comments on the Paris Conference communique by saying that "Italy is hit by the mutual misfriendship of the winners rather than by any hostility the Great Powers may have for Italy"... Italy will survive the Treaty no matter how hard the conditions because the history of a great people cannot be ended by a Treaty".

BUONARROTI

1. Tonight April 30th at 20.30 Guglielmo Giannini will broadcast a speech on the Italian political situation.
2. B. publishes a letter signed by "Italian sailors" which says: "On September 8th 1943 the Italian Fleet complied with Armistice terms and the orders of the Italian Government for three surrendering to the Allies at Malta after having fought for three years and with a dauntless courage the greatest Navy in the world... Then conscious of Italy's destiny, the Italian sailors began to fight against Germany and gained the admiration of the Allied Governments and Military Authorities for their deeds... Now the Allies, forgetful of the Italian contribution to their Victory, cynically want to share the Italian warships between France, Russia, Yugoslavia and Greece... There are no technical, political or moral reasons which might justify the spoliation of the Italian Fleet; there is only the will-to humiliate Italy once more by robbing her of her ships... No, the Italian sailors, swear by the memory of all the Italians who died for Italy that the Italian Fleet will not be dishonoured".

GLORIO (Economic)

1. American war material worth 7 million lire has been sold to Italy.
2. 20,000 Italian miners will leave for France in the first 15 days of May.
3. A report from the Milan Electrotechnical Industry says that Italy could export electric lamps worth 420 million lire to Czechoslovakia, Norway, Australia, Turkey, and Bulgaria, which countries would be glad of them.
4. 1,200 tons of Norwegian dried-cod have arrived at Naples or board the "Seagangs".

IT LIA LIBERA (Action)

Leo Valiani asks the Government to abolish the remnants of the fascist regime. He says - "it

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LA LIBERA (Action)

Leo Valiani asks the Government to abolish the remnants of the Fascist Corporative system because - he says - "it paralyses the country's economy and strangles private initiative."

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

I.N. publishes the lengthy speech made by Enzo Selvaggi yesterday at the S. Carlo theatre in Naples. He stressed that in two years of government the C.I.N. have aggravated the divisions of the citizens with a policy of hatred and intolerance.

"It is time", he said, "for those ex-Fascists, who have not committed crimes against their countrymen or their country, to recover their dignity as citizens." He pointed out that true anti-Fascism is that which strives silently for the reconstruction of Italy and against the many obstacles set up by the lover of disorder and chaos. He then denounced the many electoral intrigues which have completely falsified the results of the administrative elections. Announcing the political program of the National Liberty Bloc he said that the Monarchy is the only institution able to guarantee a permanent political equilibrium in Italy. He wished in conclusion that the Italians took no decision of which they would repent soon after.

WTSSAG3290 (Government)

Leon Pearson, correspondent of the I.K.S., in a message from Paris reports that the Foreign Ministers named another Commission to study the France-Italian frontier problem. If the territories claimed by Bidault (Briga and Tenda) are assigned to France, Mr. Byrnes requested that the supply of electric energy, which came from those areas, remained to Italy. On the question of colonies the Foreign Ministers have taken the following position: Bidault would give the colonies to the Italian tutelage; Mr. Byrnes defended the formation of an international trusteeship under control of the U.N.O; Molotov proposed a new system: each colony should be given to the tutelage of two nations, one of which would always be Italy and the other one of the victorious nations; each colony would also have a consultative committee in which the other three victorious nations would be represented together with two representatives of the local populations. Devin proposed granting independence to Tripolitania and Cirenaica united in a single state. The council decided that the Doucecanese would be returned to Greece, but no definite decision would be taken before the solution of the other Italian peace problems. The German question was inscribed in the order of the day and the American request for the Austrian question was rejected.

MINUTO

M. violently attacks the Foreign Ministers of the Paris Conference for not maintaining their original promises. "They will strip Italy of the last that remains to her in her misery, some gold and precious masterpieces. They want our fleet, but it is sure that the Italian sailors will sink their ships rather than give them to the stranger. They want our colonies and the Doucecanese and it is said that they will give Trieste to Yugoslavia if Russia will renounce Tripolitania. The great ideals for which this war was fought have given way to suppressing the rights of the peoples. After two years of co-belligerency Italy was not to be treated like a vanquished enemy, because Italy had amply paid her passage. England and U.S.A. should defend the

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MOMENTO

Commenting on the dividing up of the Italian Fleet and on the French claims on Italian Territories, Tommaso Smith writes: "It is in humiliation that this war started by the Fascists will end... What can Italy do about it? - Nothing... She is alone, poor, without bread, without industry, without trade; most of her cities are ruined and her economy is terribly low... What was the use, therefore, of the Partisan insurrection which liberated Northern Italy, of all the deaths, tortures and wounds the Italians got from Germany during their fight for their country's honour? - ... Nothing but illusions; everything was useless and everything is lost... As always the people will pay with their money and their blood for an adventure they did not plan... The Italians ought no longer to consider July 25th 1943 as the date on which their Liberation began, but to consider it only as the date on which Italy made a leap in the dark to arrive, almost 3 years later, at the present situation."

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. prints in full the speeches of Croce, Orlando, Nititi, Bonomi and Cassandro at the Liberal Party Congress.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist) - N.N.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/222/PRB

28 April 1946

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The political program of the party was discussed at the Christian-Democrat Congress yesterday. Gronchi, Minister for Industry and Commerce who leads the left tendency of the party, said that the policy emphasizing labor above everything should not frighten anybody and reaffirmed the necessity for the party to lead in social reform. Gronchi explained that the Christian-Democrats' distrust of the Communists was due to the fact that the Communist Party's policy at the periphery was at variance with that at the center. "One may well say", he affirmed, "that Communists are very inclined to conceive democracy more as a tactical and instrumental method than a definite means of solving social and political questions". Berlin made a clear allusion to the "Nobile case" when he regretted that there were men "more or less illustrious" who supported the party as long as there were posts to be given them, and then fell into crises of conscience when trouble knocked at the door. The Minister for Telecommunications, Scelba, endeavored to define the relations with the Left parties. He said that within the Socialist party there were forces which accepted the democratic method and should therefore prevail nobody would ever be able to defeat democracy. Scelba added that the Communist Party, instead, lacked autonomy thus causing others to be perplexed. De Gasperi then replied to the charge made by "Unita" that he had appealed to private violence, affirming that the first condition for cooperation between political parties was frankness, honesty and sincerity in program and policy. "Everybody should fully explain his thoughts, and just as I have spoken so much of Christianity and the Catholic Church, even running the risk of making others believe I was a clerical and therefore raising the ghost of anti-clericalism, I hope and wish that Communists would do as much and speak openly of Communism - the whole of communism." Fascism, he continued, still referring to the Unita article, could only stand a chance of revival if the people were made to think they had merely changed the boss and that violence was also the method of the anti-Fascists themselves. As for relations with the Socialists, De Gasperi said there was no objection to cooperating with them if the Christian Democrat policy was not to be eclipsed by so doing. In any case, he said, it must be pointed out that the recent Socialist Congress endorsed some postulates on the Constitution of the State which were at variance with the policy of the Christian-Democrat party. De Gasperi added he believed it was mistaken in normal times to have one man with both Government and Party responsibilities at

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6835

184

- 2 -

other day, at the Stadium, the sportsmen from Trieste offered me a model of the San Giusto bell. Well, I am telling you I wish I could cling to the rope of this bell and ring it for the unity of our native country, and for the Christian civilisation.

2. Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy, arrived yesterday at the Ciampino airfield. To an ANSA correspondent who had asked him what news he was bringing from America, he said: "I had a long conference with President Truman on the various problems concerning Italy. The news will come from Paris where the four Foreign Ministers are taking their decisions."

3. SIDI reports that the majority of members of the Catholic Action Association is in favour of the Monarchy and that in case their case should prevail on June 2, they would support a Regency with the Prince of Naples.

4. Minister Ronita denied yesterday that Mussolini's body was in Rome.

5. Associated Press reports from Washington that the Secretary of State, Acheson, has confirmed that Great Britain, Russian and France have accepted the American proposal for a revision of the armistice with Italy.

6. The Italian memorandum on the Alto Adige question was recently delivered to London, ANSA reports.

- 3 -

AMSTERDAM PAPERS (27 April)CAPITALE

1. Commenting on the opening of the Paris Conference, C. says that the first news published on the drafting of the Italian Peace Treaty has caused a wave of disillusion among the Italian people.

2. C. favourably comments on De Gasperi's, Grandi's, Piccioni's and Vonnella's speeches at the Christian Democrat Party Congress and praises the objectivity of the decisions taken.

ESPRESSO N.M.GIORNALE DELLA SERA

G.d.S. ironically comments on the result of the Christian Democrat Party Congress and on its repercussion in the Republican press, saying that "if everybody feels so sure that the Monarchy has no longer any chance, why don't the Italian people demand the cancelling of the Referendum so saving everybody a lot of money and trouble?"

GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.M.INDIPENDENZA

1. Commenting on the opening of the Electoral campaign and on the decision taken yesterday by the Christian Democrat Party to vote for the Republic in the forthcoming Referendum, I. says that "the Italian people will be asked: 'Monarchy or Republic?' and the Italian people will give the answer... Until June 2nd the Political Parties, therefore, can only check their own suggestions and forecasts and get ready to obey the People's decision."

2. Writing on the Isotta Motor-car Co., Lucio Brenno, Indipendente's reporter, says that the Isotta-Fraschini plant now manufactures 60 lorries per month, and will soon start the mass-production of a new de luxe motor-car which will be sold at 250,000 lire. 6500 employees are working in the plant.

ITALIA-SERA

I.S. says that during December 1945 and January 1946 the Yugoslavs have transferred from Croatia to the Allied zone of occupation in Venezia Giulia 40,000 rifles, 30,000 light machine-guns, 2,800 heavy machine-guns and hundreds of tons of ammunition and hand-grenades. All this war material - the article states - was manufactured at Vrasac (Croatia) by a Yugoslav plant supervised by Russian engineers and was smuggled into the Allied zone by a gang of Yugoslavshaving a series of one-lire notes - burned at the same place as a means of identification.

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. I. reprints an appeal of the C.G.I.L. to the Government for a better treatment of pensioners.

2. Minister Ronchi in an interview with I. has declared that strict orders have been issued to the Prefecture to prevent any further activity of the neo-Fascists.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

- 4 -

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Mario Braidotti writes that a permanent solution of the food supply problem must be found instead of merely relying on temporary makeshifts. Individual enterprise in the matter should be encouraged.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

R. gives the full text of Sig. Bonomi's speech, broadcast yesterday by the Italian stations. Bonomi stressed the great importance of the referendum which was to decide of the destiny of Italy. He also said that the National Democratic Union would defend the formation of a decentralized state strengthening regional autonomy without weakening national unity.

SECOLO XI (Independent Rightist)

Nanilo Lupinacci defends the right to vote of the Italian POWs still abroad and says that the arrangements for their voting should not take long and that the elections need not be delayed by them.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Under the headings: "We are too rich..." and "The Bank of Italy's gold as war reparations", T. comments on the "serious threat of the Paris Conference to Italian reconstruction."
2. Giovanni Pallastrelli, the president of the Agricultural Technicians, says that "real progress in the reconstruction of Italian agriculture can only be obtained if, firstly, the Govt. decentralizes the State control, and secondly, if the Govt guarantees the farmers that there will be peace, safety and work for them in the future."

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Commenting on the Monarchist request of April 2nd that De Gasperi should publish all the official documents concerning the relations between the Crown and the underground movement before July 25th 1943, from July 25 to September 8, 1943 and from September 8, 1943 up to the present, Francesco Perri quotes De Gasperi's statement that he had no such documents and he says that "this request was merely a bluff as there were never any relations between the Crown and the anti-fascists", and that "this request is only a manoeuvre intending to confuse those who no longer believe in the Monarchy!"

MOVING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

He also said that the National Democratic Union would defend the formation of a decentralized state strengthening regional autonomy without weakening national unity.

SECCIO VI (Independent Rightist)

Manlio Lupinacci defends the right to vote of the Italian POWs still abroad and says that the arrangements for their voting should not take long and that the elections need not be delayed by them.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Under the headings: "We are too rich..." and "The Bank of Italy's gold as war reparations", T. comments on the "serious threat of the Paris Conference to Italian reconstruction."
2. Giovanni Pallestrelli, the president of the Agricultural Technicians, says that "real progress in the reconstruction of Italian agriculture can only be obtained if, firstly, the Govt. decentralizes the State control, and secondly, if the Govt guarantees the farmers that there will be peace, safety and work for them in the future."

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MOVING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

Referring to the Christian Democrat declaration for the Republic, Achille Corona comments on the regretfulness with which the delegates made their decision, and says that their action has, nevertheless, almost settled the question of the Referendum.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Giannini says that the Christian Democrats made a great mistake in putting the institutional question to the vote at the

Congress, as it is a matter of no importance, and has merely lost then a great number of Monarchists who were ready to vote for them.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that American private capital to be invested in Italy will help the Italian reconstruction.

2. Mr. Keeny, Chief of UNRRA Italian Mission, was informed that American Liberty ships taking UNRRA supplies to Poland return empty, and it was suggested that they brought Polish coal to Italy on their return trip.

3. G. says that the zinc imports from Belgium will not harm the Italian production.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

"One step forwards and one backwards" is the heading of an article by Fernando Schiavetti on De Gasperi's first and second speeches at the Christian Democrat Party Congress.

ITALIA: NUOVA

Defending the Monarchy, Alberto Bergemini says that Italy is not in a condition to withstand experiments and that a republic would mean the break-up of Italy's unity.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. Leon Pearson I.N.S. correspondent, reports from Paris that the Foreign Ministers have decided to postpone the discussion of the Venezia Giulia problem. The Italian fleet will be divided between U.S.A., England, Russia, France, Yugoslavia and Greece, leaving Italy a certain number of ships of each kind. Four cruisers is one of the figures mentioned. The submarines which were to be sunk, will instead be distributed among the Nations "as an experiment". No decision was taken about the Franco-Italian frontier question on which Bidault spoke for more than an hour. The Committee of experts for studying Italian reparations decided that a thorough investigation of the Italian possibilities to pay would take a long time, thus greatly delaying the signature of the peace treaty, and that they would only consider from what sources payments could be made. (Italian fleet, Italian property abroad, property of war criminals, gold reserves, etc.) without seriously weakening the Italian economy.

2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, reports that about 80,000 Yugoslavs are said to be gathered on the Mergen line. Rumore says that the "coup de main" of May 1 would not be much favoured by Marshall Tito, but his advisers have taken a strong

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2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, reports that about 30,000 Yugoslavs are said to be gathered on the Verigon Line. Rumors says that the "coup de main" of May 1 would not be much favoured by Marshall Tito, but his advisers have taken a strong line in favor of it. Trieste has lost its peaceful atmosphere again and disorders are reported in several parts of the town.

3. Arrigo Jacchia says that the Italian cooperation in the War of Liberation should at least exempt Italy from payment of reparations.

MINUTO

M. publishes an open letter to the Minister of Interior, Romita, explaining how Nenni got hold of the dossier charging him

- 6 -

of having been an agent of the C.V.R.A. (Fascist Secret Police). "He himself - the letter says - asked a certain Sig. Salerno, General Inspector of the Public Safety Department, to lend it to him just so that he could peruse the documents. The dossier was never returned". The letter asks Minister Romita to punish the persons guilty of these irregularities and to open an enquiry on these "personal" activities of the former Vice President of Council of Ministers.

MOMENTO N.M.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. publishes De Gasperi's speech at yesterday's session of the Christian Democrat Party Congress with a complete record of the meeting.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Alberto Albertini says that the political situation has greatly improved since last November now that the various movements have become more clearly defined with the break-up of instable groups and the formation of new ones. He hopes that the Liberal Party Congress, which opens tomorrow, will reaffirm the political unity of the Party.

TEMPO (Independent)

Mazzocchi Alemanni points out that Libya, which was once a great desert, has been reclaimed by Italian farmers, and should therefore belong to those who have labored to make it a productive land.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Mario Alicata welcomes the victory of the Republican tendency in the Christian Democrat Party, which has sealed the fate of the monarchy. He says that a Republic, chosen by the people, will bring new life to Italy.

2. The Central Committee of the Communist Party met yesterday. Secommaro announced the Party platform for the Constituent. Terracini reported on the organization for the electoral struggle. Gappellini, the party's administrator, announced that to date the Party membership was 1,870,767.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APR 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/221/PRB

April 27, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Christian-Democrat Congress. On Thursday the session was taken up with speeches by Gonella and Piccioni. Gonella's report dealt with the Constitution of the new State which, he said, the Christian-Democrats want to be an educator-State, a State friend of and cooperator with the people. The principal points of the Constitution as proposed by Gonella can be summarized as follows: a) Reform of the State in the spirit of freedom; b) Declaration of freedom; c) Religious freedom; d) Moral freedom; e) Political freedom; f) Guarantee of freedom. Piccioni stated that the results of the party's referendum on the institutional question were: voters 836,812; republicans 503,085 (equal to 60 per cent.); monarchists 146,061 (equal to 17 per cent.); opposers of any statement on the question 187,666 (equal to 23 per cent.). Amidst the cheers welcoming the Piccioni's report, the session was suspended. In the afternoon the Congress started the debate on the three reports (De Gasperi, Gonella, Piccioni), and while everybody agreed on the first two, almost 250 congressmen had applied to speak on the third report concerning the institutional question. De Gasperi suggested that a few speakers presenting all tendencies debate the issue, and it was agreed to reduce the number of speakers to 14. During the debate which followed, an uproar was caused by the republican congressman Folatto from Verona, who affirmed that Southerners had not suffered the anguish of Nazi-Fascist oppression. North and South fought a battle of words, and calm was restored only when the band started the tune of the "White Flower" song. Yesterday the debate went on and another incident was caused by monarchist Genna from Turin who, intending to support the Savoy Royal House, cited the sentence from the Gospel: "He who is without sin may fling the first stone" and added: "I should like to know how many of you wore the black shirt". The disturbance which developed ended only when Genna retracted his statement. In the night session, Piccioni expounded the order of the day proposed by Palizzari - Grandi - Alaisio - Santoro - Pastorelli which could have concluded the discussions. The order of the day, which in its paragraphs No. 1, 2 and 3 reaffirms the principles of freedom and justice the Christian-Democrat party is fighting for, says at the fourth para: "Taking into account the present situation of the Country, the imminence of the referendum and its character of direct democracy which is necessarily linked with the loyalty of the citizen, the Congress believes the

Christian-Democrats want to be an educator-State, a State friend of and cooperator with the people. The principal points of the Constitution as proposed by Gonella can be summarized as follows: a) Reform of the State in the spirit of Freedom; b) Declaration of freedom; c) Religious freedom; d) Moral freedom; e) Political freedom; f) Guarantee of freedom. Piccioni stated that the results of the party's referendum on the institutional question were: voters 836,812; republicans 503,085 (equal to 60 per cent.); monarchists 146,061 (equal to 17 per cent.); opposers of any statement on the question 187,666 (equal to 23 per cent.). Amidst the cheers welcoming the Piccioni's report, the session was suspended. In the afternoon the Congress started the debate on the three reports (De Gasperi, Gonella, Piccioni), and while everybody agreed on the first two, almost 250 congressmen had applied to speak on the third report concerning the institutional question. De Gasperi suggested that a few speakers presenting all tendencies debate the issue, and it was agreed to reduce the number of speakers to 14. During the debate which followed, an uproar was caused by the republican congressman Polatto from Verona, who affirmed that Southerners had not suffered the anguish of Nazi-Fascist oppression. North and South fought a battle of words, and calm was restored only when the band started the tune of the "White Flower" song. Yesterday the debate went on and another incident was caused by monarchist Genna from Turin who, intending to support the Savoy Royal House, cited the sentence from the Gospel: "He who is without sin may fling the first stone" and added: "I should like to know how many of you wore the black shirt". The disturbance which developed ended only when Genna retracted his statement. In the night session, Piccioni expounded the order of the day proposed by Pelizzari - Grandi - Alasio - Santoro - Pastorelli which could have concluded the discussions. The order of the day, which in its paragraph No. 1, 2 and 3 reaffirms the principles of freedom and justice the Christian-Democrat party is fighting for, says at the fourth para: "Taking into account the present situation of the Country, the imminence of the referendum and its character of direct democracy which is necessarily linked with the loyalty of conscience of the individual citizen, the Congress believes the party - being an organized political force - has the duty to declare which policy it intends to follow concerning the institutional question. Therefore the Congress, acknowledging the result of the party's referendum, declares itself in favour of the republican solution." The results of the voting on the fourth paragraph, which were known at 4 a.m. this morning, are as follows: out of 1,061,000, 993,000 voted on the motion, of which 739,000 in favour, and 254,000 against the republican tendency 73 per cent. of votes were thus cast for the republic.

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2. The Press Office of the President of the Council announced on Thursday that the bread ration will not be reduced if the farmers complete the delivery of rice and turn over immediately the 6 per cent. of wheat which they had previously been authorized to retain for family consumption.

3. A.P. reports from Washington that Rear Admiral Willy W. Stone, after having conferred with President Truman and other personalities of the American Government, left yesterday for Rome by air. On leaving, the Chief of the Allied Commission in Italy stated to the press that the immediate needs of Italy were food, fuel, raw materials and a just peace. This latter, he said, should acknowledge Italy's contribution to the war against Germany.

4. Ten armed persons invaded yesterday the premises of the Uono Qualunque party in Novara, destroying whatever they could lay their hands on.

5. Effective 5 May, the newspapers of Southern Italy will have four pages on Sunday and cost 5 lire.

6. Mr. Keeny, the Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission, stated yesterday that it was probable that the fundamental services of the Italian economic life would be interrupted by the end of June if the shipments of coal from the U.S., which would be discontinued owing to the coal strike, were not kept flowing to Italy.

7. Brigadier General Lush, Acting Chief Commissioner during the absence of Admiral Stone, has sent the following letter to President De Gasperi.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

By reason of the elections held on the five successive Sundays ending on 7th April, the great majority of the communes of Italy now find themselves administered by freely elected Councils. After an interruption of twentyfour years the Italian people have again been able to exercise that right of choice which is the basis of all free institutions.

The reports which have come to me from all sides take note of the calm and orderly behaviour of the population, their deep interest in their responsibilities as indicated by the large numbers of men and especially women that have voted and the regular observance of the procedure prescribed by law.

The knowledge that the elections have been conducted so successfully must afford to you, Mr. Prime Minister, and to the other members of your Government, especially the Minister of the Interior, a high sense of satisfaction. This sentiment is fully shared by the Allied Authorities who hope-and-trust that at the political elections to be held on 2nd June the same respect for the principles of freedom of thought and speech will be displayed with equal clarity throughout the country.

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Very truly yours
/s/ M.S.Lush

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 26th)

CAPITALE

1. Commenting on the forthcoming conference of the Nations of the British Commonwealth, C.C. says that the question of Tripolitania is to be one of the highlights of discussions.
2. Despite of the divergencies on the Institutional problem at the Christian Democrat Congress, there are no signs of division in the party, says Sgam. This shows that in some parties politics are subsidiary to spiritual bounds, and that "Something strong is taking shape in Italy", he observes.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

G.d.S. praises the political sagacity of the speeches of De Gasperi, Gonella and Piccioni at the Christian Democrat Congress.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d.I. remarks that the political leaders have shown their lack of seriousness in these two years and that they are always busy quarrelling with each other instead of doing something for the real reconstruction of Italy.

INDIPENDENTE

Commenting on De Gasperi's speech at the Christian Democrat Congress, Altavilla says that it practically demonstrated that cooperation with the left is incompatible with the Christian Democrat idea of Democracy.

ITALIA-SERA

Giovanni Galli-Pacciorini, commenting on De Gasperi's speech, says that the best way to eliminate the dangerous "class struggle" is to make the workers understand the necessity for cooperation between capital and labor.

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LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Commenting on the anniversary of the liberation of Northern Italy, Giuseppe Di Vittorio says the people's insurrection opened a new phase of Italian history, in which the working masses will play the leading part.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Replying to Prof. Salvemini's affirmation in "Tribuna" that Communism and Catholicism have something in common (their totalitarian character), Q. says that they can have nothing in common as Catholicism is the expression of the human need for a better life to come, while Communist ideals are entirely

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Materialist and connected with the life of the flesh.

RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

Uberto Nicali says that the recent Italian events (the Milan prison riot, the theft of Mussolini's body, the sudden deficiency of grain, etc.) demonstrate an inactivity of the Government which is excused with the old and abused slogan "the Costituente". It seems that the Costituente will be able to solve every Italian national and international problem, he says, but why should the Government not try to do something also before the Costituente?

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Giorgio Cortesi writes that the Christian Democrat policy threatens to provoke an anticlerical movement which will be harmful to religion and all true Catholics.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - M.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Randolfo Pacciardi opened the campaign for the Referendum with a broadcast violently attacking the Monarchy. After stressing the errors and crimes committed by the House of Savoy down the centuries culminating in the 1922 alliance with Fascism, he affirmed that the Republic was a "national need". He claimed again that the Monarchy was responsible for the war, related the slogan: "the Republic is a jump in the dark", and recalled the Italian republican traditions. "There are no arguments in favour of the Monarchy", he concluded, "let the House of Savoy depart and let the Italian people heal their wounds and start the reconstruction of the Motherland they (the Savoy) have destroyed."

MORNING PAPERS (April 27th)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Reporting on last night's session of the Christian Democrat Congress, it says "The last hopes of the Monarchy have died at dawn". It also points out a marked opposition between North and South amongst the delegates, and says "this is now, and definitely due to the party's lack of a precise political ideology".

2. In adherence to the notion of the Florence Congress, the... of the Socialist party gave priority to the...

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2. In adherence to the notion of the Florence Congress, the new Executive of the Socialist party gave priority to the nomination of the party's representatives in the inter-party (Socialist-Communist) Junta, and gave them authority to fix, together with the Communist delegates, the aims of the cooperation and the methods to ensure greater efficiency in the common effort.

BUONSTASO (Uolo Qualunque)

B. points out the risk of a split in the Christian Democrat party over a futile institutional question, which presents no urgency and is secondary in comparison with the Constitutional problem. The salvation of Italy comes before either the Republic or the Monarchy, it says.

GLOBO (Technic)

1. This year's crop will yield 5 million 700 thousand tons of grain in Italy, it is estimated.
2. 7,000 tons of American coal have arrived at Naples on board the "Francis Newlands".
3. There are good prospects for the export of Italian products to Peru, G. says, as Italian olive-oil, dried fruit, chocolate, wine, silk socks, crystals and paper are very much appreciated in that country.

ITALIA LIBERA

"The only solution to the Referendum is the Republic - says Guido Comasatti - because neither Victor Emmanuel III nor Umberto II can pretend to have been the heroes and the saviors of Italy".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Scrutator strongly criticises the Christian Democrat policy in regard to the institutional question, which will allow the Communists to make their "coup de main" and enforce a new dictatorship.
2. Reprinting a statement by UNRRA referring to the inefficiency of the "ammessi" especially in South Italy, I.N. stresses that an impartial document like this should confirm the mistakes made by Sig. Gullo, Minister of Agriculture.

MISAGGERO (Government)

1. Leon Pearson, correspondent of the I.N.S. in a message from Paris, reports that the first session of the Foreign Ministers' meeting began yesterday at 5 p.m. Bidault requested the presence of the French Minister at the discussion, but not a right to vote, and Molotov surprised everybody agreeing to his request. This unexpected moderation has created an optimism on the results of the Conference. The foreign Ministers' Deputies presented a list of problems of the Italian peace-treaty on which no agreement had been reached. They are: the foreword of the treaty, the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, Trieste, the Dodecanese islands, the Southern Girel, the Italo-French frontier, the Italian colonies, the limit to the Italian fleet, the destination of the surplus warships, the Allied Investigating Commission, reparations. On this last problem Russia maintains its position, requesting the payment of 300 million dollars. The Conference will name a Commission of experts to analyze the Italian possibilities of payment in order not to oblige the country to

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representative has shown the desire that the Austrian question be treated by the Conference; it will be considered after the discussion of the German question requested by France.

2. G.S. Kolarz, correspondent of the U.P. in a message from London reports that British public opinion has very much turned towards sympathy for Italy and her problems.

ITALY

1. M. attacks the motion by the Christian Democrat Congress affirming the party's republican tendency, and says it is a moral violence on those who voted for the Christian Democrats on the strength of the party's neutrality on the institutional question.

2. M. prints an extract from the speech of Professor Andrea Piola, of the University of Trieste, at the Christian Democrat Congress, in which he declared that the "party's pronouncement" on the form of the Government is unnecessary and inopportune.

MONTEVIDEO

M. quotes a news from "Orbis" announcing that King Victor Manuel III will soon resign. Prince Umberto went recently to Naples and it is said that he advised his father to resign before the Referendum and that the ex-king will follow his son's advice.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. publishes the complete record of yesterday's meeting of the Christian Democrat Party Congress.

2. P. says that, owing to the American coal-strike, the Italian industries will be paralysed after June.

RIORGANIZIONE LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. criticises Guido Gonella's speech at the Christian Democrat Congress for its lack of coherence.

ITALIA (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

After saying that the emptiness of De Gasperi's speech at the Christian Democrat Congress surprised practically everybody, U.

replies to his attacks on the Left, and claims that he is the one party leader to have appealed to "private violence". We choose to believe that the President lost his control, at this juncture, adds U., and points out the danger of a conflict between the

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TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNILIA (Communist)

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Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Congress of the Christian-Democrat Party opened yesterday at Rome University. The morning was spent in appointing the Congress' Board of Directors and in listening to speeches of good-will by the representatives of several regions among whom that of the Venezia Giulia representative was welcomed by prolonged applause. In the afternoon, after a speech by the delegate of the French Popular-Republican Movement (M.R.P.) who affirmed that "The twentieth century will bear our sign or we shall undergo a new spiritual catastrophe", De Gasperi gave his address. He started by rejecting the charge made in some quarters that the Christian-Democrat Party has no program, because his party, he said, had a program also in the years of underground activity. Perhaps it was not a crystal-clear and chiseled program, but this was due to the pressure of action. De Gasperi then reviewed the party's organization, its strength and achievements, and concerning the question of its participation in the C.G.I.I. he affirmed that "Fidelity to syndical unions must be kept, but this is possible only if it does not conflict with the party's programs and directives". Having affirmed that the Christian-Democrats would not consent to violence and intimidation, and having denied the existence of secret documents concerning the crisis of 25th July 1943, whose publication was recently asked by a newspaper (Italia Nuova), De Gasperi said: "Today we have arrived at the referendum which is the most democratic and decisive means of solving the institutional question. It is, however, absolutely necessary that all parties and citizens disarm." As to the party's program, De Gasperi declared: "We are neither for Socialism nor for Communism, but for Solidarity of groups of opposing interests attained through a system allowing emphasis on work above everything. We must achieve an equality of treatment in social life. We need another system of landed property actualizing a real justice. And we must reach all this with the collaboration of the very owners of today, through legal forms based on equality, on the democratic principle of majority, without spasms and violence, in general freedom." De Gasperi then said that reforms should be made region by region, that industrial reform could not be decided upon solely by Marxism aimed at transforming economic matters into political ones, which fact implies the danger of a crisis of freedom. De Gasperi

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2. The National Congress of the Liberal Party will open in Rome on April 29 with a speech by Benedetto Croce.

3. The Italian Government is considering applying to Canada for a loan of 14 billion lire. (Reuter)

4. SIDI reports that the airline connecting Chicago with Rome will be opened May 3.

5. The Italian Government has sent to London four other memoranda concerning the armistice services and outlining the Italian contribution to the war against Germany.

6. Yesterday morning the High Commissioner for Food Montastri and other experts met again with Mr. Kearny, Chief of the UNRRA Mission, to prepare a precise plan detailing the rate of foreign wheat supplies to arrive here, especially during the month of June, in order to ascertain whether the June shipments will be such as to allow the using up of existing stocks in the month of May. In the afternoon, Montastri had a conference with Dr. Gasparri, and at the end of it declared that prospects seemed better.

7. Minister Gasparotto issued a report stating that during the war of liberation Italy suffered the following casualties: 128,506 dead and 29,398 wounded.

ANTEENNOON PAPERS (April 24th)CAPITALE - N.N.ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA - N.N.GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. A.M. defends the agriculturists against the charge of exploiting the food situation for their own benefit, and says that the only people making a fortune out of the present economic difficulties are the traders and speculators commonly called blackmarketeers.

2. A special commission of the Ministry of Justice is discussing a draft law designed to insure the independence of the Magistracy.

INDEPENDENCE

Referring to the S. Vittore rebellion, Villalta observes that very little respect is paid to the State nowadays, since criminals may pretend to discuss - and are in a position to do so - its administration of Justice. He points out the present bad conditions of the Prison Administration, and the severity of the methods in use, inherited from the Germans during the occupation. All this, and also the fact that the prisons are filled with too many people arrested under vague political charges, and exasperated by the delays brought in their trial, explain reactions such as the S. Vittore rebellion, he says.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Commenting on the 25th April, date of the liberation of Northern Italy, Nino-Gasta says that the triumph of the national insurrection was a decisive phase of the people's fight for the country's salvation from the ruins caused by the Monarchic-Fascist reaction.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - N.N.SECCIO XX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Discussing the Communist party, Luigi Salvatorelli says that Communist cooperation is necessary to improve Italy's international position and to insure the participation of the whole of the working class for the reconstruction of the country. But the Christian

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Democrat party is necessary, he adds, to insure that the Communist party does not work alone nor gain the majority in the Government.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Commenting on the opening of the Christian Democrat Congress, Rinaldo Ossola says "this Congress will almost decide the destiny of Italy" and that, being the greatest and most important Italian Party, the Christian Democrats' decision on the question "Monarchy or Republic?" will definitely help create Italian policy.

2. Rinaldo Ossola, the leader of the Republican Party, will open tonight, April 24th, the Republican Campaign for the Referendum, by a speech which will be broadcasted by the Italian Radio.

MORNING PAPERS (April 25th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the "glorious anniversary" of the liberation of Northern Italy, Pietro Renzi says that the 25th April insurrection saved Italy from being reduced to a mere geographic name, and that, thanks to it, there is going to be a Republican and Socialist triumph in the June 2nd elections.

2. It quotes the "Times" that the Christian Democrat party will be overrun by the coalition of the left in the elections.

3. Reporting on the repression of the S. Vittore rebellion, A. praises the courage and discipline of the police forces, and says that the rebellion must be punished with the utmost severity, but that the penitentiary system needs a reform, which must be speeded up.

4. Commenting on De Gasperi's speech at the Christian Democrat Congress, A. says that the Prime Minister seemed to have only the "Red peril" in mind, and that his repeated references to the authority of the Church did not confer a very progressive character on his party.

BUONSENTO (Uomo Qualunque)

To B. the theft of Mussolini's body has a great significance; it is the reaction of all those who, although Fascists, helped to clear Fascism out, and were afterwards

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BUONARROTI (Uomo Qualunque)

To B. the theft of Mussolini's body has a great significance: it is the reaction of all those who, although Fascists, helped to clear Fascism out, and were afterwards persecuted by the reaction promoted by Nenni, Sforza and others. A million of Italians, says B. are still living under the regime of fear, the prisons are filled with victims of the leftist reaction. It is natural that those persecuted try to fall in together and attempt things in their own defence. Those who promoted and carried out repression are responsible for the present situation of rebellions and disorders.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. 8,000 tons of grain arrived at Bari yesterday aboard the American ship "Karl's Wakefield".

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2. 9,143 tons of Nitrate arrived at Naples from Chili.
3. The "Montreal Shipping Co" will open a regular service between Italy and Canada.
4. Two Norwegian Ship Companies ordered two ships of 900 tons each from the Ansaldo Company of Genoa. They will cost one million pounds and will be paid for 65 per cent. in dry cod and 35 per cent. in cash.

ITALY. LIBERA (Action)

In this first anniversary of the liberation of Italy, Roberto Battaglia makes a resume of the Italian situation during this last year and says that Italy has made a lot of progress in its fight for the ousting of the Monarchy and expects on June 2nd all the "progressive forces" will be more united than ever and unanimous in voting for the Republic.

ITALY. NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Commenting on the new French Constitution, Roberto Incafiore remarks that it has a definite Fascist character which was imposed by the Social-Communists. This should teach Italians that the Marxist Parties are more Fascist than Fascists and that a republic will give them a chance to do in Italy what they have done in France.
2. Scrutator attacks De-Gasperi for not revealing the real facts on the armistice and the so-called "flight" to Pescara of the King. The Italian people should be told the truth in order to give them the possibility of judging squarely the actions of the Monarchy.

MESSAGGERO

1. Recalling the events of this day a year ago, M. makes an appeal to the Italian people to not forget the sacrifices and the loss of lives suffered in liberating Italy.
2. Leon Pearson, I.N.S. correspondent, in a message from Paris, reports that all the delegates for the conference have arrived in that city. The Italian peace treaty will be the most difficult problem to solve and some foresee that the conference will close without reaching definite results. The writer thinks it will not be so as the meeting has been very carefully prepared.

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MINUTO

1. Commenting on the institutional problem, M. says that a decision of the Christian Democrat Congress in favor of the Republic would drive out all the Catholics who, although not belonging to the party, will vote for Christian Democracy in the elections, and also force the Holy See to come out of its position of strict political neutrality.

2. M. approves the clear and firm stand made by De Gasperi against the Communists at the Christian Democrat Congress.

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MOMENTO

Commenting on De Gasperi's speech at the Christian Democrat Party Congress yesterday, M. says that De Gasperi has definitely proclaimed the anti-Communist and anti-Marxist position of his party and his intention of making of the Christian Democrat Party the "citadel of Italian Liberalism".

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Popolo publishes De Gasperi's speech at the Christian Democrat Party Congress and a complete record of the meeting.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.M.TEMPO (Independent)

Italo Zingarelli makes a thorough analysis of the international situation at the eve of the Foreign Ministers' Conference and hopes that a satisfactory solution will be found for the Italian peace problem.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The popular insurrection of 25th April 1945 saved the Country's unity and independence that Monarchy and Fascism had brought to the edge of disaster, and opened the way to the forthcoming triumph of June 2nd, which will give Italy "Republic, Peace and Labor". (Pietro Secchia)
2. Referring to the S. Vittore rebellion, U. says that it is firmly believed at the "Ministero di Grazia e Giustizia" that the revolt has been prepared by groups of "Fascist criminals".
3. Under the heading "The Monarchist landowners exploit the people's hunger", U. attacks Prince Torlonia, and says that, on his farms, grain is used for the feeding of swine, since August 1945.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/219/PRB

April 24, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The COUNCIL OF MINISTERS decided yesterday that, should it be necessary to reduce the bread ration, it could not be lower than 150 grams per day. Anyway the supplementary rations for heavy-workers and sick persons would remain unchanged. The Council then decided that De Gasperi should contact the President of UNRRA, La Guardia, in order to ascertain what possibility there existed to ease the crisis. The conversation took place last night and La Guardia announced that he had made every possible effort; two ships with a total cargo of 16,000 tons formerly slated for England were now sailing for Italy, and he was almost certain to succeed in having another ship sent to Italy. He gave details on scheduled departures of Italian ships with a cargo of Argentine wheat, and added: "I will do everything possible to see that Italy's requirements be satisfied." But grain is not easily available.

Anyway I have brighter hopes for the month of June, as the American Government will pay an export-bonus for wheat and I will directly appeal to the farmers." De Gasperi thanked him for his encouraging words and begged him to point out to the American press and people that, had Italy to undergo new hardships, these could be endured only for a very short period. The President, therefore, insisted on his claim to have the other necessary ships sent to Italy in time. La Guardia gave his assurance again and said that as soon as ships were available, he would notify the Italian Government through the UNRRA Delegate, Mr. Keeny.

2. A short time before the Council of Ministers went into session, De Gasperi attended a meeting with Nenni, Gullo (Minister for Agriculture), Undersecretary Segni, Montasti (High Commissioner for Food), Bergami (High Commissioner for Public Welfare) and Mr. Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA Mission. During the meeting Mr. Keeny was again urged to make available in the first days of May the delivery of the 178 thousand tons of wheat promised by UNRRA for the end of the same month, but it seems that the answer was in the negative, as Mr. Keeny, at the end of the meeting, stated that "The situation is unchanged since last Saturday".

3. A meeting of the Christian-Democrats congressmen was held yesterday under the presidency of Piccioni, Vice-Secretary General of the Party, in order to study questions concerning the Congress which will officially open today. In Christian-Democrat circles yesterday it was believed that the tendency opposing any statement on the institutional question would certainly gain the majority.

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4. SIDI reports from Washington that the U.S. will oppose the cession of Tripolitania to a single power, be this Russia or Egypt.

5. According to SIDI, the former Italian Minister in Berno, Alberto Lorio, has reached the French capital where he has been appointed Italian Ambassador replacing Saragat.

6. Because of "National Liberation Day", tomorrow, April 25, the daily newspapers will not appear tomorrow afternoon and Friday morning.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 23rd)

CAPITALE

Giuseppe Sala says that the decisions of the Christian Democrat Congress are of high importance as they will bring a solution to the institutional question.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. Commenting on the new French Constitution which entrusts all powers to one assembly, reduces the freedom of the Press and insures no independence to the Magistracy, G.d.S. calls it "an offense to Democracy". The "C.I.N." spirit predominated in France too, it says, and the Italians have thus a forerunner of the Constitution which will soon be given them.

2. G.d.S. prints the letter of resignation of a veteran from the Republican party. "Nothing has been done to improve the Country's economic situation", he says, "and I cannot trust babblers any longer". "Many veterans will become delinquents because of unemployment and misery. For that, Fascism is not responsible, but those men who, under pretext of fighting against Fascism, have done all sort of evils to the country".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G. d'I. wonders whether the Christian Democrat Congress will take any definite position on the institutional question.

INDIPENDENTE

I. says that the difficulties of an agreement with the Socialists on the formation of a governmental majority - because of the latter's pact of unity of action with the Communists - will probably force the Christian Democrat party to promote the formation of a bloc with other democratic forces in its forthcoming congress.

L'UNITA'-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

On the occasion of the first congress of the "Education workers to be held after the fall of Fascism, Pasquale D'Abbiero

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ESPOSITO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

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L'ALBA-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.I.)

On the occasion of the first congress of the Education workers to be held after the fall of Fascism, Pasquale D'Abbraro stresses the solidarity between all the personnel of the Education Branch, from the Directors to the subalterns, and says that Education in Italy must be "an Institution of the people for the people".

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Alessandrini stresses that the destiny of Italy is in the hands of the four Foreign Ministers who meet tomorrow in Paris.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - N.N.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to the tension between Anglo-Saxons and Russia, and the French Communists' sabotage of France's efforts towards an agreement, T.d.P. observes "Peace is still far off".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - N.N.

MORNING PAPERS (April 24th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

A. approves of the Government's decision to reduce the bread ration, and says that the workers will accept with fortitude this new sacrifice, and frustrate the maneuvers of the reactionaries to exploit the situation.

BUONSENZO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. The restoration of world peace is entirely in the victorious Powers' hands. They should remember that their own interests are linked with its re-establishment. (Buonsenso)

2. In an open letter to the Minister of the Treasury, Giorgio Lauri asks for a more serious and realistic financial policy and emphasizes the Uomo Qualunque's financial program.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The Italian technical delegation in Washington bought 3,500 tons of carbide and 725 tons of wood to be shipped to Italy shortly.

2. Owing to the cancellation of American coal imports to Italy, the Italian Railways will reduce their services from April 25th, cutting off 4,600 kilometers of daily traffic.

3. An exhibition ship will leave Genoa on June 27th and tour Central and South American sea ports, the Italo-South American Association announces today.

4. The Associations of paper-makers and paper-sellers, and the Editor's Association have asked the Government for suppression of the Cellulose and Paper National Corporation.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Discussing the Monarchist statement that King Victor Emmanuel's escape to Pescara in September, 1943 was not treason, the paper states that the King's government to do

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Discussing the Monarchist statement that King Victor Emmanuel's escape to Pescara in September, 1943 was not treason to his country because he was advised by his government to do so and because the escape of King Haakon of Norway and of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland were not considered treason, Fernando Schiavetti says that King Haakon and Queen Wilhelmina's actions were practically "retreats". "On the other hand, the Italian King bore full responsibility for the declaration of war against Germany and his escape was an actual abandon of command of his troops, in short: "treason", Schiavetti concludes. 6825

2. Under the heading "Answer to Figl, the Austrian Chancellor", Ugo Mortegani comments on the present activities of the Austrian Government seeking the "return" of the Alto Adige to Austria by saying that "the Austrians seem not to have forgotten their own successful 'maneuvers' of eight years ago when they asked to be incorporated into the Greater Reich. is for Austria's pretended friendship for Italy, Mortegani says that "the Italians will never believe in it and that the fact of secretly drawing up a list of signatures asking the Alto Adige to become Austrian is scant proof that Austria acts with democratic methods".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

Scrutator says that the Christian Democrats have the great responsibility of choosing between freedom and republic. "Republic, he says, "means Communism, and Communism means Moscow. Will the Christian Democrats prefer to be servant of the Russians?"

MESSAGGERO

1. Arrigo Jacobini, commenting on the Foreign Ministers meeting in Paris, says that there is no reason for being pessimistic about another war. All the nations are anxious to reach a just peace and if some of the Russian requests are not a little too high an agreement will most probably be reached. He also stresses that Italy has a right to its pre-Fascist colonies and that it cannot pay any reparations because of its heavy war losses, which, in effect, have paid its debt towards the Allies. He concludes by wishing Mr. Bidault success in his mission of peacemaker between Russians and Anglo-Americans.

2. Joseph Grigg, correspondent of the U.P. in a message from Paris says that by requesting Tripolitania Russia makes its first step for the realization of its expansion in the Mediterranean. London wants to delay the matter, he says, but what is the use of delaying? the Italian peace treaty weighs on the conscience of the whole world.

MINUTO

1. Commenting on the political situation in France and Belgium, where leftist opposition has made it impossible for the large Catholic parties to govern, and has even driven them out of the government, M/ warns the Christian Democrats against cooperation with Social-Communists which would end fatally, as in Belgium, with their exclusion from the Government.

2. M. prints an article by Stefano Reggato D'Acì, delegate for the Monarchist group of the Christian Democrat party, in which

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Scrutator says that the Christian Democrats have the great responsibility of choosing between freedom and republic. "Republic, he says, "means Communism, and Communism means Moscow. Will the Christian Democrats prefer to be servant of the Russians?"

MESSAGGERO

1. Arrigo Jacquin, commenting on the Foreign Ministers meeting in Paris, says that there is no reason for being pessimistic about another war. All the nations are anxious to reach a just peace and if some of the Russian requests are not a little too high an agreement will most probably be reached. He also stresses that Italy has a right to its pre-Fascist colonies and that it cannot pay any reparations because of its heavy war losses, which, in effect, have paid its debt towards the Allies. He concludes by wishing Mr. Bidault success in his mission of peacemaker between Russians and Anglo-Americans.

2. Joseph Grigg, correspondent of the U.P. in a message from Paris says that by requesting Tripolitania Russia makes its first step for the realization of its expansion in the Mediterranean. London wants to delay the matter, he says, but what is the use of delaying? the Italian peace treaty weighs on the conscience of the whole world.

MINUTO

1. Commenting on the political situation in France and Belgium, where leftist opposition has made it impossible for the large Catholic parties to govern, and has even driven them out of the government, M/ warns the Christian Democrats against cooperation with Social-Communists which would end fatally, as in Belgium, with their exclusion from the Government.

2. M. prints an article by Stefano Regio D'Ac, delegate for the Monarchist group of the Christian Democrat party, in which he defends Monarchy. "We would accept", he says, "the Republic of Platon, but not the 'Babel' that the republicans are going to give us", and he concludes "It is wiser to remain royal to Monarchy".

MOLENTO

4. Yugoslav war material depot was found yesterday at Opicino by the Allied Police in Venezia Giulia. Cases of Italian and German grenades and 200 cases of ammunition were seized.

5.

FOROLO (Christian Democrat)

Announcing the opening of the Christian Democrat Congress today, P. describes De Gasperi's prestige and the traditions of the Party.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Edimero remarks that the proletarian parties present at the elections a great number of intellectuals and professional persons, who are the natural representatives of the "bourgeoisie". It is so absurd, he says, as to become comical.

TEMPO (Independent)

Commenting on the riot in the S. Vittore prison in Milan, I.R. remarks that riots have broken out too many times in Italian prisons and that the reason is that the prisoners are unhumanely treated and receive insufficient and unhealthy food.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Commenting on the measures taken by the Government, U. says that the Italian people, paying no heed to the campaign made by the "Luogotenente's Press", has understood the necessity for the reduction of their bread ration. It praises UNRA's help and asks for a just appreciation of the Anglo-Saxons' decision about Italy. "But the defence of the people's bread", it adds, "does not depend only on foreign help... The country must make an effort towards a greater solidarity in its sacrifices and a full mobilization of our supplies".

2. Togliatti yesterday opened the electoral campaign of the Communist party with a broadcast emphasizing the party's aim to create, through the elections and the Constituent, the basis for a solid Democracy. "As Garibaldi renounced his republican aspirations, and accepted Monarchy, not to delay the country's unity, so, now, we hope, the few who are still monarchist, will accept the Republic", he said. He emphasized the party's economic program, including the defence of small landowners, reconstruction of the country which would serve everybody's interests, and reaffirmed the party's position in the religious and international spheres. "We respect Religion", he said, "and we want to be friends with the Anglo-Saxons, but we condemn the policy against Russia". He affirmed the Communist party was ready to cooperate with any other party, and concluded "Republic, Peace and Labor, are written on our flag".

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WARREN W. MILLER COMMISSION

Page 194

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

April 21, 1946.

NY 100-210/25B

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

Summary

1. The Council of Ministers will meet today to discuss the new situation and take the necessary provisions. As there have been no new developments it seems certain that the bread ration will be reduced to 150 grams a day. It is hoped that the reduction will not last more than a month at the most.

2. The Conference of the four Foreign Ministers, which will open in Paris on April 23, will be the supreme effort to conclude a peace treaty which is greatly threatened by the Russian's obstinate request for 300 million dollars in reparations from Italy, to be divided between Russia, Yugoslavia, and Greece. The U.S.A. insists that such a sum is an Italy's resources would not only permanently compromise her efforts for the reconstruction of the world. Trieste is the second thereby problem of the conference, but it is thought that Russia would relinquish Trieste if she got something else in return. Russia's claims on the Italian fleet have caused a rumor that the Italians would rather scuttle their fleet than give it to Russia. (U.P.)

3. The Christian Democrat Congress will open tomorrow in the "Palazzo" of the Rome University. The most important decision to be taken is that of their attitude to the institutional question. Should the Christian Democrats choose to be republicans it would decide the referendum as all the other parties together would not be able to outvote the three mass parties. There are three alternatives: to declare for the Republic, or for the monarchy, or to leave the decision to the individual electors. The royal and congressional have shown that the majority of the party members are republicans. The decision will be between the first and third possibilities. The Congress will open with a report by De Gasperi.

4. Rumor reports that Maurice Thorez, State Minister and leader of the French Communist Party, in a speech to the Central Committee of the party demanded a third of the Italian fleet.

5. A riot has broken out in the Mila prison of S. Vittore. The prisoners have occupied the whole building which has been surrounded by police forces. The rebels have threatened to kill the hostages in their hands.

6. The Secretariat of the French Communist Party has invited a delegation of the French Communist Party to explain the situation in Italy to the Italian Communist Party.

2. The Conference of the four foreign ministers, which will open in Paris on April 25, will be the supreme effort to conclude a peace treaty which is greatly threatened by the Russian's obstinate refusal for 500 million dollars in reparations from Italy, to be divided between Russia, Yugoslavia, and Greece. The U.S.A. insists that such a plan in Italy's resources would not only permanently compromise her efforts for her reconstruction, but would reduce the already greatly reduced standard of life throughout the world. Trieste is the second thorny problem of the conference, but it is thought that Russia would relinquish Trieste if she got something else in return. Russia's claims on the Italian fleet have caused a rumor that the Italians would rather scuttle their fleet than give it to Russia. (U.P.)

3. The Christian Democrat Congress will open tomorrow in the "Gala Piazza" of the Rome University. The most important decision to be taken is that of their attitude to the institutional question. Should the Christian Democrats choose to be republicans it would decide the referendum as all the other parties together would not be able to outvote the three mass parties. There are three alternatives: to declare for the Republic, to flee the monarchy, or to leave the decision to the individual electors. The regional congresses have shown that the majority of the party members are republicans, so that the real decision will be between the first and third possibilities. The Congress will open with a report by De Gasperi.

4. Reuters reports that Maurice Thorez, State Minister and leader of the French Communist Party, in a speech to the Central Committee of the Party demanded a third of the Italian fleet.

5. A riot has broken out in the Milan prison of S. Vittore. The prisoners have occupied the whole building which has been surrounded by police forces. The rebels have threatened to kill the hostages in their hands.

6. The Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party has invited a mission of the French Communist Party to explain the reasons for their attitude on the Trieste question. The Italian Communist Party though against any form of nationalism, is of the opinion that giving Trieste to Yugoslavia would revive the nationalist tendencies among the Italian people, thus slowing up the process of making Italy a democracy.

7. Yesterday the Yugoslav fleet visited the American battleship "Missouri" moored in Naples harbor.

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6. The new Secretary of the Socialist Party, Ivan Lombardo, declared that a fusion with the Communists is impossible because "Socialism cannot live without political freedom".

AMERICAN PRESS (April 22nd)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALI DELLA SERA

1. G.D.S. is pessimistic about the Paris conference, saying that De Gasperi will not be able to persuade the big powers that neither Europe nor UNO can exist without Italy.

2. It appears, according to an ex-Yugoslav officer escaped from Yugoslavia, that all people opposing the Yugoslav progressive regime are considered as "enemies of the people", even if they fought for liberty in the ranks of the partisans". (Spina Menoni)

GIORNALI D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDEPENDENT

I. says that the new Executive of the Socialist party, meeting on Wednesday, will deal with the appointment of the party's two vice secretaries, and a new director of "Avanti" in place of Ignazio Silone who intends to start a new daily, "l'Uomo libero" (free man).

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Veterans are workers too, says L., and therefore their claims should apply to all the Italian workers.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on the Pope's speech to the Catholic Youth League, T. Allessandrini says that Catholics mean to live according to their principles and in doing so will make full use of their civil rights.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - N.N.

SECOLO XI (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

AMISUN DEL POPOLO

1. C.D.S. is pessimistic about the war's outcome, saying that De Gasperi will not be able to persuade the big powers that neither Europe nor UNO can exist without Italy.

2. It appears, according to an ex-Yugoslav officer - escaped from Yugoslavia, that all people opposing the Yugoslav progressive regime are considered as "enemies of the people, even if they fought for liberty in the ranks of the partisans". (Spiro Konec)

GIORNALI D'ITALIA - N.M.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) - N.M.

SECOLO XI (Independent Rightist) - N.M.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

F.A.S. publishes the figures of the losses of the Italian Navy after September 8th 1943. 71 ships representing 140,000 tons, or 35 percent of the Italian fleet were sunk by the Germans in one naval action; they are: 2 battleships, 3 cruisers, 11 destroyers, 23 light cruisers, 6 destroyers and 26 submarines 3 of which were handed to Romania in order to prevent the Germans from capturing them. The losses in men amounted to 2,800.

VOCE REPUBBLICA, (republican)

Under the heading "The Peace and Italy", Enrico Ferretti says the peace treaty should be signed even to enable Italy to proceed with her material and economic reconstruction. At present, she is hampered by: a) the veto of entering the Bretton Woods conference, b) the Austrian claims on the Alto Adige, c) the Yugoslav claims on Trieste and Venezia Giulia, d) the Russian and French claims on the Italian Navy, e) the exclusion of Italy from the administration of her former colonies and f) the 7 billion lire per month paid by the Italian Government to the Allied Forces in Italy.

MORNING PAPERS (April 23rd)

AVANTI (Socialist) - M.N.

BUONCONSIGLIO (Uomo Qualunque)

H. replies to those who pretend that the attacks on the Government over the food situation are "pure politics", and blames the Government for the present situation.

CECINO (Technico)

1. The mines of Carrara have produced 3,500 tons of marble during the month of March.

2. It reports a fall in the prices of motor-cars in 1945 as a consequence of the new Italian production and says that "trabelling" which two months ago was worth 350,000 lire now costs 200,000 and that a "Piat 1500" which could not be found at less than 550,000 lire is now sold at 350,000.

3. Owing to the cancelling of American coal exports to Italy, several railway lines will reduce their services from April 25th.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Paolo Vittorelli asks three questions: a) Should a Republic be preferred to a Monarchy?, b) Should a Republic be preferred to the Savoy Monarchy?, c) Should a Republic be preferred to a Monarchy represented by the ex-king, the present-Lieutenant or the king's grandson, Victor Emmanuel aged 8? He the first he replies: Yes, because the Monarchists never fight for their ideas but only to preserve their interests. To the second he

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MORNING PAPERS (April 23rd)

AVANTI (Socialist) - A.M.

BUCKENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

3. replies to those who pretend that the attacks on the Government over the food situation are "mere politics", and blame the Government for the present situation.

GIORNO (Republican)

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2. 7. reports a fall in the prices of motor-cars in Italy as a consequence of the new Italian production and says that a "topolino" which two months ago was worth 350,000 lire now costs 200,000 and that a "fiat 1500" which could not be found at less than 550,000 lire is now sold at 350,000.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Referring to Togliatti's statement that a party must

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renounce a part of its independence when it signs a part of anti-Y. But we wonder why the Communists have not renounced their allegiance to Russia and Yugoslavia.

2. Commenting on the food situation, I.N. accuses the Communist cooperatives of hoarding their grain stocks with the complicity of the Redvetera and the Minister for Agriculture, Gallo, and says that the measures taken by Minister Boniti for the restriction of the use of flour for the making of cakes and crêpes are ineffective.

RESAEGGIO (Government)

Ivanoe Bonomi, commenting on the Socialist Congress, says that the differences between the Socialist and the Communist Parties will cause the former to take a center position as soon as they have achieved their common aspiration: a new constitutional form of the State.

LIBERAL

Commenting on the forthcoming Christian Democrat Congress, he says that the party is considered by many as a bulwark against the "forces of corruption", and hopes that

the Congress will rise above party interests and adopt a policy appealing to the mass of the Italian people.

MONTEMO - N.A.

NO. 616 (Christian Democrat) - N.A.

DISORGANIZATO LIBERALI (Liberal)

Under the heading "Our Fleet" N. comments on the Russian, French and Greek claims on the Italian fleet by saying: "the late President Roosevelt did not officially promise the Soviet Government that one-third of the Italian Fleet would be handed over to Russia but said that, in drafting the Peace Treaty with Italy, the United States would consider the cession to the Soviet Government of some ships equivalent to about a third of the Italian Fleet...." The French Government would have to prove that the Italians intended to seize the French Fleet anchored in Toulon and that Italy was responsible for the scuttling of these French warships, before having the right to claim Italian warships as reparations. As for the Greek claims N. says that as Italy did not sink any Greek warships during the war "the Greek Government will have to prove that the Greek cruiser HELLAS (which was sunk in mysterious circumstances before the conclusion of war) was captured by the Italians."

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LEONARDO (Government)

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LEONE

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MORINIO - N.A.

MORINIO (Christian Democrat) - N.A.

SILVIO MORINIO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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TITO (Independent) - N.A.

UNITA' (Communist)

Commenting on the revival of fascist spirit and propaganda in Italy, with newspapers such as the "Giornale d'Italia" and the "Messaggero", the Government's policy towards Spain, and Italy's alienation of Russia's sympathies, U. says that the Italians have done little to demonstrate their democratic feelings, and that the country's prospects for the peace settlement are worse now than 6 months ago, when De Gasperi declared that he had "no card to play in the international game".

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/216/PNB

April 20, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The food situation remains serious. Rinaldo La Guardia has not yet given his answer and the Argentine grain remains on the docks for lack of transportation. De Gasperi said yesterday that his telephone conversation with La Guardia was not a theatrical gesture, but dictated by the urgent needs of the Italian people. He also stressed that a reduction of the bread ration would not only cause disorder but also have serious consequences in the health of the people. "What will be the importance of the Costituente and the referendum, compared with that of the famine threat?", he said. If no answer comes from the Allies or if the answer is negative, the already greatly reduced bread ration of the Italian people will be reduced again to almost nothing. Mr. Keogh, Chief of the UNRRA Italia Mission, yesterday had a telephone conversation with Washington to urge a decision favorable to the Italian request. De Gasperi has also requested a meeting with the higher Allied authorities in Rome to inform them of the situation. Hoover in a speech broadcasted by the Cairo Station has analyzed the food shortage in Europe and has made an appeal to all Nations who have bread rations exceeding the 300 grams to reduce their ration and offer the surplus to the starving countries. He also declared in a press conference that Egypt will be able by the first of June to furnish 100,000 tons of cereals to be distributed between Italy and Greece.

2. U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes declared today that the Italian peace treaty would have first place in the discussions of the Four foreign Ministers next week in Paris. Byrnes did not comment on Senator James Mead's suggestion to conclude a "modus vivendi" with Italy and admit it among the United Nations. Byrnes reaffirmed also his decision to make all possible efforts to solve the difficulties which jeopardize the conclusion of the Italian peace treaty.

3. The Press Office of the Presidency of the Council announced that during last Thursday's session the Council of Ministers approved the concession of 51,000 lire home to the

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3. The Press Office of the Presidency of the Council announced that during last Thursday's session the Council of Ministers approved the concession of a 1,000-lira bonus to the State employees for Easter.

4. Sig. Gronchi, Minister of Industry and Commerce, met yesterday Sig. Iosif Raducanu, Romanian Minister of Labor, and the Romanian ambassador to discuss commercial relations between the two countries.

5. "Sidi" reports that the Peace Conference will be held the middle of May.

6. The London "Economist" writes that in regard to Italy's position between the East and the West, Russian requests are not

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exaggerated and that perhaps certain reparations, though reduced, should be awarded. The paper also insists that Russia has no interest in the Mediterranean and that its requests for Italian colonies are absurd. (INS) -

7. De Gasperi has called a meeting for tomorrow evening of the interested Ministers for a thorough examination of the food situation.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 19th)

CAPITAL - N.N.

ESCLUSIVO (Independent Leftist)

GIORNALI DELLA SERA

1. It is not the moment for transatlantic telephone calls, says G.d.S. The world grain crisis will be long and the Government must take immediate steps to ensure a greater grain production in the country.

2. Ralph Leoni reports persecutions and provocation in Trieste where Slav agitators speak of the "forthcoming liberation of the whole of Venezia Giulia". An OZNA office camouflaged as a Yugoslav Communist club was discovered in the city by the Allied police.

GIORNALI D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Under the heading "Not even the Grubbs", I. discusses the Combined Food Board's decision to make no special grain provision for Italy.

2. Reporting the progress achieved in the repairing of the railway system, I. says that all the main lines have been reopened to normal traffic.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.) - N.N.

QUESTA SERA ROMANA (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The Socialists say they will welcome Catholics in the party, but this is a unilateral declaration, says Q. The economic and social aspects of socialism, with which Catholics can agree, is not, however, separable from the Marxist philosophy of class war, which Catholics cannot accept. Therefore "a Catholic cannot be a socialist", concludes the paper.

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. R. quotes SIDI that it is learned from London that the British and United States Governments will support Russia's claim to War indemnities, and that Italian assets abroad may be seized for the purpose.

2. Giorgio Tencalca says that the middle classes would be the major force in the country if they were united politically, and hopes that, among all the parties flying the banner of Democracy, they will be able to distinguish those which are truly democratic.

3.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

F.d.P. gives the following figures for the Italian Merchant Navy: 47 ships over one thousand tons and 44 of minor tonnage sailing under the Italian flag, 44 ships undergoing repair, 33 ships confiscated by the Allies.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Speculating on the situation after the Costituente, F.G. says that one of the first duties of the First Republican Government will be to sign the peace treaty with the Allies and abolish bureaucracy and bureaucratic intrigues in Italy.
2. Renolfo Pacciardi prints the second appeal of the Republican Party, asking all Italian Republicans to buy Republican Bonds in order to finance the Republican campaign for the Costituente. He says that a certificate of honor will be given to all subscribers.

MORNING PAPERS (April 20th)

AVANTI (Socialist) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "The President is a Qualunquista", B. observes that, by declaring that the food problem is more important than the Referendum or the Constituent, De Gasperi endorsed at least the battle fought for a long time by Uomo Qualunque against those who were for "politics first". It is likely that the food crisis will affect the political situation, it concludes.

2. B. charges the Minister for Agriculture, Gullo, with ineptitude in reorganising the Italian agriculture.

GIORNAL DEL MATTINO (Government)

G.M. announces the cessation of its publication and the printing of "Il Messaggero di Roma" under Arrigo Jacchia's direction.

GLOBE (Neonatic)

1. 10,550 tons of U.N.R.R.A. fish will soon arrive to Italy.
2. The cause of the cancellation of the commercial agreement between Italy and Switzerland, which was signed on August 10, 1945,

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MORNING PAPERS (April 20th)

AVANTI (Socialist) - N.M.

BUONALUMICO (Como Qualunque)

1. Under the heading "The President is a Qualunquista", it observes that, by declaring that the food problem is more important than the Referendum or the Constituent, De Gasperi endorsed at last the battle fought for a long time by Ugo Qualunque against those who were for "politics first". It is likely that the food crisis will affect the political situation", it concludes.

2. B. charges the Minister for Agriculture, Sullo, with incapacity in reorganising the Italian agriculture.

GIORNAL DEL MATTINO (Government)

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ELOGO (Economic)

1. 10,550 tons of U.M.R.R.A. fish will soon arrive to Italy.

2. The cause of the cancellation of the commercial agreement between Italy and Switzerland, which was signed on August 10, 1945, is not, as was previously stated, the lack of confidence of the Swiss Government in the Italian currency, but the economic competition of the Anglo-Saxon economy in Switzerland.

3. A South-African wool-expert, representing the "South African House" of London and enquiring as the Italian wool industries, yesterday visited the town of Porto near Florence.

TALIA LIBERA (Action)

Commenting on the discussion of the Spanish problem yesterday

at the U.N. meeting and on the statement that if Great Britain and the United States defend Franco's regime, the Soviet Government will claim Trieste for Yugoslavia, Paolo Vittorelli says that "we, instead, claim for Trieste for Italy and attack the Fascist regime in Spain".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Replying to Mr. Thorez' statement that the French people cannot forget Italian aggression, Franco Marano observes that, indeed, Mussolini helped to finish a Nation undermined and betrayed by Thorez and his comrades. Today as in the past, Mr. Thorez is working, not for France, but for the interests of his party and for Moscow. and Moscow does not want a united Western Europe, he says.

2. Commenting on De Gasperi's gloomy statement on the food situation, I.N. attacks Minister Gullo's disruption of Italian Agriculture, and the C.I.N.' dictatorship which, after a year of governing has brought no relief to the country's economic situation.

MINUTO

Commenting on the Florence Congress, R.L. says that the Communists tricked the Socialists into continuing their alliance with the strategem of a common fight for the Republic.

MONITO

Commenting on the lowering of the bread ration and the postponement of the Peace Treaty with Italy, M. says that without Peace and bread Italy will not be able to carry on with its reconstruction.

POPOLIO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on the forthcoming Christian Democrat Congress, Giorgio Lupini says that the Christian Democrat Party has already agreed with the proletarian middle class ideas but can definitely not agree with the Marxist ideas.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Writing on the Constituent's duties, Guido Astuti says that one of its first will be to formulate the "declaration of Italian social rights".

TIMEO (Independent)

Criticizing the functioning of the Italian economy, Ernesto Morasso says that the Italians are too apt in blaming the

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TEMPO (Independent)

Criticizing the functioning of the Italian economy, Oratio Moroset says that the Italians are too apt in blaming the Country's poverty for their bad economic situation and forget about their lack of organization and waste of time.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. warns against Qualunquist, Monarchist and reactionaries attempts to exploit the people's unrest in the serious food situation.
2. U. prints Togliatti's letter to Gen. Nobile, expressing his satisfaction for the General's decision to fight alongside the Communists.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/215/PRE

April 19, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers met twice yesterday to discuss several important matters. Cattani made some opposition to a decree for a 6 months' extension of the duration of Industrial Committees in Northern Italy, on the grounds that industry must be freed from all controls. The decree was signed on the understanding that its rules would be discussed by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Reconstruction. After a report of Minister Romita the Council decided that the votes for the Costituente and the referendum could not be counted simultaneously and that the Costituente votes should be examined first, the results being announced together. The opinion of the referendum ballot was approved. The Council instituted some new National holidays: Apr. 25, Liberation of Italy; May 1; May 8, Victory in Europe Day; Nov. 4, anniversary of the 1918 Victory. Minister Gasparotto introduced a plan for assistance to the veterans, which was approved. The plan is divided into 7 parts and provides for the assignment of large sums of money for repairs and reconstruction of the veterans' houses, for loans to help them in business, and for their education. Dr. Donato Menichelli was named General Director of the Bank of Italy in place of Dr. Salvemini Introna, who has retired. Provisions were made for the war-pensioned and for conscripts, whose jobs will be kept for them. One and a half billion lire, have been assigned for irrigation works in Sicily.

2. U.P. reports that Admiral Steno had a long conversation with President Truman yesterday; after the conversation the Admiral declared that he had informed Truman of the Italian situation, and that the President had shown great interest. Admiral Steno also declared that he would return to Italy within the next week.

3. The report of the Allied Investigating Commission on Venezia Giulia will not be completed before the 25th of April, when it will be presented directly to the Foreign Ministers. (INS)

4. A commercial and financial pact was signed yesterday by the representatives of Italy and Belgium.

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5. All lists for the political elections were received when the time limit (at 4 p.m. yesterday. Some arrived at the very last minute (expired in an attempt to get their symbol at the end of the list on the ballot paper, and thus distinguished in some way. The lists for the Rome precinct are 27 with 600 candidates.

6. U.P. reports that the General-Directorate of U.N.I. has telephoned the Italian Mission that the request presented to the Combined Food Board has not been met. The Italian Council of Ministers will discuss the question and will probably decide to reduce the bread ration to 150 grams a day.

7. 215 Communes in Sardinia are threatened by locusts. The preventive measures taken have proved insufficient and urgent action by the Government is called for.

8. The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Pontoura, will visit Italy after the Peace Conference.

AMERSON PAPERS (April 18th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNAL DELLA SERA - N.N.

GIORNAL D'ITALIA

1. Commenting on the forthcoming Paris conference, Monex says that the decision on the Italian frontier must be made in the light of the various treaties which, after World I, settled the problem of the Italo-Yugoslav border.

2. G.d'I. comments on the distribution of seats on the Socialist party Executive between the supporters of Nenni and Saragat, and says that Nenni will hardly be satisfied with the honourific function of President, and will try again to make himself the party's "Duce". It concludes by observing "what an opportunity the delegates missed at Florence", when the Socialist party could have become the leading Italian political party.

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA

I.S. says that Graziani gave 68,000 men to Kesselring, 51,000 to Von Richtofen, 40,000 to labour in Germany, 10,000 to fight against the Partisans and a total amount of 22 divisions under the German High Command.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. Giuseppe Di Vittorio says wages in Southern Italy and Northern Italy should be equalized, and points out the incapacity of the "mobile scale" system to readjust workers' salaries to the cost of living.

2. Commenting on the agreement between the C.G.I.L. and the National Veterans Association, I. says that the veterans are workers, too, and have joined their brothers in the common fight.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

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INDEPENDENCE - N.N.

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GIUSEPPE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSETRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

R. publishes the list of the National Democratic Union candidates for the elections of June 2nd. The list is headed by Vittorio Emanuele ORLANDO, Benedetto CRUCCI, Francesco Saverio NITTI and Ivo BONOMI, and includes also the names of: Nicolo CARABINI, the Italian ambassador in London; Luigi TINAUDEI, the governor of the Bank of Italy; Emanuele FINOCCHIARO APRILE, and the journalist Manlio LUPINACCI.

STECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

Commenting on the conclusion of the Socialist Party Congress, Nicola Adelfi says that the Congress gave Nenni the honorary title of "President" as a consolation prize and to avoid ousting him altogether.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the Black market problem, Gaetano Stannati suggests paying producers more to attract them to the legitimate market.

2. E.D.P. quoted SIDI that it is rumored in Soviet circles in London that also Russian observers will be among the Allied observers at the Italian elections.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Randolfo Pacciardi attacks those who say that, with the establishment of the Republic, the Republican party will no longer need to exist, and says that the party's mission will continue, but will pass from the negative to positive task of re-educating those who formerly opposed the Republic, and the furthering of social reform.

2. V.E. quotes ANSA on the incidents which marked the disbandment of the "S" POW Camp, near Zarento. The Italian authorities refused to take over as they hadn't enough police, while the British Commander ordered his personnel to abandon the Camp. A prisoner was wounded by a sentry on the morning of the disbandment.

MORNING PAPERS (April 19th)AVANTI (Socialist)

Writing on the issue of the Florence Congress, Ignazio Silone says that despite all the divergencies, the Socialist party is still united in the struggle for Democracy and Socialism, but that it is approaching a stage of radical transformation.

BUONCONSIGLIO (Nono Qualunque)

Referring to Giannini's Naples speech, Giorgio Lauri says that the "Nono Qualunque" is the only Party honest enough to tackle the question of the stability of the currency.

GIORNO (Economic)

1. 21 scientific and medical films have arrived in Italy from the United States.

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BUONALTRA (Uomo Qualunque)

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GLOBO (Economic)

1. 21 scientific and medical films have arrived in Italy from the United States.
2. 24,000 tons of coal will arrive at Naples next week, 18,000 tons of which will be assigned to the canning industries of Campania.
3. 9 billion lire will be assigned by the Italian Government for the repairing of war damaged houses.

5.

4. The Belgian-Italian commercial agreement in discussion since last December was signed yesterday at Brussels.

5. Globe says that Italy need not import cement as she can produce all she requires.

6. A weekly maritime service between Italy and Spain is expected to open next week.

7. The Italian Government pays 7 billion lire monthly to the Allied occupation forces in Italy, the Ministry for the Treasury announced yesterday.

8. The Italian Government is negotiating for the import of American tobacco in order to end cigarette rationing.

GIOVANNI DEI MATTEO (Government)

Commenting on the postponement of the Paris Conference, S.A. says that the international situation is far from settled, and that all matters connected with the peace treaties are waiting for a clarification of Anglo-Russian relations.

IMILIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Speculating on the political situation after the Constituent, Cristiano Codignola says that the Action Party will act as mediator between the Communists and Socialists in order to solve the important problems of the Government and to protect the interests of all the Italian classes and those of the Vatican.

2. I.I. publishes the list of the 33 Action Party candidates for the Elections of June 2nd. It includes the names of Alberto CLANCA, Minister without portfolio; Fernando SCHIAVINI, the director of "Italia Libera" and present secretary of the Action Party; Mario BRACCHI, the Minister of Foreign Commerce; Giuseppe RUINO, the Undersecretary of State for Public Works, and Dr. Maria CALOGERO.

ITALIA FUORVI (Democrat)

1. Replying to an assertion in "Voce Repubblicana" that "The Monarchists are fearing the worst", Gilberto Lane says that there are also some republicans who are fearing the worst from their allies of the extreme Left.

2. Commenting on the conclusion of the Florence Congress, I.N. says that the new Executive of the Socialist party will be more obedient than the previous one to the Communist directives.

MINUTO - N.N.

MOMENTO - N.N.

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MINUTIC - N.N.

MONTE - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. quotes Maurice Thorez, the Secretary of the French Communist Party, as follows: "We, the French Communists, think it necessary for our country to annex the Italian territories lying beyond the Alps which, since 1860, have longed to become French, and we claim a part of the Italian Fleet. We also defend our claim to Italian war reparations".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Under the heading "Who is responsible?" Luigi Tinardi says that the question "Monarchy or Republic"-cannot possibly be solved by pure reasoning but only, perhaps, by consulting History. "In 1798 - he says - the Italian monarch was "King" of Sardinia only, otherwise being "Prince" of Piedmont, "Duke" of Savoy and Aosta, "Count" of Nice and "Lord" of several other places. He was then chosen by his people to form a United Italy and for 70 years he and his family worked and fought for it, and no Italian has ever blamed the Crown for having carried out this mission to the end". To the question: "What is to be blamed for Italy's present position?", Tinardi replies: "The French Revolution of 1789, the Napoleonic wars and the abuses of the King's servants and local governors".

UNITO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Giuseppe Di Vittorio says that a policy for unemployment must be implemented even before the Costituente.
2. A. prints Gen. Nobile's statement on his refusal to enter the Christian Democrat party, and his accepting to stand as an independent alongside the Communist party. "Instead of standing as the leading Christian Democrat candidate for Avellino and Salerno, I preferred a hard fight with the communists", he said.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 103/217/PRE

21 April 1945

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. A meeting was called yesterday by De Gasperi to discuss the food situation. Present were Mr. Keeny Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission, Sansoni, High Commissioner for Food Supply, Bertani, High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health, and representatives of the interested Ministries. Before the meeting De Gasperi denied the news given in an afternoon paper that the political elections were to be delayed. It is understood that Mr. Keeny, at the meeting, stressed the difficulties of UNRRA which are to help several nations in as bad a state as Italy and that emergency consignments being undependable the Italian Government would have to take its own decisions. De Gasperi and the Italian representatives said that if UNRRA could supply the 178,000 tons of grain by the beginning of May instead of the end as was promised, the Government would have time to realize the extra 6% due from the producers. After that only 138,000 tons would be needed to bridge in the gap. "Could UNRRA supply this?" Mr. Keeny answered "No". The Government must now reduce the ration to 150 grams; should it be reduced in May or in June? After the meeting De Gasperi declared that nothing had been decided and that the final decision would be taken by the Council of Ministers which would meet next Tuesday. Mr. Keeny declared that he was in continuous contact with Fiorello La Guardia and that it was hoped that Argentine could hasten the transport of the grain to the harbors where the ships would be waiting for it. The reduction of the ration must be decided by the Italian Government, he stressed. Sansoni pointed out that there was no reason for alarm as the reduction of the ration would only last a month or two.
2. UP reports that the first of the seven ships to be restocked to Italy by Argentina left Buenos Aires yesterday loaded with grain, a present from the Argentine Government to Italy. The second ship will leave tomorrow and the other five will follow at short intervals.
3. UP reports that the first shipment of grain from the U.S.A. will reach Italy by the middle of May. The Argentine grain will be available by the end of April, but, being shipped in old vessels, will not reach Italy before the end of May. Till then Italians will have to live on reduced rations.
4. The State Railways have declared that if the promised

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4. The State Railways have declared that if the promised coal shipments fail to arrive some services will have to be reduced from daily to twice weekly.

5. Giulio Janali, in a message from Trieste, says that the Yugoslav "coup de main" on Trieste would have been fixed for the first of May.

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2. The British Government would be against giving the Italian Colonies to Russia and so changing the status quo in Africa. A decision on this problem will be taken in the next few weeks. (UP)

3. Indian POWs returning from India, have received a great welcome from the Naples population.

4. T.P. reports that for a rapid conclusion of the peace treaty Russia would demand Tripolitania, a naval base in the Dodecanese, the revision of the Montreux treaty which would give Russia effective control of the Dardanelles. The first two requests would only serve as a bargain for the third.

5. T.P. reports that the additional memorandum on the Colonies presented by the Italian Government claims Italy's rights to the Colonies conquered before Fascism.

- 3 -

APPEALING PAPERS (20 April 1946)CAPITALE

Giuseppe Saragat observes that in the competitive wooing of the middle classes, even the Marxists uphold temporarily the Catholic dogma and defend the Bourgeoisie.

La GAZZETTA N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA

1. G. d. S. regrets that, despite the Decree on the cessation of War Legislation on 15th April, the Council of Ministers have agreed on a 4 months' extension of the Minister for Industry's special powers.

2. G. d. S. ridicules French assertions about the incident between an Italian schooner and a French destroyer.

3. G. d. S. reports the main points of the Pope's speech to the "Catholic Youth" delegates: the duty of the "Azione Cattolica" to fight against poverty; the necessity for Catholics to understand their rights and duties in public life; the attack on Christian faith and morals by the enemies of Christianity.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Alberto Giovannini says that a Government composed of Communists and "fusionist" Socialists would mean the end of the liberties of the non-working classes.

2. Referring to the addendum to the Italian memorandum on the colonies, which relates to the pre-fascist colonies, G. d. I. points out that they are mostly integral parts of the National territory with the same administrative and economic organisation as an Italian province.

INDIPENDENTE

1. protests against Professor Bastianelli's expulsion from the Senate, on grounds of collaboration with Fascism.

ITALIA-SEPA N.N.LAVORO (C.G.I.L.) N.N.QUERENDE (Vatican) N.N.QUERENDI (Independent Catholic) N.N.PROCESSIONE (Labor Democrat) N.N.SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

...the Fascist's unrelenting attitude to

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) N.N.

SECCIO XX (Independent Rightist)

Giorgio Cortesi explains Russia's unrelenting attitude to Italy by the requirements of her expansionist policy and the traditional Russian antipathy for Latin civilisation.

TRABUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Gabriele Pege approves of the Socialist decision to continue the alliance with the Communist party, and says that it guarantees the worker's social and political rights. To separate

the Socialist party from the Communists for the sake of Democracy, he says, would mean to end up, sooner or later, on the other side of the fence, with the Right and against the Communists.

2. T. d. P. would like less mere encouragement and advice from the Allies and more substantial provisions in favour of Italy, especially as regards the merchant Navy.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Commenting on Grande Ammiraglio Thaon di Revel's pro-Monarchist statement, Marinello says that it does not necessarily represent the Navy's sentiments.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

Commenting on the elaborate Monarchist election propaganda Remolo Mangione quotes the example of Milan to show that success does not depend on money.

BUONSENZO (Uomo Qualunque)

Commenting on the forthcoming Paris conference, B. says that, in view of the present tension between the Anglo-Saxons and Russians, it would be sounder for Italy to ask for the postponement of the discussion of her peace treaty.

GL'ES (Economic)

1. The Florence-Orte railroad will be re-electrified, the Ministry of Transport announced yesterday.

2. Italian wool production will not be State-controlled, nor will it be entitled to Government protection.

3. One of the seven Italian ships impounded by the Argentine Government when the war started left Buenos Aires for Genoa yesterday.

4. The Italian State revenue from January 1st to March 31st amounted to 39 billion 772 million lire.

5. G. publishes the official cost-of-living statistics for Genoa, compared with the pre-war level. Food increased 35 times, clothing 25 times, rent 60 per cent, and fuel 13 times. The prices of clothing and fuel have fallen during the last two months.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Mario Berlinguer says that during 20 years of Fascism the Monarchy told the Italians that they were a superior people and that their enemies were inferior. Now that Italy has lost the war and that the Crown is afraid of losing its power, the Monarchy says that the Italians are inferior and need the Monarchy to make them as superior as their former enemies.

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3. One of the seven Italian ships impounded by the Argentine Government when the war started left Buenos Aires for Genoa yesterday.
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5. It publishes the official cost-of-living statistics for Genoa, compared with the pre-war level. Food increased 35 times, clothing 25 times, rent 50 per cent, and fuel 13 times. The prices of clothing and fuel have fallen during the last two months.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Mario Berlinguer says that during 20 years of Fascism the Monarchy told the Italians that they were a superior people and that their enemies were inferior. Now that Italy has lost the war and that the Crown is afraid of losing its power, the Monarchy says that the Italians are inferior and need the Monarchy to make them as superior as their former enemies.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Scrutator says the communists and the C.G.I.L. are responsible for the present serious situation and that the postponement of the Constituent would only allow the communists to

- 5 -

perpetrate further mischief to the National economy for their own ends.

2. In reply to Togliatti's letter to Gen. Nobile, I.N. prints a statement by a board of admirals following an inquiry made necessary by a violent campaign by antifascists against the general after the failure of his Arctic expedition. The statement emphasizes General Nobile's lack of moral and military qualities.

MESSAGGERO (formerly "Giornale del Mattino")

In this first number of the "Messaggero" since June 6th 1944, the director says that the reappearance of the paper has been impelled by the prestige it has always enjoyed with the Romans, and he hopes that the readers will appreciate and trust it.

MINUTO

Under the heading "A Communist Hero", Bassano recalls the tragic saga of the Nobile expedition and its leader's shameful behaviour during the rescue of the crew of the "Italia".

MOIENITO

M. reports that during the Socialist Party Congress, Mr Iaski was asked by a certain Sig. Villani to demand the trial of the British Military Authorities of the British soldier Arthur Davis, from London, guilty of having cold-bloodedly murdered his (Villani's) ten-year-old daughter at Lastra di Siena in Sept. 1944.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

Epicarmo Corbino says that the Italian people have regained confidence in private finance and are no longer inclined to think of the State as the people's banker.

UNITA' (Communist)

In a lengthy comment on the Florence Congress, Togliatti regrets the formation in the Socialist party of a strong anti-Communist group which indulges in anti-Communist propaganda inspired by the Right. When a party signs a pact of unity of action, he says, it is understood that it must necessarily renounce a part of its independence. This was forgotten by the Socialists who praised the party's independence and, moreover, they were unable to say how the pact with the Communists had interfered with the

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/214/PRB

April 18, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Food-supply was the only matter discussed at yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers. Montasti, High Commissioner for food, and Bergami, High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health, were present. The Council approved a decree to cut by 6% the amount of produce retained by the farmers against payment of a certain bonus. It has also been decided to study a new amassing system. The Council prohibited the use of flour for confectionery, and the manufacture of bread and crackers with a flour mixture different from the legal one. Restaurants will serve meals of only three courses. The Minister of the Interior described the steps taken to fight the black market, and the Council gave him instruction to enforce the law with severity. At the end of the meeting, Minister Gullo declared that, with the help of the Allies, the situation was serious but not desperate.

2. The Council of Ministers will meet again today to discuss some provisions in favor of the State employees. A "presence bonus" will be instituted with a daily indemnity equal to a 240th part of the salary. The overtime indemnity will also be increased. A commission of the C.G.I.L. representing the State employees was received by Minister Corbino and requested an Easter bonus.

3. SOCIALIST CONGRESS. Giovannini reported on the works of the Commission for studying the new Constitution. Saragat renewed his proposal to elect the executive by the proportional system and criticized the attitude of the majority which, having won by a small margin, would direct the Party in its own way. In the afternoon session reports on several matters were read - school reform, veterans, POWs, female members of the Party, and syndical organization. The night-session began at 11 p.m. and proceeded to the election of the new Party-executive. Calosso proposed giving seven seats to each of the two factions and the 15th seat to an independent. Some cried: "Nenni, Nenni!". Quirello proposed that Nenni remain political Secretary and Barbaroschi have the 15th seat. Vassalli defended a proportional executive with seven seats to the basic motion and eight to that of the consolidated and "Socialist Critics". Nenni said "The majority must direct and the minority criticize". The president proposed election of the executive by vote. Saragat made a last proposal: seven seats to the right, seven to the left, a new political Secretary and Nenni-President of the Party, to which Nenni agreed.

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0013 / 54

4. Benedetto Croce met Mr. Leoni yesterday.

5. I.N.S. reports that Tarchiani, Italian Ambassador in the U.S.A., has been received by State Secretary Byrnes. After the conversation, Tarchiani declared that the main argument of the discussion was the Paris conference. Indiscretions affirm that Byrnes told Tarchiani that the American Government will do everything possible to reach an agreement with Russia on the Italian peace treaty.

6. Gen. Umberto Nobile, who was in the Naples electoral list of the Christian Democrats, has resigned and has been included in the Communist list as an independent. Gen. Nobile has also resigned from the Vatican Academy.

7. Sidi reports that Riorollo La Guardia would come to Italy by the middle of May for the UNRRA conference in Rome.

8. Grasiani, defending himself against the charge of military help to the enemy (punished by shooting in the back), said that he tried to protect Italy from the ferocity of the former ally, who was seeking revenge.

9. The population of Campobasso thronged in front of the "Pr-fattura" to protest at the insufficient rations. They demolished the door of the building with a fire brigade water-truck and surged in. The Under-Secretary for the Post-War Assistance promised to change of the Commissioner for Food Supply and to make extra distribution of pasta. After much shouting the crowd dispersed.

10. England has lent 32 mine-sweepers for clearing Italian coastal waters.

11. Due to the many delays in the presentation of the electoral lists for the Costituente, the term has been extended by 24 hours.

12. President Truman declared at a press conference that the Ambassador in Italy, Alexander Kirk, will not be changed as was rumored.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 17th)CAPITALE - R.N.ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - R.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Commenting on the conclusion of the Socialist Party Congress and on Nenni's false victory, G.A.S. writes: "Nenni does not want to leave even after having been asked to by the members of the Socialist Party. He thinks he will still be allowed to ruin the Socialist Party and increase the ruin of Italy.... He was chosen by the Communists for this purpose and the orders he received were to carry on his job no matter what happened.... Nenni has been overruled by his Party because the Italian Socialists have realised that they are pro-Italian before they are pro-Marxist."

INDIPENDENTE

Villalta criticises the retention in provisional custody pending trial of persons whose sole offence consisted in carrying out more or less official functions, not connected with politics, during the Fascist regime.

L'UNITA'-SERA

Under the heading "Let us forget", I.S. writes: "Russia, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania claim reparations from Italy which Italy has contributed to the Allied war effort with about 700 billion lire and lent the Allies, by means of the Allied Military Currency, more than 400 billion lire.... The Italian debt to the Allies amounts to about 55 billion lire."

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

Commenting on the extension of the Northern Italy Labour Agreement to Southern Italy, L. says that this measure will finally unite the country by abolishing the last "Gothic barrier", a remnant of a period of slavery, and will at last enable all Italian workers to devote themselves to the reconstruction of Italy.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

In connection with the Fogliatti-De Gasperi controversy, and in connection with the Communist position in the religious field, O.R.

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

In connection with the Togliatti-De Gasperi controversy, and summing up the Communist position in the Religious field, O.R. says that there is still a contradiction between the pure Communist theory, which is atheist, and the actual reasons which urge Communists to be lenient and tolerant towards Religion.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Commenting on the proposed "Britain can make it" exhibition, L.B. recalls the sacrifices endured during the war and the many difficulties of all kinds still being encountered by the United Kingdom, and says that "the spirit of Dunkirk" will live in the British people. We should take a leaf out of their book, he says in effect.

2. L.B. also reports the statements of L.V. Mastino, Undersecretary for "War Damages", on the indemnity planned by the Government. The Soleri scheme, said Sig. Mastino, was abandoned following the death of its promoter, and the Minister Corbino has grafted another scheme which provides for a contribution by all citizens, by means of taxes, towards war damage indemnities. This scheme, he concluded, will be passed as soon as possible.

SECOLO XX (Independent Rightist) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Commenting on the Christian Democrats, Luigi Salvatorelli says that their conservative character, their defence of the Concordat with the Church and their anti-communist attitude are the chief factors of their success, and he warns the party against the tendency to form an anti-communist bloc, which would easily lead to a kind of neofascism.

2. T.D.P. prints the text of the "Federazione basi" motion which was approved by the majority at the Socialist Congress.

3. Summing up the Florence Congress, f.b. says that it would have been inopportune to break the unity of the working-class and that the socialist party knew it. What is important, he says, is that the party continues its policy of the maintenance of order, the continuity of work, the increase of production and the general reassurance of people's minds, and that it defends liberty against any interference. The Florence congress will help these matters, he adds.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Ugo della Seta accuses all Italians who still hesitate between the Monarchy and the Republic of having no sense of patriotism, and says that "a convinced Monarchist is worth more than a hesitating Republican".

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MORNING PAPERS (April 18th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Interviewed by Giovanni Caporaso, the French delegate to the Florence Congress, Charles Dumas, declared that everything, from the debates to the behaviour of the delegates, had been most satisfactory. He emphasized his optimism about the creation of a "Socialist International" and pointed out that a Committee of delegates of various nations was already discussing the matter in London.

BUONASTRO (Juno Qualunque)

1. B. comments on the failure of the UNO debates on the Persian question and says that small states know now that they can expect no help in the event of an aggression.
2. Under the heading "Communist freedom", B. refers to the persecutions against the Clergy and the Catholics in Slovakia and Eastern Poland, as reported by the "Catholic Times", and Cardinal Griffin during a Lent sermon.
3. Commenting on the delegation which will represent Italy's interests at the Paris Conference, B. says that it should be headed by Le Gasperi, although the prime minister is not exactly energetic.
4. Referring to the wide opposition to the union with the Communists at the Florence Congress, B. says that, despite the present appearance of understanding, we are on the eve of a violent Italian, and subsequently European, conflict between Socialists and Communists.

GIORNALI DEL MATTINO (Government)

1. P. reviews the advisory work which is being done by the "Commission of studies for the Reorganisation of the State" which was set up by the Ministry for the Constitution.
2. Jorge Darvo of the U.P. reports from Buenos Aires that the Argentine intends to give the maximum possible help to furnished European countries, and especially to Italy.

GIORGIO (Technic)

1. The two questions still to be settled for the emigration of Italian workers to France are those of payment and family allowances.
2. Italy was yesterday invited to send representatives to the "Combined Food Board" and to the "Combined Commodity Committees".
3. The Rome-Pescara air-line will be opened in May and will be operated by the Italian Transadriatica Company.
4. 60,000 hats worth 37,000 dollars will be sent to the United States from Arezzo to be exchanged against medicines.
5. The Ministry of Public Works has granted 150 million lire for war-damage repairs in Calabria.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action) - R.N.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Commenting on yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers, the paper says that Gullo's palliatives will not ease the present food situation.

2. I.N. publishes a letter from the Executive Council of the Partisans Veterans to General Morigi, former Commander of the "Folgora" Combat Group, denying his statement that the ultimate aim of the soldiers under his command was to propagate Socialism.

3. The paper affirms that De Gasperi will head the Italian Mission to the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris.

MINUTO

Commenting on the Socialist Congress, M. says that the revolt against Nenni's dictatorship has broken out at Florence, and mentions the divergences on the institutional problem and the relations with the Communists, between the Pertini-Silone motion and the notion backed by Nenni. Nenni's adversaries, it says, have gained the majority and this fact should modify the composition of the Socialist party Executive, if chaos is to be averted.

ROMA

Commenting on attacks on the middle classes coming from the Left, Leo Levi recalls that similar attacks after the last war drove the Middle Classes to Fascism and to refuse to cooperate either with the Extreme Left Parties or with the General Confederation of Workers. He then says that these middle classes still exist and that the same errors are repeated today by the progressive parties.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Inquiring on the cost of living throughout Italy, Gino Borgogna says that food prices have increased 14 percent at Milan, 16.5 percent at Genoa and 19.4 percent at Turin during the last 6 months, and that it is impossible to live on one's wages.

2. E. publishes the list of the 33 Christian Democrat Candidates for the Elections of June 2nd. The list is headed by Alcide DE GASPERI, the Journalist Giulio ANDREOTTI, Nicola ANGIOLUCCI and Emilio BATTISTA. Among the others, figure the names of: Giuseppe CARONIA, the dean of Rome University; Alberto CANALOTTI GAUDENIL, the President of the Central Institute of Statistics; and the Journalist Iginio GIORDANI.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

Mario Alicata discusses the Saragat motion at the Florence Congress, and says it emphasizes the existence of an anti-Marxist trend among some Socialists. This fact concerns not only the relations between Communism and Socialism but also the whole problem of the proletariat. He points out the motion's failure at the Congress and its general success among the totalitarians and reactionary Press which hoped for a movement of the Socialist party

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/213/PRB

April 17, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Socialist Congress. The Congress reopened its session yesterday afternoon after having spent the previous night discussing if the vote on the motions should be given by open or secret ballot. Separate motions of the Mazzali and Basacchi Cacciatori groups were withdrawn, these groups adhering to the "Federazione basi" motion, favorable to Nenni's policy and the present executive. Merendi and his associates also supported this latter motion, criticising the attitude taken by the consolidated motion, (Pertini-Silone, Pist Foundry and Socialist initiative (see yesterday's Digest)) and accusing that concentration of being dishonest. Serravalle proposed the formation of a Party executive in which all tendencies were included in order to have a strongly united base. He therefore asked that the executive be elected by the proportional system. Pertini declared that he had done everything possible to reach an understanding between the different motions, but after Merendi's statements, which he defined as "ignoble", no co-operation was possible, and his motion would remain in its original state of dissidence. This conflict between Pertini and Merendi was the cause of several incidents, and some of the delegates indulged in a little fistfight. Minister Reale, acting as peacemaker, expressed his disappointment and reminded the delegates that they were called upon to represent the workers, which did not allow them to go to excess. Landolfo said he stuck to his motion of the "Socialist Critics". The voting, which was secret, was as follows: 338,346 votes for the "Federazione basi"; 300,062 votes for the Pertini-Silone-Socialist Initiative motion; 83,761 votes for the "Socialist Critics" motion, and 14,252 for a motion of the Genoa Federation.

2. The Council of Ministers will meet this afternoon to discuss the feed situation.

3. Pierrello La Guardia phoned yesterday to Mr. Kenny, chief of the URRA Italian Mission, giving him a message for the Italian people. He said that he could not give a definite answer as yet because he had still several contacts to make in the next two days, but he hoped for the best. "I ask the Italian people to be patient, he said; I will do everything possible to maintain the present rationing. The news from Argentina is encouraging, especially for the May supplies". La Guardia in a discussion with

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4. Reuter reports that Minister Byrnes has reaffirmed the possibility of a separate peace with the former Allies of Germany, in case no agreement could be reached in Paris. Italy's peace treaty would head the list.

5. Harold Laski, in a press conference, declared that he would do his best to obtain a loan for Italy from the British Government.
6. Yesterday De Gasperi received the French journalists visiting Italy as guests of the Government. He expressed his hopes of a greater collaboration between the two countries.
7. U.P. states that the Allied Investigating Commission for Venezia Giulia will submit its report tomorrow to the Foreign Ministers' Deputies. It is rumored that the report of the Commission will only set out the facts collected.
8. Belgrade Broadcasting Station's affirmation that 75,000 Italian citizens had entered Trieste in little more than a year has been denied by the Italian authorities. On the contrary, Italian authorities have denounced the continuous influx of Slavs in Trieste.
9. De Gasperi received Brigadier Lush, acting chief-commissioner, and conversed with him for half an hour on national and international politics. It is also reported that Admiral Stone will return to Rome on April 26 or 27.
10. In Croce del Papa near Nola an Allied ammunition depot blew up yesterday, causing three deaths and several injured. The explosion was caused by a mine which had been set near the depot to frighten thieves.
11. Bandits attacking a farm near Taternò to rob it of the livestock, were repulsed by the farmers after a four hours' fight. (G. del E.)
12. 200 Italian families will return to Lybia with the ship "Sostriari". In its return voyage the ship will embark in Algiers 1,500 Italian POWs.
13. Communal Elections. The electoral office of the Ministry of the Interior announces that the results for 5 Sundays in 5596 Communes are as follows:

- Leftists (Socialists, Communist and Action)	2263 Communes
- Christian Democrats	1955 "
- Center Concentrations	934 "
- Right Concentration	149 "
- Veterans	54 "
- Local groups	170 "
- Republicans	38 "
- No majority	33 "

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14. Maestro Moscanini will conduct at the Scala in Milan on May 11.

3.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 16th)

CAPITALE

Commenting on De Gasperi's answer to Togliatti and on the points of view expressed by the Leaders of the Christian Democrat and Communist Parties, C. says: "the electoral battle has now begun and we hope it will be carried on with frankness and sincerity".

TERRESCO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Commenting on the Italian situation, G.d.S. says that Italy is still, like during the war, a battle-field "where the Russian and British diplomatic artillery is in action to settle the peace treaty with Italy and to determine the amount of war reparations that Italy should or should not pay to Russia". As for the reparations claimed by the Yugoslav Government, which amount to 300 million dollars, G.d.S. says that Italy has already paid the occupation powers more than 2 billion dollars.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Villalta, referring to the Florence Congress, says that the Socialists are hesitating to return to the traditional internationalist aspirations of Socialism, which proved a utopia in the past, and that if they decide against cooperation with the Communists, and for the inclusion of the middle classes in the party, it must be hoped that they will not yield to rightist influence.

2. I. quotes SIDI on the opinion expressed in certain political spheres in London that Italians' annoyance at foreign observers attending their elections is unjustified, for, if liberty and order are to be respected during the electoral campaign, these observers can only make known abroad the political maturity and democratic spirit of the Italian people.

3. I. reports on the conflicting opinions expressed at the Florence Congress, and says that a midway solution preserving the Socialist party autonomy and maintaining the pact with the Communists will probably be adopted, and that the position of the

has now begun and we hope it will be sincere and sincerity".

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

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3. I. reports on the conflicting opinions expressed at the Florence Congress, and says that a midway solution preserving the Socialist party autonomy and maintaining the pact with the Communists will probably be adopted, and that the unity of the Socialist party is not threatened by the divergence between the "fusionists" and "autonomists".

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.

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LAVORO (C.G.I.I.)

1. Receiving the French journalists during their visit to the C.G.I.I. headquarters, On. De Vittorio explained the functioning of the institution and the understanding prevailing among its members. He affirmed the C.G.I.I.'s intention to cooperate in the establishment of a democratic State and to avert any dispute between employers and workers. - He concluded by stressing the C.G.I.I.'s influence in the international field, and reaffirmed the friendship between France and Italy.

2. Commenting on the agreement on the reinstatement of conscripted soldiers in their former employment, L. says that it is a great victory both for the C.G.I.I. and for the soldiers themselves, but that there remains another vital question: the necessity for a larger subsidy for their families, and for the C.G.I.I. to do its best to obtain satisfaction in this matter also.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - R.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Agostino Ferreri says that all good Catholics must pray to God for the concrete affirmation of the Christian conception in the reconstruction of Italy.

RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

R. praises Saragat's speech at the Socialist Congress as he defended the true political freedom of fighting for one's own ideas in spite of all the Party's discipline. "Socialism is finding its own place" says the paper.

STOLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Commenting on the questionnaires published by the Ministry of the Constitution, S.XX praises the initiative but remarks that some of the questions are really silly and useless.

2. A. Oss. reports from Rhodes on the grave situation of that island which is under the dictatorial control of the British Military Authorities.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - R.M.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Commenting on the Socialist Party Congress and on the position taken by the Socialist Party before, during and after the Fascist, Francesco Perri says that "Italy is about to form a new State with free institutions and definite ideas of home and"

conscription holders in their former employment, L. says that it is a great victory both for the C.G.I.L. and for the soldiers themselves, but that there remains another vital question: the necessity for a larger subsidy for their families, and for the C.G.I.L. to do its best to obtain satisfaction in this matter also.

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1. Commenting on the Socialist Party Congress and on the position taken by the Socialist Party before, during and after the Fascism, Francesco Perri says that "Italy is about to form a new State with free institutions and definite ideas of home and foreign policy, and needs for this purpose the cooperation of the Socialist Party... It is now up to the Socialists to decide whether they will join the other parties in the establishment of Democracy or if they will start fighting for themselves and bring about a class-dictatorship".

5.

2. V.A. quotes "Giornale della Sera's" report of impending changes in the Management of the Bank of Italy and says "the Republicans will defend themselves against this Monarchist manoeuvre calculated to get control of the whole of Italian finance to strangle more easily the Republican Government".

MORNING PAPERS (April 17th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the voting at the Florence Congress, Ignazio Silone expresses his satisfaction that questions involving the independence of the Socialist party and its relations with the Communists were freely discussed, and he refutes allegations that these discussions were imposed on the party by the rightist reaction. He discusses the evolution of the Socialist parties, and especially the Italian Socialist party, from their former state of decay to their present position, and says that Socialism has shaken off its inferiority complex and that there is no longer any doubt about its capacity to occupy a major position in the fight for Democracy. The Italian Socialist party is the answer to the vital needs of the proletarian and the Italian people, he concludes.

2. Refuting the alleged incapacity of Gen. Morini as expressed by the War Ministry, A. quotes a report by Gen. De Stefanis approved by Gen. Borardi Chief of the General Staff, appreciating the work of the "Nembo" division and the leadership of its Commander, Gen. Morini, during the war of liberation.

BUONISTUO (Uomo Qualunque)

In an open letter to De Gasperi about his controversy with Teglietti, Giannini quotes extracts from De Gasperi's 6th April speech in Viterbo affirming the complete antithesis between Communist and Christian principles, and attacking "the violent methods adopted by certain parties" which will compel other people to oppose violence to violence. He refers to the abuses and violences perpetrated by the left, and says that thanks to him (De Gasperi), Reale, Tegliatti and others all is far the worst in the country, and that if the Government does not take proper action, others will have to take it for them.

GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Government)

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

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CICERNALTE DEL MATTEINO (Government)

Giulio-Canali reports from Trieste that after the departure of the Allied Investigating Commission, terrorist activities were resumed with increased violence in Gorizia province, especially against those members of the Italian Communist Party opposing the Yugoslav claims, and against the Civil Police.

GLOBE (To public)

1. The Administrative Elections cost the Government about 16 million lire in stationary expenses.

2. 89,000 tons of Tunisian phosphates, of the 500,000 ton quota for 1946, have already been shipped to Italy. 5308

3. A wine fair will take place in Bari on May 12th. All kinds of wines and liquors from the Puglia will be shown.
4. 6,500 tons of coal for the Italian railways is due to arrive at Naples today.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Commenting on the fact that some members of the Action Party last week presented themselves as candidates for other parties in the General elections, I.L. says that there is no harm in transferring to the lists of other parties of the left as they all have almost the same program. But I.L. attacks three individuals personally accusing them of lack of conscience and saying that they have changed their party only to stand more chance of getting the post of Deputy in the new Government.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. The paper gives the full text of Grande Ammiraglio Iacono De Nove's letter to the National Bloc of Freedom, in which he says that despite his age and precarious health he feels it to be his duty, owing to Italy's present situation, to address all Italians in experienced and reasonable words. The Savoy Monarchy, he says, united Italy and served it in sad and happy hours, and only by gathering again around the Crown which is bound up with the spiritual and territorial tradition of the country could we attend with confidence to the reconstruction of our most unhappy Motherland. God save Italy.

2. The paper wonders if Nenni's official biography, to be published shortly, will contain also those documents which once were filed in the OVRA archives and now seem to have disappeared.

MINUTO - N.M.

POMERIO

Commenting on the conclusion of the Socialist Party Congress, M. says that Nenni's victory is not complete and will not last long because his opponents are twice as numerous as his supporters and because he will lose his "majority" the day Saragat and Martini unite.

SONOLO (Christian Democrat)

After stressing the great affluence of foreign journalists in Italy, and deploping the fact that Italian newspapermen have little opportunities to go abroad owing to the high rate of exchange, Cristiano Ridoni says that the two facts which make the greatest impression on foreign correspondents are the repairs to the Italian railways and industrial plants, and

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POLOLO (Christian Democrat)

After stressing the great affluence of foreign journalists in Italy, and deploring the fact that Italian newspapermen have little opportunities to go abroad owing to the high rate of exchange, Cristiano Ridoni says that the two facts which make the greatest impression on foreign correspondents are the repairs already made to the Italian railways and industrial plants, and the safety of road communications. The writer then welcomes the visiting French journalists and the Secretary of the Franco-Italy Committee, and hopes that their visit to Italy will help to seal the friendship between the two countries.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Guido Astuti affirms that the Costituente has been much spoken about but little thought has been given to it. He would like to explain, therefore, that there are two opposing views on the matter: one regards the Costituente as an absolutely revolutionary organisation which will completely transform the State and Society with no respect whatsoever for existing institutions; the other views it as an emergency constitutional organisation called on to carry out a particular reform within the limits of law. The Liberal party fought for this second thesis and gained a success when the bill on the "referendum" and the powers of the Costituente was issued. It will watch that those elected to the Costituente do not infringe the law.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Adriano Ossicini regrets the Catholic attacks against the Communist party and asks them to appreciate Communism not on the basis of its past but on the basis of an impartial valuation of its efforts to reconstruct the ruins caused by Fascism and the old ruling classes. The cooperation of the forces who have always been at the vanguard of progress is needed, he says, if something is to be done for the progress of mankind.

2. U. prints in full an article of the "Isvestia" praising the unity and discipline of the proletarian masses during the Italian elections, and pointing out the utter defeat of the Fascist reaction. The results of the elections, says "Isvestia", reveal that the Italian people are aware of the strength of the anti-fascist coalition, and are hoping that this coalition will carry on with the reconstruction of the country and the wiping out of Fascism.

3. A. comments ironically on the appreciation of Saragat's speech by Santi Savarino, Editor of "Giornale d'Italia".

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/212/ER3

April 16, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. Socialist Congress. Sunday's session began with a discussion of problems concerning women. Then Minister Romita made a speech, affirming that the political elections would be held on June 2 without further delay and advising all Socialists to keep calm so as to avoid being involved in dangerous provocations, for, he said, after June 2 the Socialists would be called upon to write political history. Yesterday's session was taken up with the recapitulation of all motions filed by the different groups on the three major questions: proposed merger with the Communists, constitution of a Socialist International, and whether the Socialist party should be exclusively a working-class party or open to all citizens. The pre-merger Socialists are pure Marxists, while the anti-mergers gather around Saragat and the "Socialists Critics" movement. Laricchiuta announced to the Congress that the three motions filed respectively by Pertini and Silano, the Fiat Foundry group (Olivetti), and the Socialist Initiative group had been consolidated. After debate, Nenni said that all motions had the fault of being too personal. The most important question the Congress had not yet solved, he said, was the uncertainty of many Socialists as regarded the alliance with the Communist Party. This alliance had become vital in view of the foundation of the new Italian Republic. Late last night the Congress was still in session to vote on the different motions.

2. During a speech he made in Turin on Sunday, Minister Braschi declared himself to be in favour of the Republic.

3. The Christian-Democrat section of Roggio Tullio passed a resolution favouring the Republic.

4. The Catholic Action Association has issued a circular to its members reminding them that on June 2 they must support that program which will guarantee a Constitution based on Catholic principles.

5. It is reported that all the party leaders will stand for the same constituency in the political elections.

6. Giampaolo Mattino reports that, on request of the

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3. The Christian-Democrat section of Reggio Emilia passed a resolution favouring the Republic.

4. The Catholic Action Association has issued a circular to its members reminding them that on June 2 they must support that program which will guarantee a Constitution based on Catholic principles.

5. It is reported that all the party leaders will stand for the Rome constituency in the political elections.

6. Giampaolo Mattino reports that, on request of the Italian Broadcasting System, the Government has decided that all parties which have filed a list of candidates in the political elections may make use of the radio network for their propaganda. The Government plan contemplates the suppression, during the full period of electoral campaign, of all comment by the radio news-service on home politics. This provision refers also to the weekly

0306/54

feature "are balance" which will be discontinued from next Sunday, and to any variety program dealing with political matters. The political radio propaganda will be made through two daily programmes: one national, entitled "the Referendum", allowing republicans and monarchists to talk 15 minutes each in turn; the other, local, entitled "The Political Campaign" allowing the representatives of all parties to put their case.

7. De Gasperi sent a letter of reply to Venturi reaffirming that although the Communists and Christian Democrats parties may agree on all other points, they would always be at variance on the religious question because Religion is the basis of the Christian-Democrats' way of life, while it is well known that Communists believe it to be an outmoded theory.

8. The Executive of the Communist Party issued a communiqué again warning all Communists and all other truly democratic Italians to beware the danger that before June 2 some reactionary and pro-fascist groups, exasperated by the certain prospect of their defeat, might cause incidents and disorders. The Communist Party's organisations are invited once more to establish and keep the closest contact with all other parties of the C.I.D. and with the State authorities so as to guarantee order and tranquillity during the electoral campaign and during election day. The Executive of the Party has ordered "comrades" Di Vittorio to contact the Minister of the Interior in order to call a meeting of the representatives of all political groups which are participating in the electoral struggle in Apulia. The aim of the meeting will be to pledge everybody not only to guarantee full freedom of propaganda and organisation to all their opponents, but also to discover, isolate and punish those provoking and abetting disorders.

9. Giannini made a speech in Naples on Sunday, opening his electoral campaign for the Constituent. Venturi, the former President of the Rome Tribunal was present at the meeting and said a few words praising the Uomo Qualunque Party for his fight in favour of the independence of the Magistrates.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 15th)CAPITALE - N.N.ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA - N.N.GIORNALE D'ITALIA

After favourably commenting on Saragat's speech at the Socialist Party Congress and pointing out the dilemma of the Socialist Party "to fight in order to keep its independence or to join the Communist Party", Santi Salvatino says that "Nenni alone is responsible for the Party's equivocal position at the moment", and that "it is Nenni's duty to determine the actual position of the Party in order to reassure all the Italians who believe in Socialism".

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.ITALIA-SERA

Quoting Saragat at the Socialist-Party Congress: "The nations of the West must not come under the hegemony of those of the East nor fall for their bluff", I.S. says that "Saragat has given the Italian Socialism not only its traditional dignity but also the reason for its existence."

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

1. L. attacks the Sicilian industrialists for their opposition to the extension of the agreements in force in Northern Italy to Sicily, and reaffirms the determination of all the Italian workers to defend the interests of their Sicilian brothers.
2. Commenting on Giannini's speech in Naples, L. points out that it was preceded by a speech by ex-president Vardetti, and says that the "Uomo Qualunque" has become the party of all those who look for an outlet for their rancour and hatred.
3. L. says that since the "Giornale d'Italia" has not replied to the accusations against its directors, Savarino and Piazza, it may be assumed that both worked effectively in Turin for the fascist Republic, under the orders of Agnelli.

CALIFALDE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA - N.N.

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OSTEVAATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on the problems before the Socialist Party Congress, Igino Giordani says that when it is over the Socialist leaders will still have to decide one question: "Democracy or Dictatorship?".

4.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

R. reports the interview of the Italian Air Minister, Cevalotte, with George Lourier, representative of the International Center for Air Documentation. Replying to questions, the Air Minister said that the future strength of the Italian Air Force was being discussed and could not be disclosed, but he hoped that Italy would be allowed an Air Force sufficient to resist an aggression. As regarded the resumption of research and experiment in connection with Aviation, he said that much would depend on the terms of the peace treaty, but that at present there was no mass production of aircraft, and no new types being designed. Speaking of civil aviation, he said that it did not necessarily involve a monopoly in favour of the LAI (Italian Air Lines). Italy's contribution to world Aviation development would depend on the terms of the peace treaty, he concluded.

SECOLO XXI (Independent Rightist)

S. XXI prints parts of the program of the new political block formed by Alberto Bergamini, Roberto Benicivenga, Tullio Benedetti and Tino Selvaggi and which took the name of "National block of freedom". This block with Democratic and Liberal ideas will support the Monarchy and any political or economic organization favouring reconstruction and production.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - M.N.VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. After commenting on the evolution of the Italian political parties and the results of the Administrative Elections, Circolo Partecipazione says that the premise of the Right "to guarantee the freedom of the Italian people" cannot possibly be kept.

2. V.R. protests against the 4-page editions of the "Giornale d'Italia" and the "Giornale della Sera" and asks the Government to take measures against the disobedience of these "Monarchist" newspapers.

3. Commenting on the fact that the Rome Court of Appeal acquitted the chiefs of the OVRA (Fascist secret police) because "this institution was founded long before Fascism and even by a Liberal Government", V.R. says that "the Court could not possibly have condemned them because it would also have had to condemn the monarchy which was responsible for the formation of the OVRA."

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1. After commenting on the evolution of the Italian political parties and the results of the Administrative Elections, Giacomo Porticone says that the premise of the Right "to guarantee the freedom of the Italian people" cannot possibly be kept.

2. V.R. protests against the 4-page editions of the "Giornale d'Italia" and the "Giornale della Sera" and asks the Government to take measures against the disobedience of these "Monarchist" newspapers.

3. Commenting on the fact that the Rome Court of Appeal acquitted the chiefs of the OVRA (Fascist secret police) because "this institution was founded long before Fascism and even by a Liberal Government", V.R. says that "the Court could not possibly have condemned them because it would also have had to condemn the monarchy which was responsible for the formation of the OVRA."

MORNING PAPERS (April 16th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Attacks Pietro Solari for his insulting reports of the Socialist Congress in the "Giornale d'Italia", and recalls his activity as editor of "Italia Nuova", in Paris, during the German occupation.

2. Commenting on a demonstration by schoolboys shouting "long live Italian Trieste", Ugo Zatterini says that such things frighten him as they seem to him to symbolize an irredeemably

divided world where only Socialists, like poets, are striving to bridge the gulf between the people.

3. A. reports a statement made to a friend by a well known Sicilian Separatist. According to his declarations it appears that representatives of the Sicilian "barons" have had many contacts with the Lucigeterente in Rome, and that they offered him the votes of their henchmen if he agreed not to interfere with the present Sicilian situation.

BUCONESTINO (Some Qualitative)

G.S. stresses the success of Ciminini's speech in Naples, and points out that even the Communist newspaper "Vocce" was obliged to give it prominence in its columns. Ciminini's speech, he says, has voiced the unexpressed aspirations of the Neapolitans, their desires and beliefs.

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BONSTANEO (Uomo Qualunque)

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GIORNAL DEL MATTINO (Government)

1. Giuseppe Cannuso says that the State budget should be approved by the Costituente as it will be an assembly representative of the people and its decision could be ratified by the first Parliament elected after the Costituente.

2. Giulio Canali, in a message from Trieste, says that the number of refugees from the B zone of Venezia Giulia has greatly increased in the last few days as the persecutions against the wealthier classes have become unbearable. The new slogan of the Yugoslav propaganda is "We will drench these roads with blood, but we will push the frontier to the Isonzo". Yugoslav troops continue to arrive on the Torgo line.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Sardinian coal production went up 17,000 tons during March. The total production in April is expected to reach 90,000 tons.

2. The Italian deficit for 1944-1945 amounts to 365 billion lire which were covered by treasury bonds, current accounts and loans to the Bank of Italy.

3. 8,000 tons of grain and 4,800 tons of coal arrived at Bari yesterday.

4. C. says that foreign demands for Italian wine are increasing.

5. The Government vote on the sale of bicycle tyres was lifted yesterday.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Writing on the situation after the referendum, P.V. says that if the Italians vote for the Republic Italy should have "a Govt of the Left capable of leading Italy towards progress and of taking a position against Franco's Government in Spain and against all the remnants of Fascism".

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Enzo Salvaggi criticises Italian politicians for not taking a definite position on the institutional question. "At 45 days from the elections it is time to make up one's mind", he concludes.

2. Commenting on Prof. Laski's statement, at the press conference, that England would like to see a Republic established in Italy, P.M. wonders whether Mr. Bevin, His Majesty's Foreign Minister, is informed of this, or/it is just another of Prof. Laski's "gaffes". /if

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Enzo Salvaggi criticizes Italian politicians for not taking a definite position on the institutional question. "It 15 days from the elections it is time to make up one's mind", he concludes.
2. Commenting on Prof. Laschi's statement, at the press conference, that England would like to see a Republic established in Italy, P.M. wonders whether Mr. Bevin, His Majesty's Foreign Minister, is informed of this, or/it is just another of Prof. Laschi's "geffes".
3. I.M. reports that the Manifesto of the National Liberty Bloc has been favourably commented on almost everywhere.
4. I.M. remarks that several thousands of civilian internees in Rhodesia are anxious to be repatriated and wonders why nothing has been done for them.

IRUTO

1. I. prints the full text of De Gasperi's reply tooglietti's letter on the Communist position in the religious problem.

2. Replying to the assertion of the French newspaper "Humanite" that Venezia Giulia has a Slav population, M. says that Italy has shed as much blood for Trieste as France did for Strasbourg, and that to proclaim the non-Italianity of Trieste is as infamous as saying that Strasbourg is not French. But "Humanite", it says, is not France. It is only the newspaper of the French Communists, and all Frenchmen know that it has always worked in the service of a foreign country.

MONTANO - R.N.

FOROLO (Christian Democrat)

3. Quoted comments of the French Communist newspaper "Humanite" on Nenni's speech for the Italianity of Trieste at the Socialist Party Congress: "Italian Socialist Leaders claim Yugoslav territories in Venezia Giulia for Italy and repeat what was previously said by the President of the Council and by the neo-fascists of the Uomo Qualunque".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Mario Portogru says that Italy is now in a revolutionary phase and that it is no use in trying to oppose it but the best solution is to push forward and accelerate its solution through the political elections.

2. Luigi Zinacchi says that fixing prices at a figure 20 to 25 times that of 1938 while salaries are fixed at approximately 13 times those of 1938 is due to the production of production to 60% of its previous volume. This situation cannot be solved simply by raising salaries because production would not correspond to the demand and prices would rise again. It is instead necessary to increase production indirectly by constructing railways, highways, railways and utilities.

ITALIA (Independent)

1. Arturo Labriola says that the Allies are treating us unjustly because they consider us as a defeated people, forgetting that the participation of the Italian people in the "war of liberation" was essential for their strategy. A regime of control is still enforced on Italy, no stresses, but it is against the interests of the Allies.

2. Commenting on the conclusion of the Socialist Congress, T. says that the Socialists have not solved the problem of their political position and that they still swing from a left more advanced than that of the Communists to a right which is incompetent with the policy of the Party. Italian politics, he says, would gain much if the Socialist Party defined its position.

2. Quotes comments of the French Communist newspaper "Humanite" on Nenni's speech for the Italianity of Trieste at the Socialist Party Congress: "Italian Socialist Leaders claim Yugoslav Territories in Venezia Giulia for Italy and repeat what was previously said by the President of the Council and by the neo-fascists of the Uomo Qualunque".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Mario Ferrara says that Italy is now in a revolutionary phase and that it is no use in trying to oppose it but the best solution is to push forward and accelerate its solution through the political elections.

2. Luigi Einaudi says that fixing prices at a figure 20 to 25 times that of 1938 while salaries are fixed at approximately 13 times those of 1938 is due to the production of production to 60% of its previous volume. This situation cannot be solved simply by raising salaries because production would not correspond to the demand and prices would rise again. It is instead necessary to increase production indirectly by constructing bridges, highways, railways and utilities.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Arturo Labriola says that the Allies are treating us unjustly because they consider us as a defeated people, forgetting that the participation of the Italian people in the "war of liberation" was essential for their strategy. A regime of control is still enforced on Italy, he stresses, but it is against the interests of the Allies.

2. Commenting on the conclusion of the Socialist Congress, T. says that the Socialists have not solved the problem of their political position and that they still swing from a left more advanced than that of the Communists to a right which is incompatible with the policy of the Party. Italian politics, he says, would gain much if the Socialist Party defined its position.

3. Iacer Man, in a message from Cagliari, says that the Sardinian miners threaten a general revolution.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Commenting on the Italian tour of a delegation of French journalists, Henri Levin, Secretary General of the "France-Italy" committee, said that the trip has been planned so that the journalists will take proof back to France that the Italian people have never submitted to Fascism. He emphasized that about the future relations between the two countries and said that the Italian workers would be the ambassadors of Democratic and anti-Fascist Italy.

2. Commenting on Laski's statement that in the event of a Communist Government in Italy, the British Government would have to take "measures of foreign policy", U. says that it explains much of the British policy, for instance Great Britain's efforts to prevent the Greek people from expressing their will. It also gives a greater significance to Churchill's Fulton speech. People are free, says U., but only as long as their liberty does not interfere with British imperialism. It is strange to discover such an imperialist spirit even in a declared labourist like Laski, concludes U.

0722

Transcripts

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

14 April 1946.

Ref. 108/212/233

Daily Digest of Home Press.

GENERAL.

1. The third session of the Socialist Congress was largely taken up with the speech by Sartre, former ambassador in Paris who, on behalf of the "Socialist Critics", strenuously attacked the present policy of the Socialist Party, with special reference to Menni's report. Constantly censuring the text of the report which laid on his desk, he asserted his severe criticism by pointing out its lack of democratic spirit and reading between the lines, its malicious polemic, leaving the necessary unity of the Party. Having then exposed Menni's tendency to minimize any contrast and ambiguity by talking of "unity" instead of "merger", Sartre asked: "Where can we find, in this document, a single word truly representing the wishes of the Socialists and saying what we think?" The past of unity of action, Sartre added, was a masterpiece of political engineering; Menni was compelled to deny the the problem of a simultaneous development of a Democratic Socialism and an authoritarian and totalitarian Socialism was now confronting us, while all Europe was today tormented by this problem. Referring to Communism, Sartre said that the centralized bureaucracy was more and more isolating itself from the proletarian masses, and in Russia a very small number of bureaucrats had control. Or, rather, completely demoralized the enormous majority of the people. It was therefore necessary said Sartre, that Socialism brought democracy to the communist countries, and not vice versa. Why had we proved and delayed this process. There was why peace was necessary. There was why we needed the Socialist International, not to foster the formation of opposing blocs but for the creation of an instrument capable of achieving real peace. Sartre concluded by saying: "There is a crisis within the Socialist Party, but freedom itself is in a state of crisis and we are Freedom, we are in a crisis, but democracy itself is in a crisis and we are Democracy. In his report Sartre stated 'If something were to be done against the interests of the working people, do not count on me.' I associate myself with his statement, and would add: 'If you must do something against the independence of the Socialist Party, that is something against the interests of the people, do not count on me.' The more again the interests of the people, the Socialist Movement of Catholic speakers, Comandoli, representing the Socialist Movement of Catholic speakers, continued on the debate, trying to reconcile Catholic aims with Socialist principles. Perrotti emphasized the need for the middle classes to join the Socialist party. Perrotti closed the session with an attempt at establishing the ideological and organizational stand which the Congress must assume. He said that the question of "to merge" or not to merge" should be dropped and that he did not understand why several speakers still insisted on such an argument. The Socialist

Consequently consulting the text of the report which laid out the necessary unity of the Party. Having then exposed Lenin's tendency to minimize any contrast and ambiguity by talking of "unity" instead of "unification", Saragat asked: "Where can we find, in this document, a single word truly representing the wishes of the Socialists and saying what we think?" The part of unity of action, Saragat added, was a masterpiece of political engineering; Henri was compelled to deny the problem of a simultaneous development of a Democratic Socialism and an authoritarian and totalitarian Socialism was now confronting us, while all Europe was today tormented by this problem. Referring to Communism, Saragat said that the centralized bureaucracy was more and more isolating itself from the proletarian masses, and in Russia a very small number of bureaucrats had control over, rather, completely dominated the enormous majority of the people. It was therefore necessary said Saragat, that Socialism brought democracy to the communist countries, and not vice versa. War had proved and delayed this process. This was why peace was necessary. This was why we needed the Socialist International, not to foster the formation of opposing blocs but for the creation of an instrument capable of achieving real peace. Saragat concluded by saying: "There is a crisis within the Socialist Party, but Freedom itself is in a state of crisis and we are Freedom; we are in a crisis, but democracy itself is in a crisis and we are Democracy. In his report Henri stated 'If something were to be done against the interests of the working people, do not count on me.' I associate myself with his statement, and would add: 'If you must do something against the independence of the Socialist Party, that is against the interests of the people, do not count on me.'" The next speaker, Sgarbi, representing the Socialist Movement of Catholic Action, concluded on the debate, trying to conciliate Catholic aims with Socialist principles. Perrotti emphasized the need for the middle classes to join the Socialist party. Merandi closed the session with an attempt at establishing the ideological and organizational stand which the Congress must assume. He said that the question of "to merge or not to merge" should be dropped and that he did not understand why several speakers still insisted on such argument. The Socialist party, he said, would never put itself at variance with the interests of the workers, and therefore there was no need for a merge but for a close and controlled cooperation with the Communists. Relations between the two parties had deteriorated lately, he said, therefore they should either review the existing pact or they might be forced to break it in the future. As to the policy of the Executive, said Merandi, if the representatives of the opposition wanted to replace some member of the present Direction let them say so clearly.

This was not the most convenient occasion for wasting time over dangerous discussions of the past, but the moment for firmly organizing the Party and forming a "granite bloc" of all the Socialists.

2. The National Bloc for Freedom issued the program manifesto stating that the bloc intended to oppose any dictatorship. After making ample reservations on the "ways and conditions of the electoral consultation", the manifesto adds that the bloc will defend the monarchic institution because the Republic has not yet become ripe in the spirit of the Italian people.

3. ANSA reports that, through arrangements between the Italian Government and UNRRA, Italy will receive, until June, 300 thousand tons of coal per month instead of the 450 thousand tons scheduled to be imported before the U.S. coal strike started.

4. It is reported from London that a Foreign Office spokesman declared yesterday that Great Britain was contrary in principle to the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Italy or any other former enemy country. The spokesman added: "It would be impossible for Italy to provide for her reconstruction and have a sound government in the problem of the Russian claims remain unsolved."

5. ANSA reports that the "World Register of Refugees" has been notified that 20,000 Italians, who were believed to be missing, are living in a Russian internment camp near Leningrad.

6. The Italian News Service claims to have learned from "direct and most reliable sources" that Marshal Tito has decided to seize Trieste between the 16th and the 20th of April. (Tempe)

- 3 -

ATLANTIC PAPER (13 April)CAPITAL N.N.ESPRESSO N.N.GIORNALE DELLA SERA

Commenting on the fact that Russia claims Libya and the Italian Aegeanese and backs the Yugoslav claim on Trieste "not for the direct benefit that these Italian territories would bring to Yugoslavia", but only "in order to break the 200-year old British barrier of the Dardanelles", G.D.S. says that Great Britain and the United States act as if Italy were on another planet, and that they think only of their own interests while repeating from time to time: "Justice for Italy".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA N.N.INDIPENDENTE N.N.ITALIA-SERA

L.S. gives details on the disappearance of Mussolini's treasure on April 26th 1945 and says that the police have found Mussolini's most valuable diamond.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

The C.G.I.L. gives warning in a "communiqué" that some foreign Embassies are trying to enroll Italian workers before an agreement is signed and that those workers will be obliged to leave Italy alone and will have no means of sending their savings to their families.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

1. S. Federici says that no agreement can exist between religion and Marxism owing to the incompatibility of ideals.

2. P.A. criticizes Pietro Nenni for wanting a non-clerical State which, he says, is dangerously akin to the Ethic State of the Nazi-Fascists.

RIFORMISTA (Labor Democrat)

1. Antonio De Berti comments on the great significance of the popular demonstrations in Trieste, Pola and Gorizia. These demonstrations have not been organized by more or less official syndicates, he says, but have sprung from the true feelings of the people.

2. R. stresses that only the best must go to the Costituente

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INDEPENDENCE M.N.

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2. T.A. criticises Pietro Nenni for wanting a non-clerical State which, he says, is dangerously akin to the Ethic State of the Nazi-Fascists.

RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Antonio De Berti comments on the great significance of the popular demonstrations in Trieste, Pola and Gorizia. These demonstrations have not been organized by more or less official syndicates, he says, but have sprung from the true feelings of the people.
2. R. stresses that only the best must go to the Costituente because they will be responsible for the fate of our country. The National Democratic Union, it says, will offer its best men who will prevail over the others through the strength of their ideas, if not by their numbers.

SECOLO XIX (Independent Rightist)

Didimo says that under the apparent calm people's minds are secretly agitated and wonders what will happen on the day of the political elections.

301

TRIENNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the Socialist Party Congress, G. Natale says that the Socialists are now trying to strike the balance between the workers and the bourgeoisie which would result in a greater collaboration between the people and the government.

VOCE ITALIANA (Republican)

1. V.R. publishes the proclamation prepared by the New York newspaper "La Parole", calling all Italian citizens living in the United States to vote for the Republic in the Italian referendum of June 2nd, because "the House of Savoy is responsible for the Mussolini in the destruction of Italy as well as the King who declared war on Ethiopia, Greece, Albania, Spain, England and the United States and stabbed France in the back. The Monarchy represents Fascist Italy that was defeated and smelt; the republic represents anti-Fascist Italy, the patriots who fought with the United Nations and sentenced Fascism - a whole year to death and the new government which will rebuild Italy". The proclamation concludes.

2. V.R. says that while disseminating, threatening and speculating the Monarchists are preparing a counter-attack in Italy.

3. Francesco Petri criticizes the Monarchists with abusing the freedom of the press and spreading panic among the population, referring to "Giornale della Sera's" comment on the bread shortage.

MOMENT PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

A. publishes the speeches of Saragat and Norandi at the Socialist Party Congress.

BUONSENTO (Daily Quotidian)

1. Criticizes the government for its last-minute action on the grain situation, B. hopes that Fierolillo in Liguria, a true friend of Italy, will be able to solve the problem with his characteristic straightforwardness.

2. B. criticizes the government for making dramatic telephone calls to America while thousands of tons of land are allowed to go unused at Leghorn, as was reported yesterday by the "Roma Daily American".

3. The Roman Assembly of National Association of Magistrates has protested on the Venditti case.

4. B. says that the rumored conclusion of a separate peace with Italy is a manoeuvre of the Anglo-Americans to reduce

the destruction of Italy as by the King who ...
United States and stopped France in the back. The Monarchy re-
presents Fascist Italy that was defeated and ...
United Nations and sentenced Mussolini and his ...
the new government which will rebuild Italy, the proclamation
concludes.

2. V.E. says that while discussing, threatening and speculating
the Monarchists are preparing a coup d'etat in Italy.

3. Giuseppe Palmi charges the Monarchists with abusing the
freedom of the press and spreading panic among the population,
referring to "giornale delle donne" comment on the bread shortage.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

A. publishes the speeches of Scragat and Morandi at the
Socialist Party Congress.

BUONALUNGO (Uno Quindici)

1. Criticizes the Government for its last-minute action
on the grain situation, B. hopes that Fiorillo, La Guardia, a true
friend of Italy, will be able to solve the problem with his
characteristic straightforwardness.

2. B. criticizes the Government for making dramatic telephone
calls to America while thousands of tons of food are allowed to go
wasted at Loughorn, as was reported yesterday by the "Rome Daily
American".

3. The Roman Assembly of National Association of Magistrates
has protested on the Ventivoli case.

4. B. says that the rumored conclusion of a separate peace
with Italy is a manoeuvre of the Anglo-Americans to reduce
Russian demands.

GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Government) N.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

The first congress of Italian chemists opened yesterday
in Florence.

- 5 -

ITALIAN LIBERAL (Action)

Commenting on the speeches of Saragat and Pertini and on the situation of the Socialist Party Congress, Paolo Vittorelli says that the general impression is that the Socialists definitely want to separate from the Communists because they want to act as "mediators" between Peace and War in the interest of Peace and "between Democracy and Dictatorship in the interest of Democracy". He ends by warning the Socialists not to carry their anti-fascist and isolation policy too far or they will run the risk of becoming anti-Communists and playing the game of the Right.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. I.N. prints the manifesto of the National Liberty Bloc signed by Alberto Bergamini, Roberto Benicivenga, Tullio Benedetti and Euse Salvemini which declares that the Monarchy will ensure peace, order and work for Italy.

2. Reporting that Russia would lend Italy enough grain to bridge the gap in the next crop in exchange an appeasing attitude in regard to the peace problems (Venetia Giulia, Tripolitania, Dodecanese and the Navy), I.N. accuses Sig. Gallo, Minister of Agriculture, and the Communists of having brought about the present food crisis with the specific purpose of serving Russian policy.

MINYK

Under the heading "Men, not Ideas", M. says that little by little we have seen three out of the six C.L.N. parties (the Action Party, the Labour Democrat Party and the Liberal Party) almost dismembered after their first congress, and that we shall perhaps witness a crisis in the Socialist Party. "Since they have been in the Government the leaders of the Italian political parties have not been looking after the Italian people, but only their own interests", the writer concludes.

ROMENIO N.N.POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Giorgio Tupini comments at length on the first Christian Democrat Congress which will take place in Rome on April 24th.

RISORSEMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Mario Panunzio comments favourably on Saragat's speech at the Socialist Congress and says that if the pact of unity of action with the Communist Party may not be broken, at least the attitude of the Socialists will change greatly.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. I.M. prints the manifesto of the National Liberty Bloc signed by Alberto Bergamini, Roberto Benicivengo, Ubaldo Benicivengo and Euse Silvagni which declares that the hierarchy will ensure peace, order and work for Italy.

2. Reporting that Russia would lend Italy enough grain to bridge the gap to the next crop in exchange an appealing attitude in regard to the peace problems (Venezia Giulia, Tripolitania, Dodecanese and the Navy), I.M. accuses Sig. Gullo, Minister of Agriculture, and the Communists of having brought about the present food crisis with the specific purpose of serving Russian policy.

MENTINO

Under the heading "Men, not Ideas", M. says that little by little we have seen three out of the six C.I.M. parties (the Action Party, the Labour Democrat Party and the Liberal Party) earnestly dismembered after their first congress, and that we shall perhaps witness a crisis in the Socialist Party. "Since they have been in the Government the leaders of the Italian political parties have not been looking after the Italian people, but only their own interests", the writer concludes.

MONTEMO N.M.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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RISORSEMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Mario Pannunzio comments favourably on Saragat's speech at the Socialist Congress and says that if the pact of unity of action with the Communist Party may not be broken, at least the attitude of the Socialists will change greatly.

LIBRO (Independent)

Mario Mazzocchi says that the only way to save the serious food situation is to buy the grain at the true economic price. Forty million of quintals have been hidden by the profiteers, he says, and they will only give it up at their own price.

UNITA' (Communist)

Androgio Conini reports that an Association of Italians in America have sent a message to the Italian people wishing victory of the republic.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/100/209/12RB

April 11, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. April 7 communal elections. Returns for 1003 communes out of 1186 are as follows:

	<u>Seats</u>	<u>Communes</u>
- Left Concentration	7139	411
- Christian-Democrats	6162	330
- Independents	1371	74
- Center Concentration	698	36
- Local Groups	626	32
- Socialists	608	32
- Right Concentration	615	30
- Communists	439	21
- Liberals	236	10
- Ex-Servicemen	179	7
- Labor-Democrats	145	7
- Republicans	101	4
- Italian Democrats	12	1
- Qualunquisti	33	-
- Action Party	16	-

The final returns for the provincial capital of Milan are as follows: Socialists 225,383; Christian-Democrats 167,316; Communists 155,140; "Madonnina" list 45,864; Republican Alliance 19,168; Tradesmen 9931.

2. The newspaper "Liberal Democracy" of Grosseto published yesterday Bonomi's manifesto of the National Democrat Union. The most important points of the program are as follows: a) Creation of a Democratic State safe from any attempt at party or class dictatorship. b) The Government must derive its authority and power from Parliament. c) All freedoms will be guaranteed to the citizens, from the political freedom to the freedom of conscience and religion. The State and the Church will freely continue to live together in religious peace. d) The State will bestow much of its power on local agencies but without weakening the sense of unity. e) A new social policy aimed at raising the standard of the working people. f) Economic reform both in the industrial and agricultural field for the abolition of harmful monopolies. Private enterprise will remain as the basis of the national economy.

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The final returns for the provincial capital of Milan are as follows: Socialists 225,383; Christian-Democrats 167,316; Communists 155,140; "Madrinnina" list 45,864; Republican Alliance 19,168; Tradesmen 9931.

2. The newspaper "Liberal Democracy" of Gnomona published yesterday Bonomi's manifesto of the National Democrat Union. The most important points of the program are as follows: a) Creation of a Democratic State safe from any attempt at party or class dictatorship. b) The Government must derive its authority and power from Parliament. c) All freedoms will be guaranteed to the citizens, from the political freedom to the freedom of conscience and religion. The State and the Church will freely continue to live together in religious peace. d) The State will bestow much of its power on local agencies but without weakening the sense of unity. e) A new social policy aimed at raising the standard of the working people. e) Economic reform both in the industrial and agricultural field for the abolition of harmful monopolies. Private enterprise will remain as the basis of the national economy.

3. U.P. reports from London that, according to most reliable sources, Italy will send the Foreign Ministers' Deputies a new memorandum on the economic situation, within the week. The memo will be referred to while examining the claims for war reparations. The Italian note contains detailed information on the country's situation after the war and demonstrates the impossibility for Italy to sustain further financial obligations.

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4. De Gasperi received yesterday the president of the Venezia Giulia C.L.N. who reported on the recent visit of the Allied Investigating Commission and the Italian demonstrations in the towns of Pola, Gorizia and Trieste which were even more enthusiastic than those that welcomed the Italian liberators in 1918. The President of the Council reaffirmed that the Italian Government will insist at the peace conference that the Wilson line is the extreme sacrifice the Italian people can make for the peace of Europe and good relations with Yugoslavia. As for the present tragic situation of the towns of Fiume and Zara, De Gasperi gave the assurance that the Government would do anything possible to defend the ethnic character of these towns through a regime of independence and autonomy with adequate international guarantees.

5. The following are the parties which will stand separately in the coming political elections: Communist, Socialist, Christian-Democrat, Republican, Action and Uomo Qualunque.

6. The Anglo-American observers at the Greek elections have arrived in Italy and have immediately contacted the Allied Commission. It is believed that they will stay here until the election day for the Constituent. (SIDI)

7. Sforza has rejected the invitation to join the Democrat National Union, and has instead agreed to stand for the Republican party in the coming political elections, while continuing to call himself an Independent. He had a long conversation with De Gasperi yesterday morning, and afterwards sent a letter to Facchini explaining the reasons for his action. It is rumored that Sforza will head the Republican Party's list of candidates.

8. 68 prisoners escaped yesterday from the Rovigo prisons. The carabinieri and police squads recaptured 50.

9. The dissident Liberals have founded the Progressive Liberal Movement and decided to stand in the coming elections for the Constituent jointly with Farri's Movement. These two parties will present common lists of candidates under the denomination of "Republican Democrat Concentration".

10. De Gasperi yesterday notified Miglioli, a former exile who had asked to join the Christian-Democrat party, that the Executive of the Party had rejected his request for "political reasons".

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11. It is reported that a new smallpox epidemics has broken out in the province of Bari.

12. The High Commissioner for Food, Tentasti, declared yesterday that the report in an afternoon paper that the production of bread would probably be suspended on April 24 if Allied relief did not arrive in time is absolutely baseless and creates alarm for which there is no reason. The Government has complete control of the

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situation and is taking all necessary steps. According to official data concerning the grain stocks ensured to each region, it can be affirmed that there is now no need to fear a stoppage in the production of bread. Supplies are ensured for the whole of April to Pimonte, Liguria, Lombardy, Venetia and Tullia; until May 10 to Tuscany, Lazio, Abruzzo, Apulia and Calabria; until May 15 to Campania, Lucania, Sicily and Sardinia; until June 15 to the Marche and until June 30 to Umbria. Considerable shipments of wheat are expected to arrive in May.

13. The Food Committee held a meeting yesterday at the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss the plans prepared by the High Commissioner for Food, Montasti, in order to overcome the present difficult situation. Minister Gullo, Undersecretary Agui and Montasti participated in the meeting.

14. It is reported from London that the peace Conference, according to the earliest estimate, will open on June 1.

15. It is foreseen that owing to the absence of the Socialist Ministers, now at the Party Congress, and of others on electoral tours, the Council of Ministers will not meet this week.

16. Minister Brosio stated yesterday that the Allies have given the assurance that the "30" POWs camp of Parante will be handed over to the Italian authorities on April 15.

17. Minister Romita stated at a press conference that the Government will employ the extra Police forces freed by the ending of the first series of communal elections to fight delinquency throughout the country, and particularly in those localities where further disorders have occurred recently.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 10th)

CAPITALE - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA - N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Commenting on the indecision of the Middle Classes on the Institutional question, Giuseppe Longo says that only the National Democratic Union, which considers the Institutional problem as subsidiary, is able to meet their aspirations.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Giacomo Zerussi denounces as utopian those who are urging Italy to proclaim her permanent neutrality, and says that there should be a small but-solid and reliable army to preserve the country's independence.

2. I. disapproves of the prefectural suppression of the "Muro Giallo".

ITALIA-STRA - N.N.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.) - N.N.

OSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Q. stresses that the veterans must be respected even if they fought the wrong war and that the associations established to help them must strive to remain apolitical and interested only in their welfare.

2. Attacking "Avanti", which published a picture of runs going to vote in "sad and ordered procession", Q. says that those attacks show the constant anti-clericalism of the marxist parties who see in the Church the last obstacle to be surmounted.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

R. reports that two proposals have been made for the representation of Venezia Giulia in the Costituente. One is that all parties include in their list some Julian members, the other that all parties should nominate some

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SECCLO XX (Independent Rightist)

1. Manlio Lupinacci criticises the letter of General Morini, published by "Avanti", in which he declared his republican feelings.

2. Enzo Clivieri reports that 17,000 Slavs are camped in Eboli where they frighten the population and commit crimes.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the Government's decision to postpone the publication of the CVRA lists, and their motive which, in his opinion, is the lack of prominent names in the lists and their consequent inability to impress public opinion, Mario Vinciguerra says that what is important is not to provoke a public scandal, but to take action against those, no matter how prominent, whose names figure in the lists.

VOCI REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Commenting on the failure of all the monarchist attempts to gain supporters in the Country and among the Allies, Remolfo Pacciarini says that the Monarchy's last hope of survival, i.e. by creating disorders during the electoral campaign, will be frustrated like the others.

2. V.R. attacks "Italia Nuova" for protesting against the suppression of the "Miro Giallo" and says that its Editor Giannini was a spy and a traitor and should not therefore publish a newspaper.

3. Commenting on Babouf's statement in "Italia Nuova" that the Italian people can only be fooled once, V.R. concludes "therefore the Italian people tell the Monarchy that they cannot be fooled a second time".

MORNING PAPERS (April 11th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the necessity for an impartial survey of the Socialist party's position and policy in the past year, Remolfo Forand points out the difference between the Socialist and Communist parties in the international field following the integration of the Communist party as an instrument of the international propaganda of Russia after World War I. Though the principles of both parties remain the same, a revision of the pact of unity of action is necessary, he says, if good relations is to be maintained between the two proletarian parties.

2. Avanti's correspondent in Naples says that the disorder caused by the veterans in that city are too well organized to be genuine. Moreover they follow too closely on the Lagottemuto's attacks, involving too many attacks of leftist officials.

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2. Avanti's correspondent in Naples says that the disorder caused by the veterans in that city are too well organized to be genuine. Moreover they follow too closely on the Luogotenente's proclamation and involve too many attacks of leftist officials.
3. On the occasion of the 24th Socialist Congress Gustavo Sacchetti recalls the Socialist party's hard and glorious fight for its existence from the creation of the Italian Workers party in 1892 to the present Florence congress.

EUROPEAN (Uomo Qualunque)

E. says that the fate of Italy will be decided in the forthcoming meeting of the American, British, Russian and French

6.

Foreign Ministers in Paris, and that Italy runs the risk of being the object of cynical bargains between the big five, without a representative to discuss and defend her vital interests.

GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Government)

1. Leoncio Rinaldi comments on the great number of laws prepared by the present Government. He says that the State Council, of which he is the head, is overwhelmed by the rising tide of laws, which, being drafted by the interested Ministries are very often far from perfect. He also observes that many Fascist laws are due for revision or cancellation and concludes recommending the legislative powers to try to make fewer laws but better drafted.

2. Giulio Ginelli, in a message from Trieste, reports that the Italian Communist Party has lost much of its influence since an internal crisis began. Dr. Radio former head of the Communist Party has resigned, probably owing to the many pressures from abroad, and with him the Communist Party has lost many sympathizers among the workers. The great success of the pro-Italian demonstration, the formation of a Julian section of the Italian Communist Party, and the outcome of the administrative elections in Italy are probably the direct causes of the crisis.

GLACIO (Telegraphic)

1. It will only be possible to maintain the 200-gm. bread ration if grain supplies arrive in Italy before the end of this month, the Italian High Commissioner for Food declared yesterday.

2. The first Russian ship to reach Genoa arrived at this port yesterday with a load of raw silk. 100 tons of silk will be sent to Switzerland and the remainder will be manufactured in Italy.

3. The Italian Bulletin of Statistics says that the demographic situation of Italy is far better than it was after the last war. Births exceeded deaths in 1943 by 176,000 and by 130,000 in 1944.

4. The "President Lines Inc" has resumed its regular service between Italy and America. The first ship, the "President Tift", will arrive at Naples on April 25th and will load 500 tons of cargo.

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GLEBO (Technomic)

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1. Commenting on the colonies and emigration, G. D'Ambrosio criticizes the Allies' policy of distrust towards Italy but says that the colonies would not help much to cover the needs of the Italian emigration and, recalling the proposal that Mr. Key, a Swedish writer, made to Mussolini before the Abyssinian war (emigration of surplus population of some countries to the scarcely populated colonies under the flag of the League of Nations), says that the proposal could be carried out now under the protection of the U.N.C.

2. Continuing its attacks against Minister Romita, I.I. prints some more protests at the illegalities committed during the elections.

In Valmontone the electoral certificates were not delivered, but the electors had to go to the communal offices to collect them, thus facilitating many abuses; the identity of the voters was not checked. In Milan the packages containing the ballots of 70 precincts disappeared and were only found 48 hours later. They contained 50,000 votes and after their check the Communist Party has had a sensible increase in the percentage of votes.

3. Eibouf criticising the Government for having suppressed the "Merlo Giallo" says that it had no right to do so and that the paper has been suppressed only because Alberto Giannini had important revelations to make on the activity of the Italian exiles.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. I.L. reprints an article from yesterday's first number of "Nuovo Risorgimento" (Bari) in which, after quoting sentences from illustrious Italian politicians such as Favour, Sonnino and Gramsci, Mario Fiore, the writer says that closer relations should be established between the workers of Northern and Southern Italy.

2. I.L. violently attacks the new "Giornale d'Italia" by saying that as the first one fooled the Italians by preaching the Fascist war against France and Great Britain, the "new" "Giornale d'Italia" fools the Italian people by backing the Monarchists.

MINUTO

1. M. stresses the atmosphere of restlessness at the Florence Congress and says that the Socialist party, which was once the mouthpiece of social justice, has become the accomplice of the servants of the Russian Czar. The presence of the British socialist representative, it says, is an invitation to reject any contact with the Communists, and it concludes that if the Socialist stick to their alliance they will perish in the "communist cauldron".

2. Mario Arnone reports at length on POW "Camp 3" at Taranto and says that the conditions of life are bearable and that international laws have always been respected by the Command of the camp.

MOMENTO

Writing on the opening of the Socialist Party Congress today in Florence, M. says that the most important problem the Congress will have to resolve will be whether the Socialists should unite with the Communists or not.

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ACQUARO (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

ELITE (Independent) - N.N.

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8.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Commenting on the Florence Congress, Mario Alicata says that only the Communist and Socialist parties are democratic enough to convene their members' delegates and submit the party's policy and the actions of its leaders to their appreciation. He criticizes the Liberal party's congress which was devoid of any significance, and the Christian Democrat's congress in which vital matters were continually postponed. He concludes by saying that even the Christian Democrats can learn a lesson in democracy from the workers' parties.

2. Commenting on the necessity to create factory management boards in which the workers will participate, Antonio Graziani recalls the conditions in which the boards were instituted during the insurrection in Northern Italy, and emphasizes the workers' interest in the defense and protection of the factories.

3. Pietro Ingrao, on the Socialist Congress, says that the highlights of discussion are likely to be: the party's policy during the past year, the pact of unity of action with the Communist party, the party's relations with foreign workers' parties.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/203/ERB

April 10, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. April 7 communal elections. Returns for 670 communes out of 1486 are as follows:

	<u>Seats</u>	<u>Communes</u>
- Left Concentration	4731	255
- Christian-Democrats	3730	211
- Independents	1070	60
- Local Groups	372	22
- Socialists	386	21
- Center Concentration	361	20
- Right Concentration	353	19
- Communists	231	14
- Liberals	125	6
- Labour-Democrats	67	4
- Ex-Servicemen	109	4
- Republicans	25	1
- Quasimunisti	19	-

In two communes no party gained the majority.

The Christian-Democrats won the majority in the following provincial capitals: Ascoli Piceno, Belluno, Pavia, Sondrio, Chieti, Lucca, Reggio Calabria, Viterbo and Caserta. The Communists won in Parma and the Republicans in Latina.

2. Walter Lippmann, the well known American journalist and his wife arrived in Rome yesterday. He will stay here about three days, as a guest of the Italian Government. Tomorrow the President of the Council will give a lunch in his honour at the Hunting Club.

3. Unemployed ex-servicemen held a new demonstration in Naples yesterday. They attempted to invade the premises of the Communal Relief Agency and the Town Hall, but were rejected by the police. Two were injured.

4. Laski arrived yesterday in Turin where he visited the

1. April 7 communal elections. Returns for 670 communes out of 1186 are as follows:

	<u>Seats</u>	<u>Communes</u>
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4. Laski arrived yesterday in Turin where he visited the Fiat factories.

5. Yesterday De Gasperi, during a meeting at the Ministry for Colonies, stated that although no guarantee had been obtained for the solution of the problem of Italian interests in Africa, it could be affirmed that the situation had improved under certain aspects. All those who are in good faith have objectively recognized Italy's achievements in this field. This recognition allows us to hope

6/95

164

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that the right of carrying out a mandate of civilization be entrusted to us. "It is not a matter", the President said, "of getting possession of the riches in the ground, but only of ensuring the continuity of Italy's work on the African continent".

6. It is announced that in view of the coming political elections a "National Bloc for Freedom" has been constituted. The Bloc will shortly publish a manifesto signed by Bergamini and Benvenuto (Liberal-Democrat National Concentration), Boncivenga (Center Concentration) and Salvaggi (Italian-Democrat Party). The Bloc will consist of the above mentioned movements and of Independents.

7. The Action Party has decided to stand with its own lists of candidates in the coming political elections.

8. The Foreign Ministry sent to an American newsagency the following note as an official comment on President Truman's speech: "Italian circles were consoled by President Truman's statement that America will do everything possible to remove the menace of famine now hanging over Europe. His words, at such a critical moment for the Italian food situation, are encouraging and encourage us to hope for the best".

9. An Italian delegation is participating in the International Textile Conference which opened yesterday in Washington. (U.P.)

3.

AMERMOON PAPERS (April 9th)CAPITALE - N.N.ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.GIORNALI DELLA SERA

1. G.d.S. praises the formation of the "Liberty bloc" which, defending the Monarchy, strives for that unity of the Italian people which is impossible under a republic.

2. G.d.S. thinks that Mr. Laski has come to Italy with the specific purpose of forbidding the union of the Socialist Party with the Communists.

GIORNALI D'ITALIA - N.N.INDIPENDENTE

Commenting on the inability of the Liberal and Democratic parties to come to any real agreement on the electoral problem, I. points out that a large number of Italians particularly of the middle class will take no part in political affairs or will have to join one of the big mass parties which offer them a guarantee of unity and organization. The newspaper praises the National Democratic Union's attempt to unite the liberals and democrats and regrets the parties' internal disputes and resignations which jeopardise the Union's efforts.

ITALIA-SERA - N.N.LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

I. reprints a circular of the General Secretariat of the C.G.I.L. about the arrangements for great demonstrations to be held on the 1st of May.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

1. Commenting on the program of the Action Party, O.R. remarks that the phrase "Free Church in a free State" should really read "Free Churches in a Sovereign State" because it is stated in the program that the Church will be considered as any other association. The paper also remarks that the program of the Action Party appears not to accept the terms of the Vatican

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2. O.R. reports that the communal councils of Venezia, Padova, Faenza and Vicenza are meeting serious difficulties in the election of the Sindaco and the councillors because of the exaggerated requests of the Social-Communists. In Ravenna the Communists have accused the Christian Democrats and some Church authorities of complicity with the neo-fascists; the Christian Democrats have demanded a government investigation and abandoned the C.I.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.M.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Replying to Fogliatti's comments on the National Democratic Union, Carlo Bassano says that he agrees with the Communist leader as far as the reform of the State is concerned, but this reform must be carried out democratically and not by destroying all existing institutions. Speaking of the Qualunquist reaction he says that the Democratic Union will oppose it, not by joining Qualunquismo, as hinted by Fogliatti, but by capturing its members, and he points out the responsibility of the Communists for provoking the Qualunquist reaction. Carlo Bassano also repeats Fogliatti's statement that the Democratic Union is against a Republic. "The Union's main concern is to ensure that the constitution will be truly democratic; in this the Communists should fully agree with us, if their democratic ideals are not only a disguise to seize power more easily", he concludes.

2. Commenting on the elections in Northern Italy, R. says that their results demonstrated the emptiness of the Communist claim to be the major representative of the proletariat. They have proved that the Socialist party is able to maintain its existence without merging with communists whose subservience to Russia and strict internal discipline disagree with Socialist democratic ideals.

3. The "Italia d'Oggi" agency says that there are two OVRA lists, one from which many names are missing and another full list which will remain secret until after the publication of the first one.

STUDIO XX (Independent Identist)

Commenting on the powerful means of propaganda displayed by the so-called proletarian parties in the electoral campaign, A. Fogliatti says that the epoch when the left worked in secrecy and fought in the defence of the oppressed against the oppressor is over, as the proletariat is now much richer and more powerful than the bourgeoisie. Now that the positions are reversed, he says, the working class can no longer - as before - call for a revolution against its oppressors. And its opponents, he concludes, are now entitled to the sympathies which once went to the proletariat.

TRATTATO D'IL POPOLLO

Gabriele Pope says that the principal reason for his and his liberal party is their different opinion

joining Qualunquiano, as hinted by Fogliatti, but by capturing its members, and he points out the responsibility of the Communists for provoking the Qualunquist reaction. Carlo Bassano also refutes Fogliatti's statement that the Democratic Union is against a Republic. "The Union's main concern is to ensure that the constitution will be truly democratic; in this the Communists should fully agree with us, if their democratic ideals are not only a disguise to seize power more easily", he concludes.

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STOCOLMO XX (Independent Scientist)

Commenting on the powerful means of propaganda displayed by the so-called proletarian parties in the electoral campaign, A. degli Angeli says that the epoch when the left worked in secrecy and fought in the defence of the oppressed against the oppressor is over, as the proletariat is now much richer and more powerful than the bourgeoisie. Now that the positions are reversed, he says, the working class can no longer - as before - call for a revolution against its oppressors. And its opponents, he concludes, are now entitled to the sympathies which once went to the proletariat.

TRIESTE: DVL BOROLO

Gabriola Pope says that the principal reason for his and his friends' abandoning the Liberal Party is their different opinion on the institutional question.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Francesco Forri says that Liberalism has lost its proper place in Italian politics and those who have abandoned the party are therefore perfectly justified.

MORNING PAPERS (April 10th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

Commenting on the administrative elections, Ignazio Silone says that their results show the small influence of the rightist parties in the communes and mark the end of the notables' authority among the communal electors. The Allies suggested holding the communal elections before the referendum and the political elections and the reactionaries had generally approved the decision, says Silone, but the electoral results have given instead a serious advantage to the left and the general republican trend of the electors can already be discerned.

BUONISTINO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Replying to a Roman newspaper which remarked that the U.Q. was excluded from the "Blocco della Libertà", E. says that it is the U.Q.'s policy to refuse any alliance which is not strictly necessary, and that all the proposals made to it by other parties have been rejected by the U.Q.'s junta. The newspaper adds that the U.Q. has been the only party which has brought new ideas to Italian politics.

2. E. prints the letter of the Editor of "Mondo Giallo" protesting against the prefectural decree forbidding the publication of his paper.

GIORNALI DEL MATTINO (Government)

1. Arrigo Jacchia reviews the recent communal elections and says that the calm in which they took place is important for our country because it demonstrates the political maturity of the people and that the fear of a civil war was unjustified, and should therefore help the speedy conclusion of the peace treaty.

2. The INS correspondent Leon Petersen reports from Paris that the French Council of Ministers has unanimously accepted the American request for a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers. The conference, therefore, will be definitely held on April 25.

GIORGIO (Economic)

1. War damage to agriculture in Italy amounts to 385 billion lire, the Ministry of Agriculture disclosed yesterday.

2. A Norwegian commercial delegation arrived in Rome yesterday.

3. The chief of the Italian commercial mission to the United

political elections and the reactionaries had generally approved the decision, says Sironi, but the electoral results have given instead a serious advantage to the left and the general republican trend of the electors can already be discerned.

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2. A Norwegian commercial delegation arrived in Rome yesterday.

3. The chief of the Italian commercial mission to the United States has bought 2,300 tons of grain to be shipped to Italy as soon as possible.

4. The emigration of Italian workers to France is scheduled to start in the next few days.

5. The Argentario mines will produce 2000 tons of manganese-iron ore during this month.

6. A regular sea-line between Italy and Spain was opened yesterday. Ships will leave Italy every 15 days.

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ITALIA: LIDERA (Action)

After recalling the past merits of the Action Party, Fernando Sobri Votelli says that "the publication of the program of the Action Party has started the ideological battle for the Constituent".

ITALIA: NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Commenting on the suppression of the weekly "Mondo Giallo", Babeuf affirms that the decision was taken by Nenni because the editor, Alberto Giannini, has just sent a long book to the press which reveals the real deeds of the Italian exiles. The book will cost 550 lire, and probably few people will buy it. But Nenni does not want the same revelations published in a weekly which costs only ten lire.

2. Carrying on its denunciation of electoral irregularities, I.L. says that in the province of Modena the Communists sent postcards to the farmers bearing the following sentence: "Vote for Communism if you want to live. See you again after the results are out". At Velletri, during an electoral speech, the meeting was told: "American ships loaded with wheat have arrived in Naples and Civitavecchia. But America is a Republic and she will not unload the wheat if you vote against the Republic. If somebody votes against the Republic, this means that he wants you to starve, and therefore you must get rid of him. At S. Michele of Bari, whose mayor is a Communist, the committee reviewing electoral ballots was formed of 18 Communists, one liberal and an independent. As a result a large number of ballots favouring the liberal list were annulled. The Communal administration abusively distributed UNRRA food to those who promised to vote for Communism.

MINUTO

L. is not satisfied with Togliatti's statement on the Communist position in the religious problem, and points out that the communist programme has never been issued in a clear manifesto but is revealed occasionally by the often conflicting statements of its spokesmen.

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Commenting on the Socialist electoral victory in Milan, Tomaso Smith says that "200,000 votes have allowed the Socialists to regain their seats in Milan's administration, from which they were ousted by the fascists in 1922".

FOROLO (Christian Democrat)

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POTOLLO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on the fact that the Soviet Government declared that if the Anglo Americans did not oppose Russian claims on the Baltic States, Russia would make concessions in the drafting of the Italian peace Treaty, Guido Gonella says that he does not clearly understand why the U.N.O. council should subordinate either of these questions to the other as he thinks the two problems are entirely different. "The only connection which might exist between the Baltic

States and Italy, is that they are all morally united in asking for Justice", he concludes.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

R.L. gives details on the Sicilian Statute which will soon be discussed by the Consulta Commission concerned. A regional President together with the Sicilian Junta will represent the region which will include several smaller islands like Linosa, Pantelleria, etc. A regional Assembly will deal with new region's legislation and will elect the Government representatives. The High Commissioner for Sicily is to continue his functions until the new Assembly is elected.

TRUPO (Independent)

UNITA' (Communist)

1. U. congratulates the Socialists for their success in the administrative elections and says that it is a pity to those who pretended that the Communists tried to "liquidate" the Socialist party with their policy of close cooperation. This policy, instead, has helped the Socialists to consolidate their position and prove the party's vitality. And U. concludes that the united strengths of the Communist and Socialist parties are the decisive factor for the triumph of Democracy.

2. U. comments on the political report of the Socialist party's Executive which is to open the 24th Socialist Congress in Florence. The report stresses the Socialist position in an alliance with the Communists and emphasizes the necessity to maintain both parties united in the common fight for the Republic and the reform of the State. It also warns against rightist propaganda attempting to undermine the understanding of the two proletarian parties.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/211/PRB

April 13, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. The Socialist Congress yesterday debated Nenni Address, the principal topics being the line of policy which the party should follow on the proposed merger with the Communists, and the creation of an international Socialist organization. Zaravi, representing the "Socialist Initiative", recommended starting, through the Socialist party, a new policy aiming at creating a proletarian Europe and therefore changing the present relationship between the States. Gatta, who supported the Lissadvi motion, defended the policy of national unity adopted by the party. As for relations between Socialists and Communists, he said he could not see why there should be, in the struggle for the Constitution, two separate campaigns of the working people, who form a single body and have common interests. Prof. Mandolfo speaking on behalf of the "Socialist Critics", said that the policy so far followed by the party was a mistake. He criticized Nenni for not being clear and outspoken on the question of the proposed merger with the Communists. Mandolfo affirmed that a Socialist international organization was needed to avoid the grouping of different States into opposing blocs. He then strongly criticized British, as well as Russian, imperialism saying that although it may be granted that Russia needs to defend herself, her official policy is such as to suggest an imperialistic character. Portini emphasized that the present discussion did not mean that there were enemies and antagonists of Socialism inside the party. There were only different tendencies, he said, and it would be bad if it were not so, because they were the indication of vitality and democracy. He made it clear that he was in favour of absolute autonomy of the Socialist party in regard to the Communists and the Christian Democrats because, he said, Communism is influenced by the Russian policy and the Christian Democrats, being a clerical party, looks at things from a restricted point of view. He concluded by admitting a common policy with the Communists for the present political struggle, and advocating the foundation of a Socialist international organization. Luzzatto made much of the point that in the recent communal elections the Socialist party gained more votes whenever it shared common lists with the Communists. Mazzali explained why the Socialist party must be independent of Communism and approved of the

0760

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2.

2. A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry yesterday denied the report that Allied observers would attend the coming political elections. (ANSA)

3. The Vice-President Karelj announced yesterday that the present Yugoslav Government had decided to recognize all treaties ratified by the previous governments. As for the Trieste question, the Vice-President said: "We wish good relations established between ourselves and Italy, but we cannot relinquish Trieste. This question will be settled at the Conference of Foreign Ministers and at the Peace Conference. Yugoslavia will not try and settle this question herself." (Reuters)

4. De Gasperi, speaking on the radio yesterday on the occasion of the anniversary of F.D. Roosevelt's death, said: "Today, as we devoutly commemorate his anniversary, we would remind the Great Friend who has gone that the Italian people did what he had asked them to do; we have sacrificed thousands of our best sons for that civilisation and freedom in which he believed and which is our indestructible spiritual heritage. But how can we remember this without thinking that still today, almost three years after his words, Italy is still waiting in vain for that honourable seat among the Nations which he then promised us? It does not seem to us to be asking too much if we wish that the same ideals which guided the Great President, should still guide those who master the fate of the world now. These ideals of justice and peace are the heritage which Roosevelt left to the world, an heritage in which we firmly believe and which contains all our aims and hopes."

5. All parties and movements are busy, preparing the lists of candidates for the Costituente which are to be filed by Wednesday at the Court of Appeal or Tribunal in each constituency. The number of candidates of each list must not be less than three and not more than the number of representatives to be elected by the constituency. It is foreseen that only the Socialists, Communists and Christian Democrats will offer a "full list" of candidates in each constituency. The lists of candidates who want to stand in the National Constituency, which uses the surplus votes of the regional constituencies, must be filed by May 3. Orlando, Bonomi, Nititi, Croce and perhaps Ruini, of the National Democrat Union, will stand for the national constituency. The Labour-Democrat candidates would be Versico, Veroni, Bozzi and Della Torre, while in the Liberal field, Erosio, Cattani, Cassandro and Libonati are rumored

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6. The Italian-LIONS who were interned in the "S" camp at Parente, escaped yesterday and proceeded to their homes in different parts of Italy.

AMERICAN PAPERS (April 12th)

CAPITALE

1. Giuseppe Sardo describes the tendency of prominent Italian politicians to make alliances with or join a certain party as "vote catching", and says that the people now are looking for principles to guide them, not for men who have too often failed to do their duty.
2. The newspaper prints the Italian Women Association's letter to the Veterans Association, protesting against an indiscriminate elimination of female employees in favour of the ex-servicemen and appealing for a joint and comprehensive action for the settlement of the problem.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist)

GIORNALI DELLA SERA

1. G.d.S. violently attacks the Government for wasting time deciding if the symbol of the Republic must include the towers or not, and spends public money on millions of wall notices for this Party and that, and then tries, by means of a telephone call at the last minute, to repair a grave situation and avoid the horrible threat of starvation.
2. Giovanni Lucini, says that the republic has been on trial during this two-years and all Italians know too well the results: disorder, famine and terror. If they choose a republic the Italians will have the threat of civil war permanently before them.

GIORNALI D'ITALIA

1. Commenting on Kenni's speech in the Florence Congress, Sav. criticises his statement that Italy must remain strictly neutral in the big Powers' policy of blocs. Referring to Kenni's persistence in maintaining the equivocal position of the Socialist Party in relation to the Communists, he outlines the historical function of the Socialist party in Italy, and says that the Florence Congress must make it clear if the party is ready to fulfill its mission, or if it has sold out to the Communists.
2. Commenting on the opening of the Socialist Congress, Pietro Solari says that Togliatti assumed an attitude of injured innocence, and that despite the cheers which followed it the

0764
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2. Commenting on the opening of the Socialist Congress, Pietro Colari says that Fogliatti assumed an attitude of injured innocence, and that despite the cheers which followed it the general reaction to his speech was reserved. As for Nenni he showed less enthusiasm for the Communists than he did a year ago, and spoke no longer of "union", but of "unity".

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

ITALIA-SERA

1. I.S. points out the results of the careless policy of the I.I.R. Governments under the heading: "The tragedy of famine threatens Italy".

2. Commenting on the Socialist Congress, I.S. says that it is dominated by the personality of Pietro Nenni and praises his very careful policy.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.)

I. reports on De Vittorio's plan to settle the disorders provoked by veterans, often misguided by agitators, and to help restore calm in Puglia. This plan calls for a meeting in the regional capital of all responsible military and civil authorities, together with representatives of the local employers, labor organizations, Veterans and partisans associations, to discuss the possibility of a public works programme and a better distribution of agricultural labor, and to guarantee to all parties, the fullest political liberty provided they respect each other's liberty.

CONSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Commenting on the Congress of industrialists, Q. says that they have seriously studied the problems of industrial revival and have built the foundations on which labour and capital will work together for the reconstruction of Italy.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Ferrando says that we must defend the glorious history and the artistic beauties of our country.

2. Antonio De Berti, member of the Trieste Liberation Committee, has declared that the most important problem that the Italian Government will have to solve in the Julian area that will remain Italian will be that of an administration which will be able to eliminate the discord between the two nationalities. This could be achieved through an autonomous administration of the region. Prof. Giovanni Paladini, of the Trieste C.I.N. has declared that the Slavs have lost many of their friends and that if there were a plebiscite, with all due guarantees, 75 % of the population of both zones would vote for Italy.

SECCIO XX (Independent Rightist)

Paolo Gentile praises the policy of Pietro Nenni who has been able to maintain the Socialist Party independent and at the same time closely associated with the Communist Party. In this manner the Socialists have not lost the sympathies of the workers and have maintained a sound position on the moderate left.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the telephonic conversation between De Gasperi and Nenni, T. says that Nenni is a man of great courage and that he is a man of great courage and that he is a man of great courage.

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TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on the telephonic conversation between De Gasperi and the UNRRA Director, T.D.P. says "We can assure that Rinaldo La Guardia did not merely intend to reassure De Gasperi with words, but that he is fully resolved to do everything possible to prevent Italy's food situation from getting worse."

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Ugo della Seta indicates the interests that the preservation of the Monarchy is covering - those of the dynasty, the High Clergy, the aristocracy, the plutocrats, etc. - and he asks "Do you Monarchists think that the people don't know it?... Why do you persist in this anachronistic position?"

2. Discussing the Italian Republican party's political position, A. Claudio Rocchi says that he does not feel the necessity for rigid classifications under labels such as "left" and "right". However, he says, the party stands for a progressive policy, but in aiming at a true democracy it will reject any form of dictatorship. The Republican party tries to conciliate the truth contained in both Liberalism and Marxism, and attaches supreme importance to man as man, not as citizen or worker.

MORNING PAPERS (April 13th)

AVANTI (see list)

BUONSENTO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. B. comments on the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter and says that even the freedom of Religion has crumbled with the extension of the Russian influence in Central Europe. As for the freedom from want - the only one that Communism did not help to destroy - the Big Powers, with their selfish policy, have failed to preserve the world from the menace of hunger. Even Italy, where the food problem was most vital, gave priority to politics. And B. concludes "it would be better policy to send the people to the polls with full stomachs."

2. B. expresses its satisfaction at Henry Levin's statement that Italy did not participate in the criminal machine gunning from the air of French refugees during June 1940.

GIORNATE DEL LATINO (Government)

1. Edward Depury, correspondent of the U.S., in a message from Washington, says that the State Department is not too optimistic about the results of the next meeting of the Foreign Ministers. It seems, though that in case of complete failure U.S.A. and England would take some initiative in regard to Italy, which would include: a) abolition of the Allied Commission, b) no war reparations, c) the "status" of the Italian colonies not to be changed, d) Dodecanese islands to Greece, -e) Trieste to Italy. The Trieste question is considered one of the most important especially that the Russians now seem to favour giving the city to Yugoslavia. Washington is well aware that the Italian people is demoralized by the delay in the preparation of the peace treaty and that now, especially, under the threat of famine, opinion could easily be exaggerated.

2. Edward D. Klarr, correspondent of the I.N.S., in a message from Trieste reports that representatives of the Julian C.I.N. and of the Anti-Fascist Italy-Slav Union have met to see if direct agreement can be reached before the peace conference and possibly

AVANTI (Socialist)

BUCHSENRO (Horn Quilting)

1. B. comments on the four freedom of the Atlantic Charter and says that even the freedom of Religion has crumbled with the extension of the Russian influence in Central Europe. As for the freedom from want - the only one that Communism did not help to destroy - the Big Powers, with their selfish policy, have failed to preserve the world from the menace of hunger. Even Italy, where the food problem was most vital, gave priority to politics. And B. concludes "it would be better policy to send the people to the polls with full stomachs."

2. B. expresses its satisfaction at Henry Levin's statement that Italy did not participate in the criminal machine gunning from the air of French refugees during June 1940.

GIORNALE DEL LATINO (Government)

1. Edward Depuy, correspondent of the U.C., in a message from Washington, says that the State Department is not too optimistic about the results of the next meeting of the Foreign Ministers. It seems, though that in case of complete failure U.S.A. and England would take some initiative in regard to Italy, which would include: a) abolition of the Allied Commission, b) no war reparations, c) the "status" of the Italian colonies not to be changed, d) Dodecanese islands to Greece, -e) Trieste to Italy. The Trieste question is considered one of the most important especially that the Russians now seem to favour giving the city to Yugoslavians. Washington is well aware that the Italian people is demoralized by the delay in the preparation of the peace treaty and that now, especially, under the threat of famine, opinion could easily be exaggerated.

2. Edward D. Kerr, correspondent of the I.N.S., in a message from Trieste reports that representatives of the Julian C.I.N. and of the Anti-Fascist Italo-Slav Union have met to see if direct agreement can be reached before the peace conference and possibly before the meeting of the Foreign Ministers, so that they could make positive proposals. The change in the Slav attitude is probably due to skepticism on the conclusions arrived at by the Investigating Commission.

GLCBO (Economic)

1. Prof. Bargani, the High Commissioner of Public Health, yesterday conferred with De Gasperi on the problems discussed at the London Food Conference and on the appeal that 17 Nations sent to Argentina for relief.

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2. Mr. Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA Mission for Italy, yesterday declared to "Globo" that UNRRA had asked the Italian Government to take measures to enforce control of the distribution of raw materials, and to eliminate the food black market. As for the grain shortage in Italy, Mr. Keeny said that UNRRA and the Italian Government were trying to solve this difficult problem without having to reduce the bread ration.

3. 8,400 tons of Norwegian dried fish are scheduled to arrive at Naples before the end of this month.

4. Meat, sugar, milk, fish and preserved vegetable supplies to Italy during 1946 are almost guaranteed, the UNRRA "Economic Notes" reported yesterday.

5. The Milan gas company said yesterday that its coalstocks can only last until the end of May if the consumption is limited to one and a half hours per day.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

I.L. publishes an interview by its correspondent in Rio de Janeiro with the Brazilian Foreign Minister, in which Mr. De Pontoura said that the Brazilian Government had nothing against the Italian people, that it would welcome Italian emigrants and would encourage and improve trade between the two countries.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Commenting on the slogans of the republicans, Gilberto Lima says that the Social-Communists need the votes of the "bourgeois" to elect a republic but after they will install a dictatorship. The republic will not improve international relations, he says, because what foreign States ask are not political situations but concrete things. "Only a republic, they say, will give peace to the Italian people", he writes, "which means that if the Monarchy is re-elected they will not respect the will of the majority, and will originate a civil war".

2. I.N. prints a letter of Alberto Giannini to Avv. Spartaco Cannarsa, member of the Commission for the examination of Police Documents, in which he states that he never belonged to the C.V.R.A. and accuses the Government of trying to include his name in the lists thus forbidding him to speak.

MINUTO

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MINUTO

1. M. comments ironically on Nenni's Florence speech and says that most of his assertions were unsubstantiated and could be easily refuted.

2. The newspaper protests against the seizure of the establishments of the ex-C.G.I.L. (Gioventu Italiana del Littorio) by political parties for their own purposes.

MOMENTO

The most important decision the Government should take before the forthcoming harvest, in order to make available the maximum quantity of grain, is to determine the price of bread, Vincenzo Maglio writes.

POPULO (Christian Democrat)

Popolo reports that the correspondent of the French Communist newspaper "l'Humanite", Magnien, continues with his articles on the situation in Trieste, saying that "Mussolini's Fascists still administer Trieste", that "there are no Yugoslav troops along the Morgan Line, but only General Andor's Polish troops" and that "the Italian people give the Fascist salute and shout 'duce' during the meetings and demonstrations." "Where are nothing but lies", Popolo says, "and should not even be printed by us if it were not to point out their offensive character against Trieste, and to ask what the Italian Communists andogliatti think of them".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Brasme says that a controlled economy cannot be of advantage to the Italian people and only complete commercial freedom can accelerate the revival of Italian trade.
2. Benedetto Croce, in a letter to the editor, says that some writers often make a distinction between himself and the Liberal Party, which is completely wrong because as President of that Party he has always approved its policy and agrees with its past, present and future work.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Giovanni Messe says that no distinction must be made among the veterans, because they all fought for their country and that the respect due to them will eliminate their sense of neglect.
2. Minister Romita, in an interview with T., has declared that the political elections will not be postponed.

UNITA' (Communist)

Commenting on Walter Lipman's article in "Popolo" suggesting that the United States held a strategic position by maintaining a fleet in the Mediterranean to restore the balance between Russia and the British Empire, Mario Alicata says that the Italians must not trust these policies of "blues" and the "balance of power", and that Italy's friendship with Russia is a guarantee of Italy's independence and of the preservation of international peace.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/210/FRB

April 12, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. April 7 communal elections. Returns for 1141 communes out of 1186 are as follows:

	<u>Seats</u>	<u>Communes</u>
- Left Concentration	7997	450
- Christian-Democrats	7095	376
- Independents	1684	93
- Center Concentration	883	46
- Local Groups	723	41
- Right Concentration	758	38
- Socialists	747	34
- Communists	560	24
- Liberals	260	10
- Labor-Democrats	181	9
- Ex-Servicemen	184	7
- Republicans	171	5
- Qualunquists	55	1
- Action Party	40	1
- Italian-Democrats	12	1

No party gained the majority in 5 communes.

2. The Ministry of war announces: "A Rome daily published on April 7 a report according to which the Commanding Officer of the "Polfero" Combat Group, General Iorizi, had been relieved from office on account of his anti-Monarchist feeling. This report, which would be in contradiction with the present policy of a non-political Army, is untrue as General Morici was relieved from office for "disciplinary and administrative inefficiency in the command of his Combat Group", established by a regular inquiry.

3. Owing to further pressure on the High Commissioner for Food to reduce the bread ration to 150 grams per day, slightly compensated by a rise to 750 grams per month of the pasta ration, Le Gaspari yesterday had a telephone conversation with the President of UNRRA, Fiorello La Guardia, explaining to him that Italy could not reduce the bread ration to 150 grams without exposing the people to the danger of famine. He added that the Government would do everything possible to ease the situation,

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efforts. The President thanked him and announced that Ambassador Treciani, who was leaving for Washington the following day, would take with him all the necessary data on the present food crisis.

4. U.P. reports from Washington that a source well acquainted with UARMA circles stated that Italy's coal stocks would last another 12 days, upon which date all factories of Northern Italy would have to close down.

5. The President of the Council, Alcide De Gasperi, will speak on the radio on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

6. The first escort of Italian silk and wine arrived yesterday in New York on board the steamer "Notre Dame of Victory".

7. It is learned from reliable sources that the present British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Harold Macmillan, will officially arrive in Rome on April 20, where he will confer with political personalities. (SIDI)

8. The Congress of the Socialist Party opened yesterday in Florence at the Comunale Theatre. Delegations of the Socialist parties of Poland, Great Britain, Switzerland, Rumania, Austria, Yugoslavia and San Marino, and Togliatti for the Italian Communist Party, were present. The Spanish delegation is expected to arrive tomorrow and the French the day after tomorrow. Togliatti rejected the fable of the Communist party having swallowed up the Socialist party and said it was necessary for Socialists and Communists to remain permanently united for reasons concerning home and foreign politics. In the afternoon Prof. Iaski said that the English people wanted to give the greatest freedom to all countries, and even to the British colonies, to choose their own government. Italy will have a good peace, he said, therefore your people will be able to go to the peace Conference with a clear conscience. Then Nenni read the political report of the Party's Executive, which the *Giornale del Mattino* summarizes as follows:

Italy's situation after the liberation. There were three powers, the Allies, the Monarchy and the C.I.L. It was impossible to act against the Allies and the Monarchy, and therefore we gave as much support as possible to the C.I.L., this being the only way to fight Rightist and Monarchist reactionary trends. Constituente. The Socialist party has been, if not the only one, the most courageous and consistent supporter of the Constituente, which is the problem of problems. Now, we have almost, said Nenni, because many things may happen if

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Communal elections. Out of 5614 communes, the Socialists and Communists won in 2153 against the 1907 gained by the Christian-Democrats.

Socialist Program. The Socialist party wants a democratic Republic. A united State, whose power will be made more flexible by local autonomy. A sole legislature together with Chambers of the Economic Council. A President elected by the House. A Government responsible to the House. A constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience, thought, speech, press, organization, defining the right to work, home, living and education, and limiting the right to property by means of the nationalization of public services and monopolies. Repudiation of war.

Foreign policy. We can accept neither Russian, British nor American policy. It is necessary to aim at regional agreements with France, Spain, Yugoslavia and Greece. The just frontier with Yugoslavia is that of 1919. We cannot admit any other claim on our territory. As for colonies, the solution must be a trusteeship administration. We must be allowed to have raw materials and freedom to migrate.

State and Church. The "Lateran Pact" is a well established fact.

Position of the Party. The Constitution and the Republic belong to the cycle of the bourgeois revolution but will develop themselves only if they go beyond this limit. This is why the working people must unite. On the basis of unity achieved either with the "Mergers" or with a common line of policy, the Socialists can meet the political struggle. The policies on the merger with Communists is malicious. Unity of action and the conquest of a social-communist majority in the Constitution is what really matters.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 11th)

CAPITALS

C. describes the resumption of activity in the port of Trieste, which is due to the fact that the city is under Allied control, and imports are not subject to the regulations in force in other Italian ports.

VERESSO (Independent Leftist)

Commenting on the fate of the 16,000 Italian Civil Internees in East Africa, E. reports a paragraph of a circular of the Civil Affairs Office, Allied Headquarters in East Africa, in which it is stated that the Italian Government has only given approval for the repatriation of the civilian Internees over 50 years of age and that no agreement has yet been reached for the remainder. It seems that the Government does not want to increase the number of unemployed. The paper strongly criticises this attitude of the Government which is not authorized by the people, and calls for an early action to have these unfortunate men repatriated.

GIORNALI DELLA SERA

Commenting on the food situation, G. d. S. criticises the Government for not taking the proper provisions in due time and hopes that Admiral Stone, on returning to Italy, will bring good news about grain imports.

GIORNALI D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading "Question to Cunningham", the newspaper prints an article by Giuseppe Cruciani, an Italian Naval officer, appealing to the Naval men of all countries for an understanding of the Italian Navy's anxiety. He stresses the heroic fight of the young Italian Navy against the most powerful Navy in the world during the years of war. He points out the Navy's readiness to serve the defeated country by preserving her ships and complying with the armistice terms, and later by cooperating with the allies. Now, says Giuseppe Cruciani, starting with President Roosevelt's 1944 statement that a third of the Italian Navy would be handed over to Russia, there is talk of sharing the spoils of the Italian Navy, of reducing her personnel, etc. Italy needs a Navy, he says, to remember the armistice undertakings towards

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ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist)

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2. The newspaper comments on the reactions of many of their contemporaries to the publication of a new competitor like the *Giornale d'Italia*, describing them as only natural. They refute the ironic attacks of "Italia Libera" on the campaign for the integrity of the Italian fleet, and point out Aventi's misinterpretation of an article on the bread rationing.

INDEPENDENTE

1. Commenting on the equivocal position of the Socialist party in relation to the Communists, Villalta foresees a conflict of opinions on this subject at the Florence Socialist Congress. He wants the Congress perceive the necessity for the party to bring its present policy of compromise with the Communists to an end, and to draw closer to the moderate elements of the Italian people. If Socialists choose this position, he says, the whole of the Italian Democracy will support them.

2. During the first congress to be held in Italy after the liberation of the country, the delegates of the Jewish Communities expressed the deep gratitude of all Jews to the Pope and the Italian people for the help and protection received in the years of persecution.

ITALIA-STRA

Giovanni Galli-Pacciorini says that in demanding the handover of Italian industrial machinery, Russia, Yugoslavia, France and the others want to destroy Italy because her only hope of prosperity depends on her industrial plants.

LAVORO (S.G.I.I.)

The newspaper expresses its solidarity with the Veterans National Association in their protest against the bureaucratic sabotage of the measures in favour of veterans. The protest was provoked by the art. 3 of the decree on the reinstatement of veterans in the Public Offices.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - M.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Agostino Ferreri says that we must learn from the administrative elections the errors committed and not be repeated. The most important things, he says, are: a) to appeal to the sense of responsibility of the people, b) to avoid the dispersion of votes, c) a more energetic propaganda aimed directly at the people.

RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

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RICOSTITUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

R. says that in the great conflict of the Social-Communist and Demochristian forces there is need of a non-clerical democracy to act as mediator between the two.

STCCLO XX (Independent Rightist)

S. XI says that "Avanti", unable to attack the Minister of the Interior, who is a Socialist, as they did under the Boroni

Government, get hold of the strangest ideas, for instance that the disorders in Naples were caused by monarchist ill-doers and not by unemployed veterans as was reported by all the other papers.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. V.R. comments on Count Sforza's joining the Italian Republican party and on his unflinching republican sentiments throughout 20 years of exile. It stresses the point that Count Sforza emphasized in his letter to the party: that the Republic is not an improvisation of the aftermath of war, but the real tradition of the Italian history. The Italian Republican party, it concludes, is the only republican party which has demonstrated its solidity, and its lists remain opened to all men willing to fight the "good battle".
2. Francesco Porri publishes a manifesto to all his friends all over Italy warning them against the Monarchy and saying that the time has come for Italy to decide whether or not she wants to be a Nation who defends her own interests according to the laws of honour, and which can be trusted by all.

MORNING PAPERS (April 12th)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Commenting on the situation in Trieste Franco Finzi stresses the success of the Italian demonstration of the 27th March, and points out the economic hardships inflicted on the workers in Venezia Giulia by the Yugoslav strikes. A workers' party must not be used for nationalist purposes, he says, and urges the Social list party to continue a genuine and exclusively proletarian policy.

BUONSENTO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. B. criticises the attitude of the Government towards the critical food situation.
2. Quoting a pamphlet by Laschi on the Communists in which he quotes Lenin's statement: "Any social-democratic party which is asked to admit the Communists in its ranks meets insuperable difficulties... The Communists' aim is to enter the social-democratic parties and to seize control", B. says that Laschi should have brought a few of these pamphlets for distribution at the Florence congress.

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GIORNAL DEL MATTINO (Government) - N.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Owing to the U.S. coal strike, only 529,000 tons of coal will be distributed in Italy during the period March 20th - May 31st 1946.
2. War damage in Italy amounts to 2,100 billion and 928 million lire.
3. Telephone communication between Italy and Great Britain was opened yesterday.

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4. The first Italian exports arrived in New York yesterday aboard the "Notre Dame of Victory". They consisted of 800 bales of raw silk, 80,000 cases of Italian vermouth and some tons of marble.

5. A shipment of 511,000 meters of Italian rayon and cotton cloth will soon arrive in New York. It will be in exchange for American and Brazilian raw cotton which is due to arrive shortly in Italy.

6. A British four-engined plane of the "British Overseas Airways" left Ciampino Airport (Rome) yesterday for Johannesburg. The new service will make London-Rome-Cairo-Johannesburg in 39 hours and 15 minutes.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Enzo Salvaggi criticizes the Democratic Union, which has refused their alliance, being afraid to lose the republican forces. He says that in so doing they allow the dispersion of votes which is fatal to the democratic forces and that by now everyone should have taken a clear position in regard to the institutional question.

2. Under the heading "Eleven days of bread left", I.N. prints the official communiqué on the telephone call between the Prime Minister and la Guardia and strongly criticizes the inactivity of the Government which has let things go till the last minute, owing to their preoccupation with the elections.

3. Continuing his attacks against the Government over the "Marlo Giallo" case, Babouf says that the C.L.N. gag all those who speak against the left-wing Parties, but do not want to publish the O.V.R.A. lists because they include names of people who speak in favor of the left and even belong to it.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on the fact that there are many Italians who fear the future, Guido Calogero says that those who deserve to be reassured are not the ones who will vote for the Right because they are afraid of Communism or Socialism and of loosing a few acres of land or part of the money they have in the bank, but the workers and small farmers who believe that work and freedom should be assured to all, and who will vote for the left in the forthcoming elections.

2. I.E. prints Nenni's speech at the opening of the Socialist

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6. A British four-engined plane of the "British Overseas Airways" left Ciampino Airport (Rome) yesterday for Johannesburg. The new service will make London-Rome-Cairo-Johannesburg in 39 hours and 15 minutes.

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2. I.L. prints Nenni's speech at the opening of the Socialist Party Congress in Florence yesterday.

MINUTO

1. Reporting on the Florence Socialist Congress and on Foglietti's statement that the union of Socialists and Communists is essential, also, to obtain a just peace for Italy, M. says that Foglietti did not explain what bearing the socialcommunist union would have on such a problem.

2. Reporting on the situation in Venezia Giulia, the ex-commander of the "Volontari della Libertà", Savio Ponde, pointed

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out the great number of participants in all the Italian demonstrations. He spoke of the persecutions in Zone B, and of the serious economic situation due to the political unrest. He also stressed the pro-Italian sentiments of the Slav population of the Istrian towns.

3. P. Sargine says that an alliance with France may favourably affect the solution of Italy's problems, which are to be discussed at the Paris Conference.

MONTIHO - N.N.

ROCCLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Attilio Piccioni says that the communes which voted for the Christian Democrats in the Administrative Elections will see that the slogan of the Christian Democrat Party: "The Administrators are to serve the people by means of the Commune and not the people to serve the political party" will be put into effect.

2. Mr. Henry Devin, General Secretary of the France-Italy Committee, has stated that France has no war-crime charges against Italy. As for the report that Italians machine-gunned from the air French refugees on the roads in June 1940, Mr. Devin said that official documents showed that in 1940 the Italian Air Force had no planes with a great enough range to carry out such missions.

ALBORGIMUNTO LIBERALE (Liberal) - N.N.

TRUPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNIFA' (Communist)

Commenting on the second anniversary of Foglietti's first public address to the Italian people in Naples, Mario Alicata says that, at a time when the Monarchy was ready to bargain Italy's vital interests with the Allies, and the other antifascist parties were unable to cope with the situation, the Communist party, through its leader's proposal to form a provisional government of national unity, saved Italy, gave her back an army, and created the basis for the reconstruction of the country.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ATO 394

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/207/22B

April 9, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.GENERAL

1. April 7 communal elections. The electoral returns for provincial capitals so far known are as follows:

- MILAN: (874 precincts out of 284) Socialists 220,534; Christian-Democrats 163,468; Communists 157,343; "E. domina list" 41,202; Republican alliance 18,172; shopkeepers 9596.
- CARPIA: Republicans 9,652; Communists 8,388; Socialists 6,341; Christian-Democrats 5,226; Action Party 920.
- RAVENNA: Christian-Democrats 6,721; Socialists 4877; Communists 3653; Republicans-Action-Independents 3,153.
- VARIGLI: Christian-Democrats 14,346; Socialists 11,876; Communists 4190; Independents 1172; Action party 782; Liberals 750; Republicans 507.
- PERUGIA: Socialists 15,304; Communist 12,273; Christian-Democrats 11,944; Republicans 3,122; Quilunquisti 3,072; Liberals 1,065; Action party 421.
- SPERANZA: Labor-Democrats 7,437; Socialists 5,386; Action party 4,184; Quilunquisti 2,806; Christian-Democrats 2,234; Liberals 1,577; Republicans 1,359; Communists 827.
- RAVENNA: Social-Communists 24,905; Republicans 20,372; Christian-Democrats 6,117; Liberals 509.
- ALTO ADAMELIA: Socialists 18,220 votes equal to 16 seats; Communists 15887 equal 13; Christian-Democrats 10970 equal 5; Liberals 2835 equal 2; Action party 1001 equal none.
- MANTUA: Social-Communists 4400; Christian-Democrats 3511; Liberals and Quilunquisti 3400; Independents 437.
- ROVIGO: Socialists 7100; Christian-Democrats 6150; Communists 5500; Liberals 755; Action Party 555.

2. Prof. Harold Laski arrived yesterday in Milan where he met Norri, to whom he handed a letter from the British Foreign Minister Bevin. Bevin writes that he was greatly encouraged and pleased to see that the press had not let it be known that the Italian

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2. Prof. Harold Laski arrived yesterday in Milan where he met Nenni, to whom he handed a letter from the British Foreign Minister Bevin. Bevin writes that he was greatly encouraged and pleased to see that the confidence he had put in Italy and the Italian people had been confirmed by the orderly and enthusiastic way in which the recent communal elections were held. This, he wrote, is a good omen for the political elections to be held shortly and which will, I trust, give Italy and the Italian people more strength to tackle the problems which confront them both in national and international matters. Nenni answered with a telegram saying that the welcome arrival of the Labour Party Delegation had coincided with the Socialist victory in Milan, which was certainly a good omen for the Socialist victory in the political elections.

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3. The AMG in Venezia Giulia plans to hold the communal elections in that region within the next few months, and therefore is going to prepare the electoral lists. The elections will take place according to the rules identical with those for the rest of Italy. (AMGA)

4. Dr. Gasperi yesterday received Brigadier Lush, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, and Meuccio Rinaldi.

5. The Assembly of the Republican Liberal Association which met on Sunday, passed a resolution asking all members adhering to the Liberal Party to resign from it and join the Republican Party.

6. The Central Committee of the Republican Party issued a manifesto to the country yesterday. The Republic will be the beginning of the real rebirth, it says, and with the republic Italy will close the series of dictatorships: dictatorships of the sword, of bureaucracy, of the stab in the back - and international adventures. With the Republic, Italy will look to her own interest and not to the interests of the Crown. On 2 June 1946 the Italian People will be called to the polls for a double voting. With the first vote they will bury the Monarchy under an avalanche of noes, and with the second they will found the Republic. The fear of a "leap in the dark" is foolish. The fear of new dictatorships is also foolish. The Monarchy never was the power "above factions". It was instead the power of the worst factions, of the privileged and uncontrolled. We want free and autonomous communes and regions; the people's right to propose directly any law and to disavow its representatives; the absolute independence of the Magistrates; a Supreme Constitutional Court; schools, schools and more schools to educate the people to rule themselves; freedom of trade and freedom of enterprise; we will defend ownership and promote its wider distribution, but will fight trusts in any branch of the economy. In principle, the Republican party is against replacing private ownership with state ownership - whatever name this might be given - because it would mismanage the common good and smother the people's conscience. A Republic is a regime of freedom: freedom of thought, religion, association, press and meeting. The Republican state must be a house of glass in which the administration goes on under the people's eyes and is incessantly subject to the people's control.

7. It is believed that during the Conference of the American, British, Russian and French Foreign Ministers which is to open in Paris in April 25, Byrnes and Bevin will urge the need for a Russian attitude on the peace with Italy.

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3.

8. Associated Press reports that in American diplomatic circles it is believed that the U.S. may be inclined to refer the whole question of the future status of the Italian colonies to the U.N.O. The matter might be studied in the preliminary conference of April 25.

9. The Arab League supports Tripolitania's demand for full independence and is against the idea of a trustee administration for the country, Azam Bey, Secretary General of the League, stated yesterday at a press conference. (Reuters)

10. Radio Moscow denied the report in a British-newspaper, according to which the Soviet Union has demanded three billion dollars from Italy in war reparations. The same agency is authorized to state that the news is false. The truth is that Russia proposed that Italy should pay 300 million dollars. (A.P.)

11. The Italian memorandum on the Western frontier question is still being studied because the Italian Government has never been notified of any official French claims on Italian frontier territories. The memo on war reparations, however, has already been sent to London.

12. 20 Italian workers were killed by an explosion which occurred in the Allied mines camp of S. Germano Vesuviano (Naples). The C.G.I.L. sent a telegram to Mr. Braine of the British Embassy protesting against leaving explosives in built-up areas.

13. Interviewed by an INS correspondent, Harold Laski stated that according to the latest information in his possession the peace treaty with Italy should be ready by the end of May. It is believed in London, he said, that the Conference of the four Foreign Ministers slated for April 25 may solve the questions outstanding. Laski added that a prompt conclusion of the Italian peace treaty has always been the wish of the Labour Party, which is aware that Italy today has no international status. But Italy has already a very strong moral status, he added. Asked for his opinion on the proposed merger of the Italian Socialist and Communist parties, Laski explicitly declared himself against it because Communism, at least as far as he has been able to ascertain in Great Britain up till now, has shown itself to be too intolerant and has not hesitated to offend the representatives of the British workers' parties.

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4.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (April 8th)

CAPITALE - R.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent Leftist)

C.T. reports the discovery of a secret hoard of weapons in the Lloyd Priestino's docks in Trieste.

GIORNALI DELLA SERA

After recalling that in several kingdoms such as Great Britain, Sweden, Belgium and Norway there are Communists, Socialists and Labourists who carry on their politics and have nothing against the Monarchy, G.d.S. says that only in Italy are there people who forget the advantages, traditions and discipline that a Monarchy has always given to its country, insult the King and want the Monarchy to be abolished.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

After recalling that the "Giornale d'Italia" was founded at the beginning of the century by the liberal Sidney Sonnino and its director Alberto Bergamini, Santi Savarino (the director) says that "this newspaper resumes publication in defence of liberty and hopes that its readers will trust it."

INDIPENDENTE - R.N.

ITALIA-SERA

Commenting on Togliatti's article in yesterday's Unità, I-3 says that Togliatti does not rightly understand Democracy because a truly Democratic country is a country where individuals belonging to any political party are allowed due prestige and to say what kind of Government they think is best, and they are entitled to have their opinions respected however small their party.

LAVORO (C.G.I.I.)

1. Cresto Lizzadri describes the results achieved by the C.G.I.I. in the defence of the Italian workers, and replies to the charge that syndicalists are interested in only one aspect of the human problem, i.e. man as a worker.

2. Commenting on the Milan elections, L. says that, though it cannot yet be said who has won there is no doubt that Milan

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2. Commenting on the Milan elections, L. says that, though it cannot yet be said who has won there is no doubt that Milan voted for the Republic.

3. L. prints a letter signed by a large number of Italian soldiers interned by the Germans and liberated by the Russian forces on the excellent treatment of Italians in Russia and the things they learnt from the Russian people.

OSSTERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

5.

ALCOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Replying to Togliatti's article "The moderate bloc", R. says that the Communist leader's statements hardly agree with the usual Communist declarations. R. refutes the charge that the Labour Democrat party has become moderate because of the alliance with the liberals. "Togliatti knows very well that we are republican, and that we will support any social reform, but in the Constitution we will support those who are defending liberty", says the paper.

2. Commenting on Minister Scelba's statement in Genoa that henceforth, Socialcommunists and Demochristians are the sole contestants remaining in the political field, R. says that, speaking thus, the minister involuntarily emphasized the chance of the National Democratic Union, as not all Italians are either marxist or democristian.

3. Count Strozzi's accession to the National Democratic Union is rumored in the political circles of Montecitorio.

STUDIO XX (Independent Rightist)

Commenting on yesterday's article by Togliatti on "The Moderate Block", Danilo Gentile says that the Communist leader did not make himself clearly understood when he asked "the Moderate Block not to oppose the Leftist Parties in the proclamation of the Republic". "We venture to hope - he concluded - that Togliatti did not mean to threaten anyone who does not want to vote for the Republic".

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In announcing that the Liberal Republican Association has withdrawn from the Liberal Party, V.R. congratulated the Association for their decision and welcomes its members within the Italian Republican Party.

2. V.R. urges the Government to publish the list of the members of the C.V.R.A. (Fascist Secret Police)

MORNING PAPERS (April 8th)AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Sennuccio Bionelli reports at length on the Milan elections in which even sick, crippled and old people took part with the greatest enthusiasm. One cannot understand, he says, why certain

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MORNING PAPERS (April 8th)

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Sonnuccio Benelli reports at length on the Milan elections in which even sick, crippled and old people took part with the greatest enthusiasm. One cannot understand, he says, why certain people imagined that the elections in Northern Italy, particularly in Milan, would take place amid strife and disorder, and he quotes a man in the street observing "little Socialist propaganda, good; this means that Socialists are poor and honest".

2. The "Veterans and Partisans Department" of the Socialist party Direction has requested that measures regarding the situation of veterans and partisans be discussed during the Florence Congress. These measures should help in the resettlement of ex-servicemen in civil life.

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6.

BUCKENSON (Vomoe Quelunquo)

Under heading "An attractive prey", B. comments on an article in the French "Figaro" hinting at French claims on the Italian Navy. He recalls the Italian Navy's participation in Naval operations after 8th September and says that he hopes that the United Nations, and especially England who has always very sensitive in matters concerning the honour of the Navy, will not permit such an indignity as sharing out the Italian fleet between her former allies. He concludes by pointing out that a mutual understanding with Italy is still in the interests of France.

GIOVANNI DEL MANTINO (Government)

Commenting on the possibilities of resuming an active trade with Great Britain, Mercator says that the main obstacles are currency exchange and by the bad conditions of the industries of both countries. He also stresses that much depends on private initiative.

GLOBO (Technico)

1. The Ministry of Transport has granted a further 192 million lire for railway works.

2. Discussing reports in American newspapers on the food situation and the black market in Italy, "Globo" quotes a communiqué by ANSA saying that in Rome, where there are about 2 million inhabitants, the daily consumption of black-market bread amounts to about 9,000 lbs, which raises the daily ration of 200 grams to 202 grams. As for the other free food-stuffs such as meat, bacon and sausages, there are only 3 percent of the population (80,000 persons) who can afford to pay the high prices at which they are sold. As for the actual consumption of pasta, rice and olive oil, no official figures can be published because the Government's rations and the black-market trades are too small.

3. Works on the construction of Milan's new thermal power station will start on June 1947.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Commenting on the fact that the Italian people will soon be called to choose between a Constitutional Monarchy and a Presidential Republic, Paolo Vittorelli says that the Action Party has chosen the second solution because a Presidential Republic is the only form of Government which can guarantee regional autonomy and prevent it from relapsing into separatism.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

Vincenzo Lucci writes that the Italian Democrats represent conservatism in Italy, but a modern conservatism calling for full collaboration between labor and capital, and harmony between all the social classes. He stresses that they do not want State control of Industry or Commerce in any form, which, on the contrary, seems to be one of the "desiderata" of the Social-Communists.

7.

MINUTO

Commenting on the advantages and inconveniences of a "Class" party, M. quotes facts proving that the success of the party in the elections does not always give its elected representatives the competence necessary to discharge their duties; in a commune of Lombardy the communist elected sindaco, a carpenter, had to ask the local curate's assistance in performing his duties. It is easier to find administrators in an "interclass" party like the Demochristian, concludes the paper.

NOTIZIO - M.N.FOCCIO (Christian Democrat) - M.N.RISORCHI EMO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. R.L., replying to Foglietti, who said that the National Democratic Union was a moderate bloc, says that all the Italian Parties are now moderate Parties because what Italy needs can best be obtained by a moderate policy in all fields.

2. R.L. reports that the black market augments the bread ration by only 1 percent.

TRUPA (Independent)

Renato Angiolillo criticizes those who have abandoned the Liberal Party for their leftist tendencies and says that they are too late to have any useful effect and that their action has only displayed their stupid pride.

URBANI (Communist)

1. U. prints Foglietti's letter to De Gasperi on the latter's statement that "it is not enough that communists promise no harm to religious minded people". Indeed, says Foglietti, it would not be much, and he reaffirms the Communist party's position in the religious problem, and recalls his own statements at the 5th Communist Congress affirming that the Communists accept the present Concordat between the Italian State and the Vatican.

2. U. attacks the new "Giornale d'Italia" and says that it is of the same inclination and serving the same interests as the "Giornale d'Italia" of fascist times.

ROMA - M.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - R.N.

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