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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

MAR. - SEPT. 1945

Transport s/f

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
NEWS DIVISION

45 Via San Basilio — Telephone: 471474-3-2-1

Daily Press Service File — Monday, September 24

I N D E X

USIS 1 — U.S. Government office clarifies status of the more than 18,000 German and Italian war prisoners being transferred this month from the U.S. to their homelands.

USIS 2 — Truman asks second U.S. clothing drive in last six months for the needy in war-devastated nations.

USIS 3 — New York Times correspondent discloses provisions of U.S. directive on the Italian settlement which was distributed at the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting.

USIS 4 — Director of U.S. Export-Import Bank says organization is ready for speedy loan arrangements to foreign nations.

USIS 5 — Italian governmental bids for surplus U.S. military supplies in Italy will be made through Italian State Railways.

SEP 25 1945

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMISSION
HQ. AC.

	INITIALS	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		

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DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
PLANNING STAFF		
ADMIN. DIV.		
MOVEMENTS DIV.		
ROADS DIV.		
PORTS WORKS DIV.		
RAIL DIV.		

Circulate

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USIS 1

U.S. ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS BEING TRANSFERRED TO MILITARY JURISDICTION IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, September 24 -- The Office of the Provost Marshal General in an announcement Wednesday emphasized that the 18,000 German and Italian war prisoners being shipped from the United States this month are not being repatriated but are being transferred to military jurisdiction in their homelands. The announcement also made the following clarification:

In the case of the 10,000 Germans scheduled to leave the United States this month there is no German government to repatriate them in their homeland. When they arrive in Europe they will still be war prisoners under the control of the Allied Military Government in Germany. General Eisenhower's command has the final say as to whether the Germans shall be retained indefinitely for work in Germany as prisoners, or whether and when they shall be released for return to civilian life.

More than 8,000 Italian prisoners comprising 49 complete Italian service units likewise will be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Mediterranean theater. As there is an Italian Government functioning and the needs for military manpower might not be so great in Italy, it was considered likely many of them would soon be released to their government for repatriation.

The Office of the Provost Marshal General announced the policy several months ago for the rapid transfer of prisoners back to Europe as soon as the manpower situation is eased in the United States. The [illegible] 400,000 German prisoners in the United States have been

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The Office of the Provost Marshal General announced the policy several months ago for the rapid transfer of prisoners back to Europe as soon as the manpower situation is eased in the United States. The more than 400,000 German prisoners in the United States have been working on critical work programs for which United States manpower was not available. With the release of many U.S. soldiers and war workers, the manpower shortage is rapidly being lessened and the transfer of prisoners accelerated.

In a previous announcement the Provost Marshal General indicated that all prisoners might be cleared out of the United States by early 1946.

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USIS 2 TRUMAN ASKS ANOTHER U.S. CLOTHING DRIVE FOR WAR NEEDY ABROAD

WASHINGTON, September 24 -- President Truman yesterday again called upon Henry J. Kaiser, United States industrialist, to direct a clothing drive throughout the nation for the war needy in foreign countries.

Through the United National Clothing Collection headed by Kaiser in April more than 150 million pounds of usable clothing were contributed by the people of the United States for distribution abroad.

In a letter to Kaiser announcing the new drive, Truman said in part:

"It is imperative that we act at once to provide for the relief of men, women and children in war-ravaged nations.

"I am therefore calling upon you again to lead the nation in this campaign to alleviate the incalculable hardship which will be endured next winter unless we act without delay. The results achieved under your leadership earlier this year were magnificent.

"Without adequate clothing and the other necessities of life to sustain the victims of war on the long road to rehabilitation there can be no peace. I therefore ask you and the more than 7,000 chairmen of the United National Clothing Collection to lead the nation in another clothing collection drive for the relief of victims of war."

In reply to Truman, Kaiser accepted the summons, pledging

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In reply to Truman, Kaiser accepted the summons, pledging the time and energy of his organization to comply with the President's request.

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USIS 3

BERLIN

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON U.S. DIRECTIVE AT MINISTERS' MEETING

NEW YORK, September 24 -- C.L. Sulzberger, correspondent for "The New York Times," said Saturday in a dispatch from London that the United States directive governing the draft of the treaty of peace with Italy requested the Council of Foreign Ministers to agree that no general reparation claims should be made against Italy.

Sulzberger added that the directive also said the "old Wilson line" should be selected as a basis for the frontier with Yugoslavia, but with modifications favoring Yugoslavia in the north and others favoring Italy in the south. The Wilson line bisects the Istrian Peninsula.

The dispatch continued in part:

"It was further suggested that Trieste be awarded to Italy with a 'substantial part' of its port made into a free port, that the Swiss frontier with Italy remain unchanged, and the French and Austrian frontiers also remain unchanged but subject to minor rectification should the French and Austrians present claims.

"It was recommended Italy formally renounce all claims relating to pre-war Albania and cede the Dodecanese islands to Greece, Saseno to Albania, Zara and the Dalmatian islands to Yugoslavia and completely demilitarize Pantelleria and Isole Pelagie, Mediterranean islands south of Sicily, while retaining sovereignty over them.

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"The United States proposal regarding Italy's colonies was 203 that independence should be promised to both Libya and Eritrea after 10 years. In the intervening decade they are to be governed by an administrator responsible to and appointed by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations Organization. In each case the administrator would be assisted by an advisory committee of seven.

(MORE)

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"It was recommended that Italian Somaliland also be placed under a trusteeship arrangement similar to that for Libya and Eritrea without, however, any fixed date for eventual independence.

"The Americans recommended close restriction of Italian armaments, and surrender by Italy to the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union of factory and machine tool equipment designed for armaments manufacture, but with a liberal attitude toward production of aircraft for civilian use.

"It was proposed that 'no general reparations claim... be made upon Italy,' but that each United Nation take over, subject to some restrictions, Italian assets that lie within its jurisdiction and limit its reparation claims to such amounts.

"Additional types of documents, apart from the proposed peace treaty, are recommended in the American plan: protocol dealing with war criminals and return of prisoners of war and a separate series of commercial and financial treaties.

"The United States proposal was submitted to the Council meeting several days ago. It was drafted September 13 by the American delegation as its final recommendation on Italy.

"The proposal was submitted as "a suggested directive to deputies from the Council of Foreign Ministers, to govern them in the drafting of peace with Italy.'

"The American proposals met strong opposition from the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia on the subject of reparations. Regarding Italy's ... United States plan runs into the greatest

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"The proposal was submitted as "a suggested directive to deputies from the Council of Foreign Ministers, to govern them in the drafting of peace with Italy."

"The American proposals met strong opposition from the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia on the subject of reparations. Regarding Italy's continental borders, the United States plan runs into the greatest opposition on the subject of the Wilson line and Yugoslavia.

"The most important and hitherto unreported clause in the American directive, that which would reserve for the Security Council (of the United Nations Organization) the right to select strategic points in colonies for administration by it in the interest of world security, does not specify how such areas would be administered -- whether by individual members of the United Nations or by the respective colonies."

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USIS 4 U.S. BANK READY TO SPEED LOANS TO EUROPE

NEW YORK, September 24 -- The "New York Journal of Commerce" reported Friday that Wayne C. Taylor, president of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, had announced that the Bank is prepared to extend loans to liberated European countries as rapidly as is consistent with the operating purposes and principles laid down in law.

The journal reported Taylor said good progress is being made, and trade may be assured that within the near future negotiations with several nations will be concluded. He said this will mean granting loans aggregating some hundreds of millions of dollars which will facilitate the restoration of private trading with Europe.

The journal commented that topside decisions on loans to several European and other liberated countries are understood to have been reached in recent sittings of the United States National Advisory Council.

The National Advisory Council, created by the Bretton Woods Agreement Act, has the same membership as the advisory board of the Export-Import Bank except that its chairman is the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury. The Council is responsible for coordinating the policies of the Bank with all other agencies of the U.S. Government to the extent that they engage in foreign financial transactions. Accordingly, its decisions pave the way for prompt action by the Export-Import

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USIS 5 ITALIAN BIDS FOR U.S. MILITARY SURPLUSES TO BE MADE THROUGH STATE RAILWAYS

ROME, September 24 -- Colonel D. P. Caulkins, acting field commissioner for the United States Army-Navy Liquidation Commission in Rome, announced today that bids from Italian ministries and other governmental agencies for surplus U.S. military equipment and supplies located in Italy are to be submitted through the Purchasing Service of the Italian State Railways.

Colonel Caulkins is acting in the absence of Phelps Kelley, Liquidation Commissioner in the Mediterranean theater. He said the Italian Ministry of Reconstruction has designated the Italian State Railways as the agency of the Italian Government to deal with U.S. authorities responsible for disposal of surplus U.S. Army and Navy stocks in Italy. He added that such an agency will better coordinate sales information and offers.

The various Italian ministries will place their requirements through a small sub-committee which will be the liaison between their departments and the Italian State Railways.

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

NEWS DIVISION

45 Via San Basilio - - - Telephone:471474-3-2-1

Editorial Survey Monday, September 24

TEXTS OF U.S. EDITORIALS ON TRIESTE,
LEND-LEASE

NEW YORK, September 24 -- Following are texts of editorials in recent United States newspapers discussing the solution of the Trieste problem by the Council of Foreign Ministers, and the five year moratorium on Lend-Lease debts proposed by former President Herber Hoover (See USIS 5 of September 18).

TRIESTE

The following editorial appeared in the "St. Louis (Missouri) Star Times:"

"In London Allied statesmen are bowing to each other with self congratulatory smiles, happy over the way in which they have solved the Istrian problem by making Trieste a free city, open alike to Italy and Yugoslavia. But most of the ordinary people of the world, if they are aware of the crisis just averted, must be aghast at the thought that there was a first class dispute in the making among the United States, Britain and Russia over the question of just where the Italian-Yugoslav boundary line should be drawn. 7199

"Such an argument would have made sense in the 19th century

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"Such an argument would have made sense in the 19th century when nationalism was in its fullest flower; but it is nothing less than tragic that 19th century ambitions and 19th century diplomacy are still encountered in this day of United Nations and the atomic bomb. Fifty years ago it may have made some sense for a decadent Austria and a rising Italy to quarrel over frontiers. Then absolutism still could be territorially confined, democracy territorially extended.

(MORE)

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"But how much validity is left in territorial concepts today? True, we may say we have mastered no other way of arranging the world and conducting its affairs, but even as we say it we are mocked not by a distance-spanning airplane but by a distance-destroying rocket. Politically, ours may still be far from being one world, but not mechanically. And there is no hope for statesmanship except in so far as it recognizes the new unity.

"If the dispute over Trieste was discouraging, its solution at least carries a measure of hope. There was no stalemate. There was no stubborn insistence on one side or the other having its way and nothing else. Compromise was invoked. And compromise will have to be invoked more and more frequently, simply because it is the only device by which the peoples of the world can live together in peace. If we get enough of it, all nationalistic differences may be done away with and a family of nations may become a reality.

"Indeed the era we are just now entering may prove to be essentially a race between the principle of compromise and that of mutual annihilation."

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LEND-LEASE

The following editorial appeared in the "Christian Science Monitor" in Boston, Massachusetts:

"Herbert Hoover's proposal for a five-year moratorium on

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"Indeed the era we are just now entering may prove to be essentially a race between the principle of compromise and that of mutual annihilation."

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LEND-LEASE

The following editorial appeared in the "Christian Science Monitor" in Boston, Massachusetts:

"Herbert Hoover's proposal for a five-year moratorium on obligations arising from the war has at least this merit: five years seems almost long enough for the job of unraveling the complexities in the situation back of the British requests for loans.

(MORE)

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"Of course the British may well ask what they will do meanwhile to finance their reconversion and regain their export markets. It is not enough to reply that that is up to them. For if it is only up to them, they may take steps which the United States would prefer not to have them take.

"It is as much in the hope of helping Britain to avoid such steps as out of recognition of the disproportionate risks which Britain had to undertake to stem the Nazi tide that the United States is now negotiating with the British over loans. That is to say, there is an element of comradeship but also an element of enlightened self interest in the American attitude.

"Unfortunately, Hoover did not make this fact quite clear in his speech advocating a moratorium. He looks on post-war aid to America's allies as a 'loss to ourselves' but 'to aid mankind,' two concepts which do not fit together.

"But to decide what that best interest consists of, one must go beyond the notion of Americans aiding mankind at a loss to themselves. Americans have to balance the possible cost of extending this aid against the possible cost of refusing to extend it.

"Will the world in which the United States must live be more favorable to American prosperity, security and peace if war-devastated nations are allowed to sink or swim with their own strength or

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"But to decide what that best interest consists of, one must go beyond the notion of Americans aiding mankind at a loss to themselves. Americans have to balance the possible cost of extending this aid against the possible cost of refusing to extend it.

"Will the world in which the United States must live be more favorable to American prosperity, security and peace if war-devastated nations are allowed to sink or swim with their own strength or weakness? Or must American aid go out to the world for America's own sake as well as the sake of others? If we begin with a sound regard for America's true interests, we may simplify somewhat the problem as to just how much aid ought to be demanded and given."

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CONFIDENTIAL

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

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 8 March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 58

TRANSMISSION SUB-COMMISSION
SUMMARY No. 58
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
CHIEF
FIELD DIV
POL. WAR
MAIL DIV

PART I - SUMMARY

1. On the evening of Sunday, 4 March, General Roatta (whose trial before the High Court of Justice had not yet been concluded), successfully escaped from the Military Hospital in Via Giulia where he was being treated. His escape has excited great interest in Rome and in the Provinces. The press devotes great space to the escape and various interpretations are being put forward. The Ministry of the Interior issued a communique on Monday morning announcing that an immediate inquiry had been undertaken and that this had shown that there were grave deficiencies in the system of supervision. To establish both the direct and indirect responsibility, the Ministry of the Interior has set up a special commission composed of a magistrate, an inspector of public safety and a senior officer of the carabinieri. The commission will report with the greatest speed; meanwhile all the carabinieri who were guarding Roatta have been detained. Severe measures have been taken against their immediate superiors. In addition Lt. Col. Ferrazzi, the officer in attendance on General Roatta, and Major Rossi, who was in the hospital, have been arrested. A million lire reward has been offered for definite news leading to the capture of General Roatta.

General Roatta's trial had been proceeding for some time. Last week the Public Prosecutor had asked that he, together with the others (except Anfuso, for whom the death sentence was asked), being judged in the same trial, should receive the sentence of penal servitude. The sentences had not yet been given. General Roatta had been the director of Military Intelligence (i.e. S.I.M.); he had been in Spain during the Civil War and was charged with the responsibility of the assassination of the Rosselli brothers. He had been Commander-in-Chief of the Italian troops in Yugoslavia and was considered by the Yugoslav government to be responsible for many atrocities committed against the Serbo-Croats and the Partisans. At the time of the armistice he was Chief of the Army Staff and fled on 8 September to Brindisi. Badoglio dismissed him from his job as Chief of the Army Staff in October 1943, after he had been denounced as a war criminal by the Yugoslav government.

The left wing press were particularly indignant at the escape of General Roatta. The VOCE REPUBBLICANA attributed the possibility of escape of Roatta to the fact that the monarchy is still in existence and that, therefore, the forces behind the scenes can still operate easily. The Party of Action, the Party of the Christian Left, the Communists and Socialists have decided to hold a meeting of protest near the Colosseum on Tuesday, 6 February at Four o'clock in the afternoon. The Executive Commission of the Chamber of Labour has decided to associate itself with this demonstration. In order that as many workers as possible may participate it has decided that work be suspended at three o'clock. No interruption, however, must take place in the public services or in work which is under

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associate itself with this demonstration. In order that as many workers as possible
may participate it has decided that work be suspended at three o'clock. No inter-
ruption, however, must take place in the public services or in work which is under
the direction of the Allies. The Communist Party issued a communique in which it
demanded that the government immediately deprive the Commander of the Carabinieri
and the Chief of Police of their posts. In the second place it demands the sus-
pension of the "services on which falls the legitimate suspicion of everyone for
having organized the flight" (presumably the S.I.M.). Finally it demands that a
commission of three ministers be set up with the purpose of investigating the
political responsibility revealed by the flight and of proposing to the cabinet
other radical measures for the epuration of "those who sabotage the struggle
against Fascism and protect the criminals responsible for the ruin of the country".
In a leading article 'UNITA' (Communist) complains of the lenient treatment given
to Roatta in the hospital and maintains that it was easy for him to escape given the
fact that the surveillance was not of the strictest kind. The article also mentions

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

the request recently put forward by Roatta to be allowed to address the High Court of Justice in secret session. The writer points out that almost immediately after this request Roatta escaped and concludes that there are people who are afraid that Roatta might speak and could only prevent this by facilitating his escape. The ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) and AVANTI (Socialist) criticise the weakness of the government which has led to the escape of Roatta. Both newspapers hint that highly placed persons or organisations must have connived in the escape of the General. The ITALIA LIBERA implies that the S.I.M. was not free of such responsibility. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) and the RICORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) take a calmer view and insist that the episode must be seen in proportion. Everything must be done to recapture Roatta and to discover who is responsible, they maintain. The government issued a communique late in the evening of Monday declaring it was determined to go into the matter thoroughly and to discover who was responsible. The communique declared that "both the direct and indirect responsibility for this grave event will be established with determined resolution so that all those responsible shall pay for their omissions or their complicities."

2. Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons last week made a most favourable impression on the Italians and was welcomed in most of the newspapers. In particular the references to Italy were well received as indicative of a friendly attitude on the part of Great Britain to Italy. For some weeks the belief had gained ground in many circles in Rome and elsewhere largely as a result of the reproduction of articles appearing in certain sections of the American press, that Great Britain was determined to treat Italy harshly. Both the speeches of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt however, contributed largely to dispel the belief that the three big powers are playing at politics. To many Italians it came as news that Mr. Churchill himself had taken the initiative for improving the position of Italy, an initiative which led to the statement of Mr. MacMillan ten days ago. The Prime Minister's assurance that there was no division between American and British policy towards Italy also allayed many fears. The AVANTI and UNITA did not devote any editorial comment to the speech but this was probably due to a lack of news sense rather than any deep-laid plan.

3. The Rome newspapers gave much prominence to Mr. MacMillan's statement. The comments were mostly of an optimistic nature in regard to Italy's future. Many point out that the Italian government, which up to the present could take advantage of Allied Control in order to justify its own errors, today must face its full responsibility. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE writes for instance "it is now for us to be able to do without foreign aid except for a strict necessities". ITALIA LIBERA says that the statement of Mr. MacMillan contains less than had been hoped for. It points out that "there has been no modification in the political and juridical relations which link Italy to the United Nations and which derive from the obscure armistice terms."

4. The resumption of direct relations between Italy and France was announced on Friday 2 March. The Italian government will have consulates at Paris, Marseilles and Toulouse. M. Couve de Murville has been appointed French Representative to the Italian Government with the rank of Ambassador. The Italian Government has not yet appointed its representative but the newspapers suggest Quaroni or Zoppi as possible candidates. The Italian Government and the French Government have exchanged letters in which the Italian government recognizes that the three Conventions of September 1898 relative to the position of Italian citizens established

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5. The National Committee of the Liberal Party has held a meeting in Rome on the

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1, 2 and 3 March. At the conclusion of this meeting an order of the day was issued in which among other things the Committee affirmed its intention of affecting a renewal of the State without recourse to revolutionary methods and without distinctions or privileges for any class. It declares that the Italian constitution must be substantially revised so as to define and guarantee the rights of liberty and equality. The choice between a monarchy and a republic must be decided upon at the meeting of the first national congress when the whole of Italy is liberated. The Committee asked the directorate of the party to trace the general lines of the following reforms which should be discussed in the next national committee meeting: (1) Agrarian reform intended to promote the spread of small and medium sized property with the purpose of raising the political and social conditions of the peasants without sacrificing the intensification of agricultural production; (2) an industrial reform which in the interest of private initiative may define and establish the cases where state intervention at present is opportune; (3) a reform of education which while guaranteeing the needs of higher education and recognising the fundamental importance of technical instruction in the present economic life, may at the same time eliminate every privilege and ensure complete equality of opportunity. The order of the day defined the decision come to last November which is now to be forwarded to the Executive Committee of the Party and to its representatives in the government, to arrange for an early summoning of a political consultative assembly whose representatives would be drawn from every region of Italy. The order of the day emphasized the importance of the forthcoming administrative elections. It re-affirmed its loyalty to the coalition of the anti-fascist parties for the liberation of Italy and its determined opposition to any form of Fascism. It also invited its representatives in the government to do everything possible to re-establish the financial situation of the country and in particular to limit the amount of monetary circulation and prevent inflation.

6. The National Council of the Christian Democrat party also met in Rome last week and at the end issued a statement in which it declared that the party must aim at the greatest transformation in favour of the popular classes, both in economic life and in the social structure. The state must be based on the large and secure foundations of work, liberty and social justice. This new state must arise and be formed with the conscious contribution of the people and by means of friendly consultation. Any attempt at a recourse to force or violence or dictatorial means must be abandoned. Economic reforms must be undertaken gradually. Employers and employees must collaborate to restore the national economy. The help of the allies will be required and in particular raw materials and machinery will be needed. The statement goes on to outline hopes that the two million Italians now prisoners of war scattered throughout the world may soon return to their homes and to their work. De Gasperi in his speech at the conclusion made a spirited defence of the government pointing out that considerable efforts had been made to restore the finances of the country. He alluded to the abolition of the political price of bread, the increase in taxation and the measures taken to prevent the devaluation of the lire. He pointed to the collaboration with the Confederation of Labour which had resulted in the rise in salaries and wages. He went on to say that the government had made preparations for the consultative assembly and for the administrative elections. He declared that it had given the vote to women and he defended the achievement of epuration. He stated that when the north was liberated the large industrial population concentrated in the Milan-Turin-Genoa area would have a decisive influence on the political future of Italy. He pointed out that all those Italians there who were opposed to the Nazis and Fascists were united in their struggle to achieve liberty and democracy. He alluded to the recent article in

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AVANTI where this paper had refused to declare itself explicitly against the idea
of a civil war and he also alluded to the recent statement of the Party of Action
which had actually proclaimed and invoked a civil war. He maintained that the
duty of the Christian Democratic party was to see that the essential liberties of
Christianity and western civilization were preserved and guaranteed. The dignity
of the individual, the liberty of the family, the democratic method carried out
by public consultation and a respect for religion must be preserved. He appealed

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to his followers to fight for their ideals with the strength of discipline, with the firmness of their convictions and with the inexorable determination to achieve their objective. Giulio Rodino, the Vice-President of the Council and Cassiani, Undersecretary of Public Works, in view of their obligations in the government, asked to be relieved of their positions as members of the directorate of the party. As a result they were replaced by the Avv. Gava and Avv. Piccioni.

7. An appendix showing the achievements in the field of epuration during the last few months is attached to this report. Although epuration has been severely criticized by the left, this report shows that much has been done and in particular a compromise has been achieved between those who would like to punish all the fascists and so destroy the governing class, and those who would like to retain most ex-Fascists in power on account of their technical skill.

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N° 9.

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

9th March, 1945.

"D" Section

N° 9 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

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

"D" Section

9th March, 1945.

N° 9 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

SUMMARY

The passion with which the average Italian discusses and agitates about internal political problems is in striking contrast with the indifference he displays to equally vital questions of international relations. The contrast was illustrated this week in the spontaneous and excited reaction on the part of all classes of people to the news of General Roatta's escape as compared with the relatively abstract interest evinced in Mr. Churchill's recent speech to the House of Commons and President Roosevelt's declaration to Congress. A recrudescence of anti-monarchist feelings was already making itself felt in Florence when the Roatta incident focused popular attention once more on the problems of epuration. A detailed study of this question is included in this report, which indicates that while the laws for Sanctions against Fascism are being applied with justice and impartiality the results so far achieved, though real, do not satisfy the public desire for swift and thorough action.

CORRECTIONS

Correction to N° 7 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY dated 23rd February 1945.

Information which was thought to be reliable and was quoted in Paragraph 14, page 18, to the effect that gas distribution in Florence would be held up owing to technical difficulties was incorrect and the gas distribution was made on 18th February as previously announced by A.M.G.

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Correction to N° 8 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY dated 2nd March 1945.

On page 13 (paragraph 12) it was stated that there had been a typhus epidemic in the Refugee Centre in Florence. The report should have referred to typhoid instead of typhus, and although the first case reported was traced to the Refugee Centre the figures given in the report were for the entire city of Florence and not for the Refugee Centre alone.

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N° 9.

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

9th March, 1945.

"D" Section

N° 9 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

POLITICAL

1. Reaction to the speeches of Churchill and Roosevelt on their return from Yalta.

Italian opinion, depressed at the omission of any mention to Italy in the findings of the Crimea Conference, and by the silence that greeted Bonomi's telegram to the "Big Three", has undoubtedly been cheered by the statements of Churchill in the House of Commons and of Roosevelt before Congress. Unlike Rome, with its many papers, where comment and approval have been the order of the day, Florentines, both in conversation and in their press, have been restrained. Public opinion, due perhaps to the absence of party papers, is unformed and uncertain. However, enthusiasm was general for Churchill's tribute to the "invaluable services, the full story of which cannot yet be told, of the Italian men and women in the armed forces, on the seas and in the countryside and behind the enemy lines in the North, which are being rendered steadfastly to the common cause" and this has done much to cancel the opinion that Churchill and Great Britain are irremediably hostile to the aspirations of the anti-fascist Italians for a greater administrative responsibility and more active part in the fighting in Italy. People point out that this is almost the first time that Churchill has spoken of Italy without recalling fascist Italy's part in the war on the side of Germany. Interest has also been aroused by Churchill's declaration that the measures that took form in the recent MacMillan statement were initiated by him in conversations with Roosevelt.

Pro-British Italians claim that in recent months they have suffered many disillusions. This opinion is strong among members of the Action party, the parties to the right and a section of the Socialists, who would like to

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Pro-British Italians claim that in recent months they have suffered many disillusions. This opinion is strong among members of the Action party, the parties to the right of it, and a section of the Socialists, who would like to see Italy take her place alongside the Western democracies.

Roosevelt's statement to Congress has attracted less attention among the public than the Prime Minister's, as it contains no specific reference to Italy. In educated circles however it has been most favourably received and the President

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is spoken of as the statesman principally concerned in the defence of the rights, not only of his own country, but of the whole world, and especially of those of the small nations. They look to Roosevelt to assure that all the nations have a part in the future organisation of the world (peace must be based on the collaboration of the whole world) - and as the chief opponent of the policy of political balance and the division of the globe into spheres of political influence between the three great powers. The Nazione del Popolo remarks that the President's assurances preclude the fear that after winning the war America will abstain from taking part in the Peace, and thereby assuming responsibility for another world conflict.

It is impossible to talk to any Italian without sensing a note of scepticism about any declaration by Allied or Italian politicians and leaders. Italians of the poor and middle classes are only interested in such declarations in so far as they may effect their own conditions. They will judge the results of Yalta in the improvement of their own fortunes and working conditions. Thinking Italians are disheartened that as yet their country has not been mentioned in connection with the San Francisco Conference, and point out that Turkey, Egypt and the Arab lands, who have only recently declared war on Germany and Japan will probably go to San Francisco, leaving out Italy, whose people and armed forces have been engaged against the Germans for over eighteen months. Of course, every statement from the Allies about Italy is seized on avidly and construed in an ultra-favourable sense, with subsequent demoralisation when circumstances turn out in a different way. The bleak note is never absent, as for example the following comment on the speeches in the C.T.L.N. paper:- "The war draws to its close and there is much talk of peace. The Atlantic Charter gave place to Dumbarton Oaks and that to the Yalta Conference. In all these meetings there is an impression of fragility - the old type of bi-lateral agreement at the mercy of the absolute sovereignty of the contracting parties... It is just that the victors do the rebuilding in the immediate post-war period, but let us hope that all will be called on to contribute in a future period."

In an article in the same paper, entitled "Italy and the World" the socialist Giovanni Pieraccini expresses the pariah-sense felt by many Italians. He writes:- "This war has often been spoken of as a civil war between Liberty and Tyranny, and

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In an article in the same paper, entitled "Italy and the World" the socialist Giovanni Pieraccini expresses the pariah-sense felt by many Italians. He writes:- "The war has often been spoken of as a civil war between Liberty and Tyranny, and not as an imperialistic war. If this were so, once the fascist régime had been defeated and overthrown no obstacle should have been found in the way of Italy's return to the ranks of the peace-loving nations. On the contrary, the war now seems daily to lose a little more of its ideological character... We Italians, during the years of suffering under Fascism and during the war were buoyed up by the hope of a better

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future, but now we have the sensation that we are on the brink of a chasm, into which we may easily topple."

The uncertainty about Italy's future, and a tendency to compare her to Poland is expressed by a 23 year-old student who writes that after Yalta Italy's position is as unclear as before. She is still ex-enemy and co-belligerant, and the longed-for alliance seems as far off as ever. He expresses gratitude to Mr. Churchill for his recognition of the "inestimable services" that Italy has rendered to the cause of the United Nations, but is anxious to know what Italy has still to do finally to rehabilitate herself in the eyes of the Allied nations. Also he seeks assurances as to the concessions that will be obtained when Italy has worked her passage home.

A young Christian Democrat professor considers that the two speeches have been very favourably received, and that Churchill's references to Italy gave considerable pleasure. He says that the references to Poland in Eden's and Churchill's speeches have reassured many people, and that it is understood that these measures had to be taken to meet an emergency situation. Some regret is felt that the Polish Government in London could not have been consulted, but it seems clear from the speeches that if the part of the Yalta decisions regarding Poland was a compromise, there was at least some sacrifice of the Russian point of view, as well as the British and American. The professor says that public opinion is still anxious about the treatment of the AM-lire, and would like to know whether the Allied governments will back this currency.

One of the younger members of the Party of Action in Florence says that in spite of the friendly tone of the speeches Italians are depressed that their country has not been invited to San Francisco. He thinks that this omission will make many of the soldiers and sailors ask themselves why they are fighting, if Italy's claims are ignored. Italy's needs cannot be satisfied with platonic recognitions; she needs food and arms. Italy feels great kinship and sympathy for France (especially the Action Party, which was born there from the Giustizia e Libertà movement of the Italian exiles) and hopes that England and America will smile on the bettering of relations between the two countries.

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Finally, a very well-known lawyer expressed the fear that

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Finally, a very well-known lawyer expressed the fear that in spite of the cordiality of recent statements Allied policy to Italy is still based on a disconcerting opportunism. At one moment the Allies extend the hand in the velvet glove, at the next reveal the mailed fist. This only increases the sense of disorientation and scepticism prevalent today. Nor, says this lawyer, is it equable that Italian soldiers and partisans should give their lives for the common cause when certain reports

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from America say that the United States are technically still at war with Italy. He thinks that clearer directives in one sense or the other are necessary before the Italians can regain self-confidence and real trust in the Allies.

2. Epuration.

Now that the Italian laws for epuration are beginning to take effect in the province of Florence, a description of the people who are carrying out these measures and the satisfaction or otherwise which their work affords to public opinion may be of some interest.

The epuration law in general, it will be recalled, was to be set in motion by a High Commissioner (originally Count Sforza) with a central office in Rome. The work itself was divided into four branches (a) epuration from public offices, (b) prosecution of fascist crimes, (c) confiscation of illicit fortunes made under Fascism, (d) administration of property of the suppressed Fascist Party. To each of these branches a deputy High Commissioner was delegated, their names being (following the above order), Scoccimarro, (Communist); Berlinguer (Action Party); Cingolani (Christian Democrat) and Dott. Stangoni.

After the retirement of Count Sforza it was announced that the office of High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism was abolished and that there would be established a Commission consisting of three members and a secretary-general. These are Grieco (Communist), who replaced Scoccimarro on January 15th, Berlinger (Action Party), Cingolani (Christian Democrat). The change has not materially affected the functioning of the law.

The office of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism is able under the laws to do no more than initiate proceedings against persons charged. It is in the position of a summary court which commits a case for trial.

I. The functioning of the law in Florence Province.

In Florence province the epuration of public administrations is entrusted to Consigliere Dott. Emilio Gabrielli, a Socialist

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In Florence province the epuration of public administrations is entrusted to Consigliere Dott. Emilio Gabrielli, a Socialist and a judge of the Florence Court of Appeal. He is the provincial delegate of Grieco the Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration of the High Commission in Rome. He carries on his work aided by two assistants, Ugolini (Communist) and Barile (Action Party).

According to Gabrielli his work is limited territorially to the province of Florence although he has obtained from the High Commission an extension of his jurisdiction to adjoining

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provinces in dealing with railway personnel and motor-transport firms. As far as people are concerned he can deal with all public employees whether of the government, of the province, or of the communes of the province, and his powers cover in addition the staff of all companies which can be classified as public utilities. Gabrielli and his two assistants received denunciations of personnel from the directors of various public offices and used these denunciations as a basis of their enquiries, but they found that these directors were not the best sources of information and therefore set up boards of enquiry whose job it was to collect names and charges. These boards are entirely independent of the branch of administration - judiciary, municipality, schools etc. - which is being investigated. Gabrielli and his assistants continue to receive private denunciations.

So far over 3,000 denunciations have been received and Gabrielli expects to have to deal with anything up to 8,000. He has completed the investigation of 100 cases. On completing a case he makes a recommendation on it and passes it for executive action to a deciding board. One of these is presided over by Dott. Giuseppe Noterbartolo. To use Gabrielli's own phrase his board acts as prosecutor while Notarbartolo's acts as a court of justice. It should be noted, however, that Noterbartolo's board can only deal with municipal and provincial employees and charitable organizations. He has no competence to act in cases of government employees or workers in public utilities. Other deciding boards will have to be set up to deal with such cases if they are not already organized (as e.g. that for state railway workers).

An appeal can be brought to the central Commission of Epuration in Rome from all decisions of provincial boards, so that before executive action is taken against anyone his case is examined first by a commission of enquiry which recommends the treatment to be meted out to him then by a board which decides whether or not the recommendation shall be followed, and lastly by an appeal tribunal in Rome which confirms or annuls the decision of the board.

II. Personalities concerned with Epuration in the province of Florence.

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1. Dott. Gabrielli, representative in Florence of the High Commission for Epuration. He is a Socialist, about 50 years of age. He is a judge of the Court of Appeal of Florence. He was always an anti-fascist and prior to 1943 he had contacts with the Action Party. He became a Socialist after the fall of Fascism. He was promoted by Badoglio after 25th July to the Court of Appeal from the Tribunal. He is considered an active man and so far to have carried out his job with zeal.

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2. Dott. Notarbartolo. President of a Board of Epuration for Florence province. An honest and scrupulous Sicilian magistrate who is now the presiding judge of a section of the Court of Appeal in Florence. He was a judge in Florence from 1914 with only two interruptions, the first when he served at the front during the last war and the second when for three years he was in Turin as Consigliere (associate-judge) of Turin's Court of Cassation. He enjoys a good reputation in legal circles in Florence. He joined the Fascist Party after Italy's entry into war, when all judges were asked to do so, in order, he says, not to impair Italy's war effort by an act of resistance against her rulers. In 1915 although he was against Italy's entry into the war, once he was drafted he served loyally in the armed forces, earning a war decoration (Croce di guerra).

III. Opinions on the effectiveness of the epuration law and on the way in which it is being carried out.

The general opinion of those concerned with carrying out epuration is that the law is adequate and just but not speedy. This assessment, however, is usual amongst people with legal training or amongst those who have a developed sense of justice. It is otherwise with the general population who do not understand the technicalities of the law. Here are some individual opinions:-

Avv. Adone Zoli, Christian Democrat, President of the Bar Association of Florence and Vice-Sindaco of Florence.

"It is reasonable that the public wants quick justice but a layman does not understand the technicalities of a proceeding which is supposed to administer justice. I am firmly convinced that in time the process of epuration will be concluded in such a way that the mass will have full satisfaction. The procedure fixed by the Italian government is rather slow and cumbersome but it is obvious that in a proceeding based on principles of justice this length is necessary to assure a minimum of legality for each case."

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Dott. Gabrielli, Socialist, judge of the Florence Court of Appeal and delegate of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism in the province of Florence.

"The length of time required is easily understood by a lawyer and by people with some experience. The common people think that we should prosecute all cases falling under the law of Sanctions against Fascism and that we should do summary justice in the most important cases. It is easy for the public to compare the epuration which we are conducting in Florence with the epuration carried out in France, but there it was a case of collaborating with the enemy during the war, while here

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the problem is spaced in time over 22 years. Moreover, we have here the dual administration, Allied and Italian. Taking into consideration all the difficulties, I think the law of Sanctions against Fascism is quite adequate and has a sound base of justice."

Dott. Notarbartolo, judge of the Florence Court of Appeal.

"Epuration is a necessary measure and it must be conducted energetically and quickly. There is a growing discontent in the population because of the delay. We must give satisfaction to the people or we are going to have more cases of lynching and popular rebellion.

"The current law of Sanctions against Fascism is quite adequate, but it has the structural defect of most Italian laws. It attempts to classify with excessive precision all possible situations so as to leave no discretion whatever to the deciding board.

"The amount of work which is piling up on my desk and the practical difficulties in carrying it on are such that I doubt whether I shall be able, with the available facilities, to spped up a satisfactory epuration."

The judge mentioned as his difficulties some doubts raised by local authorities as to the validity of his appointment; lack of stationery, ink, filing cards etc., lack of transport which is required for the examination of cases involving persons who live as far as 100 km. away from the provincial capital.

Notarbartolo expects the number of cases to run into several thousand. He will deal with those involving employees of municipal and provincial organisations. These, in his opinion, will need more purifying than the state organisations. The reason for this is that it was always necessary to take a public examination in order to obtain a government appointment. You had to be a member of the party but no special fascist merits were required. It was different with municipal or provincial jobs. There was no competitive examination and appointments were normally made, irrespective of ability, of persons who were proved fascists.

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Dr. Alberto Predieri, member of the Florence section of the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia. He probably reflects the point of view of the partisans

The law of Sanctions against Fascism and in particular the process of epuration have hitherto been conducted with too much hesitancy. All those who have contributed to fascist policy and in particular the Ovra spies should be dealt with

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most severely. The mass of partisans is in favour of very drastic measures.

The measures actually taken are considered too easy and are applied with excessive legal cavils which enable a mass of people to get away with it. Penalties are considered too lenient and are applied with too great indulgence.

Giuseppe Rossi, leader of the Communist Party in Florence.

The general feeling of the people is that epuration is not being carried out properly and that is our own feeling also. Too many interests are being protected. There is considerable exasperation among the people on account of fascists being at liberty who ought to be locked up. At present these fascists are lying low but the Republican Fascist radio is continually inciting them to acts of violence. Supposing one of these men should assault or shoot a Communist, we would not be able to answer for the reaction of our fellow members of the party. It was likely that if one Communist was killed, ten Fascists would be shot as a reprisal. Rossi cited the case which occurred a short time ago in Florence when a woman spy and collaborator with the Germans, who had betrayed a number of patriots to them, was recognized in the streets. She was savagely mauled by some men. If more of such people were in confinement, the dangers of public disturbances would be greatly lessened.

To the above individual views may be added certain other opinions. A P.W.B. officer interviewed the three secretaries of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro of Florence (the syndical organization which represents the workers of the province of Florence). These were Bitossi, the president (Communist), Bertoletti (Socialist) and Cappugi (Christian Democrat). They said the law of Sanctions against Fascism was quite satisfactory and so were the people administering it. They referred to certain loopholes in the law and criticized the system of referring to a deciding board in Rome all cases involving higher members of the administration. These cases should be decided in Florence. The three secretaries of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro blamed the Prefect of Florence for protecting some of the high-ups in the public administration.

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A certain indication of the state of public opinion on this subject is to be found in the reports of meetings, though it must be confessed far less attention has been paid by the parties to the question than might have been expected. Orders of the day calling for a thorough-going epuration have been voted since the beginning of the year by the Socialist and Christian Democrat parties. In a meeting on March 1st of young Socialists in Florence where problems of epuration were discussed, it was generally felt that while the law in theory was satisfactory, it worked out too slowly in practice.

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An interesting opinion has been expressed by several persons, namely that it is only in the factories that radical epuration has been carried out. There the workmen have threatened to quit if fascist directors or employees were not dismissed.

IV. Some criticisms of the law.

Specific criticisms of the law and of the way in which it has been administered so far have not been wanting. The variety of these show how many different angles of approach there are to complicate the matter. One example is particularly interesting because the difference of opinion is so wide.

Judge Noterbartolo said that he felt that the wider the participation by judges in epuration proceedings, the more would justice be guaranteed. A laymen was liable to be too easily influenced. He instanced the case of a man who because he volunteered for military duty in 1940 was accused under the law of faziosità (party spirit). The judge pointed out that he had himself joined the Fascist Party after June 10th 1940, since he felt that not to do so would be to impede the country's war effort. He does not think that his moral position is in any way affected by his joining the P.N.F. after Italy's entry into the war.

A very different point of view was expressed by the three secretaries of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro, Bitossi, Bertoletti and Cappugi. They maintained that the law worked unfairly because it penalized squadristi who may have been irresponsible youngsters of 15 or 16 years of age when they joined the party, while it did not directly incriminate those who joined the P.N.F. after the outbreak of war in 1940. These latter, however, were according to the three secretaries of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro far more responsible and guilty than the type of squadrista mentioned above, because they had had 20 years time in which to judge of fascist crimes and activities. Cappugi went on to say that the charge of faziosità which is supposed to cover these late adherents to the party is insufficient since it leaves too wide a discretionary power in the deciding board.

A further criticism of epuration proceedings (also made by Bitossi, Cappugi and Bertoletti) was that charges made against certain members of the administration were sent to

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A further criticism of epuration proceedings (also made by Bitossi, Ceppugi and Bertoletti) was that charges made against certain members of the administration were sent to Rome for decision. Public opinion, however, demanded that if a government employee had been an active fascist in the province of Florence, he should be tried in the province. People do not trust Roman justice. They also complained that all public employees temporarily suspended from their employment pending epuration proceedings are not only drawing their full salary but also the indemnities and extras to which only men

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who are actually working are entitled.

V. The punishment of fascist crimes and the sequestration of illicit profits due to Fascism.

Not much has been done up to now in the province of Florence to deal with the above matters. Charges of fascist crimes when brought before the epuration boards are turned over to the ordinary courts for trial. The law for the sequestration of illicit profits due to Fascism is not satisfactory according to Dott. Tommasi, the Chief Justice of the Tribunal of Florence. The administration of this law is within his competence as the confiscation of fascist profits is to be ordered by a commission presided over by the Chief Justice of the Tribunal. Some months ago Dott. Tommasi at the behest of the Prefect of Florence, formed his commission and so far has ordered 50 confiscations. Dott. Tommasi revealed however that there were great difficulties besetting his task. When he receives a denunciation he makes a summary enquiry and if this reveals evidence to support the charge he orders a provisional sequestro (confiscation). It is very hard to assess the extent of this confiscation which must seize not the profiteer's capital, but his profits. Suppose a fascist owns a big plant in full production, a town house and a country estate. How much of this is fascist profit? If you attach the whole property and 'freeze' it you have to stop paying salaries of employees, stop production and call a halt to everything. This remedy, said Dott. Tommasi, caused more disturbance than his previous inactivity in the matter of epuration. Now he has adopted the system of making an estimate of the fascist profit and freezing enough of the fascist estate to act as security for the payment of the confiscation required by law.

VI. The Allies and Epuration.

According to the two Communist leaders Rossi and Montelatici, there is a widespread feeling among the common people that the Allies are hindering the work of epuration. This opinion has also been voiced among educated people but it is not shared by those Italian officials who have been appointed to carry out the task. Of the persons interviewed Notarbartolo, Gabrielli, Zoli and Cappugi were all in substantial agreement about this though they made some reservations which it may be interesting to note.

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Notarbartolo - I never noticed any interference by the Allies in our work of epuration except during the first days of Allied occupation. As soon as the Allies entered we immediately set up a commission for epuration presided over by Gabrielli. This commission brought up a long list of fascists and collaborators to the Allied authorities. The Allied police officers arrested

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these people and shortly thereafter released them. The popular reaction against this was violent.

Gabriclli - The Allied authorities of this province have shown a keen interest in the work we are doing; we have had many instances of their most cordial collaboration. It is true that we have met some resistance in attempting to remove a man from his job. We have the case of the Vice-Prefetto Gigli against whom we have collected an enormous amount of evidence. We have made direct representations to the High Commissioner for his immediate removal. Somehow he still holds his job.

Cappugi - The Allies have in no way interfered with the work of the inquiry board or of the deciding board. There is only one regrettable exception, Dott. Devoto, director of a department of the railways. As soon as Florence fell under Allied control he was expelled from his office and put in jail. After 20 days he was liberated and became an interpreter with an Allied unit. He was later re-arrested, then released again and once again employed by this unit. This fact became widely known throughout the railroad syndicate and led to bitter comments against the Allies.

Zoli - With one exception Allied authorities have never interfered with our work. The first Allied commissioner when he arrived in Florence relieved about 400 employees of the 'municipio', because they were members of the Fascist Party prior to 1922. Many of them could not have been squadristi because in 1922 they would only have been 10 years old. Half of them were taken back into office.

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ECONOMIC

3. Visit by a P.W.B. officer to Azienda Agricola, VICARELLO, Volterra.

The story of "Vicarello" is interesting not so much because of war damage and subsequent reconstruction, but as an example of the social and political questions large land-owners may face in liberated Italy.

"Vicarello" is situated in the valley of the Era, Province of Pisa. It borders vast stretches of poor, sub-marginal land, hilly, deeply gullied, and largely uncultivated. The Assicurazioni Generali "Venezia" bought the 1,600 ha property in 1936 from the Banca Toscana. 300 ha are woodland; 200 ha are permanent pasture; 900 are cultivated to produce grain, sugarbeets, wine and olives; the rest is largely uncultivated.

When the Generali took over, there were 41 "Case Coloniche" of farm buildings, to house the "Contadini" or farmers who work the land on a "mezzadria", of 50/50 basis with the owners. The "Casa padronale" - as the castle-like main building is called - includes large storage facilities for grain, wine and oil. An oil press, a brick furnace and a flour mill complete the equipment of Vicarello.

During seven years of its tenure - that is, up until 1943 - the Generali built 6 additional farm houses, adding that many families of Contadini to those already working the soil. Three of the existing houses were completely rebuilt; 10 others substantially improved. Terrace-plowing and scientific fertilisation tended to improve the soil. The number of live-stock was more than doubled, its quality greatly improved. 15 vineyards, consisting of 16,271 plants, were newly planted. A tractor and several threshing machines were added to the equipment. Despite these substantial capital outlays, the General made a satisfactory profit from the operation of the property. The living standard of the Contadini - formerly equal or below that of the surrounding farms - was claimed to have been raised by some 60%.

In June/July 1944 the war went right through Vicarello. Artillery-fire damaged a number of buildings; 13 oxen, 4 horses, 15 pigs and 60 sheep were lost, most of them taken away by the Germans.. Damage was also done to the land itself as the war machines rolled over it.

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"Vicarello" is situated in the valley of the Era, Province of Pisa. It borders vast stretches of poor, sub-marginal land, hilly, deeply gullied, and largely uncultivated. The Assicurazioni Generali "Venezia" bought the 1,600 ha property in 1936 from the Banca Toscana. 300 ha are woodland; 200 ha are permanent pasture; 900 are cultivated to produce grain, sugarbeets, wine and olives; the rest is largely uncultivated.

When the Generali took over, there were 41 "Case Coloniche" of farm buildings, to house the "Contadini" or farmers who work the land on a "mezzadria", of 50/50 basis with the owners. The "Casa padronale" - as the castle-like main building is called - includes large storage facilities for grain, wine and oil. An oil press, a brick furnace and a flour mill complete the equipment of Vicarello.

During seven years of its tenure - that is, up until 1943 - the Generali built 6 additional farm houses, adding that many families of Contadini to those already working the soil. Three of the existing houses were completely rebuilt; 10 others substantially improved. Terrace-plowing and scientific fertilisation tended to improve the soil. The number of live-stock was more than doubled, its quality greatly improved. 15 vineyards, consisting of 16,271 plants, were newly planted. A tractor and several threshing machines were added to the equipment. Despite these substantial capital outlays, the General made a satisfactory profit from the operation of the property. The living standard of the Contadini - formerly equal or below that of the surrounding farms - was claimed to have been raised by some 60%.

In June/July 1944 the war went right through Vicarello. Artillery-fire damaged a number of buildings; 13 oxen, 4 horses, 15 pigs and 60 sheep were lost, most of them taken away by the Germans.. Damage was also done to the land itself as the war machines rolled over it.

With the exception of one building - badly damaged and only half restored - all damage has now been repaired. 90,000 bricks and tiles were made in the farm's own furnace; 4,000 tiles were bought (at 15 lire each) at Castelfiorentino. The rebuilding job was done by the Contadini themselves - and

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apparently they went to it with a will. Nor did the owners spare expense in trying to put the property back into condition as promptly as possible. 5 oxen and 2 horses were bought. The rest of the live-stock has meanwhile been made up by natural increase. The land is cultivated and seeded.

Soon following liberation, a lawyer from Volterra came to address the farmers of Vicarello. He told them that the Assicurazioni Generali was owned and operated by a group of reactionary fascists whose property was being taken over by the State; that they, the Contadini, were therefore no longer half, but full owners of the live-stock and other property on their farms; and that they should lose no time in taking over the management of the property.

By a Communal Ordinance the Sindaco of Volterra subsequently confirmed the establishment of a Committee of Contadini to operate the property. Giacomo Morini, the Assicurazione's manager, was stripped of all authority (and cash), but asked to function as technical adviser to the Committee. It seems that he was actually consulted chiefly by those Contadini who, not being members of the Committee, became increasingly dissatisfied with the new management.

Some two months later, after due deliberations before the Sindaco of Volterra and other communal authorities, the property was formally returned to the Assicurazioni Generali, with Morini back as Manager. He and his family are now speaking contemptuously of the few "Communists" - especially one Contadino, whom he calls "The Podestà" (the Mayor) - who were trying to get rich quick. His considered judgment is, however, that the majority of the Contadini had been badly shocked by the cannonading and actual fighting passing through their lands. Thus they became the easy prey of the glibly talking communist lawyer from Volterra. If that man had not appeared on the scene there would have been no trouble whatever. For the farmers had been appreciative of the management. Even those forming the Committee had been personally very considerate and friendly to him. Today no trace of animosity remains.

Morini emphasizes that he is trying to have the property contribute as much as possible to the ammassi. In addition he tries whenever possible to help feeding the poor, of whom there are said to be many among the refugees and bombed-out of Volterra.

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The following are believed by him to be the most essential needs to operate the farm at full efficiency:

(1) Fertilizer (phosphates) - the farm at one time had a two-year supply on hand; this must be replenished.

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(2) Fuel (petrol) - without which it is impossible for the tractor and threshing machines to be operated.

(3) Transportation - the roads leading to the property are in bad repair, bridges are still down. For lack of a truck and automobile, the property is practically isolated. At present a rest-place and school for soldiers are being maintained in the main buildings; they incidentally supply the only practical means of communication with the outside world.

(4) Shoes and clothing for the Contadini - who are today unable to obtain even the most essential articles.

4. War damage to Roads, Bridges and Buildings in Florence City and Province.
Excerpts from a Statement by Chief Engineer A. Rossi of the Florence Office of the Ministry of Public Works (Ufficio del Genio Civile di Firenze).

The very first repairs undertaken were those of the Military and Civilian Hospitals of the city, the buildings belonging to moral and charitable bodies, and two groups of 86 living quarters of state employees. At the same time the demolition of parts of buildings or buildings which constituted a danger to the public, and the clearance of debris from the principal arteries and streets of the city was begun.

Secondly, encouragement was given to private enterprise in repairing roofs of damaged houses so as to prevent further damage by atmospheric conditions.

Present knowledge of building conditions in Florence city indicates:

Buildings completely or partially destroyed, about		1,500
Buildings damaged	"	5,000
Vani (rooms, passages or other enclosed household spaces) repaired by the Public Works Office		2,000
repaired by individual owners		4,200

The total costs sustained up to date by the Public Works Office for the Florence Commune for the above-listed repairs amount to about 100 million lire.

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No sooner had some auto-vehicles been secured than work was begun in the Province, especially in the Communes south of the Arno.

The number of bridges destroyed in the network of provincial and communal roads of 27 communes amounts in all to

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about 307. The damages to the connecting bridges of the roads of the other 22 communes of the Province have yet to be ascertained.

Reconstruction plans for a part of these bridges call for an expenditure of 130 million lire.

The Public Works Office has been unable to effect any repairs of roads under its control outside inhabited centres, being prevented by the almost uninterrupted passage of war traffic.

Roads are in very bad condition and ill adapted to Italian means of locomotion, especially south of the Arno. On the other hand the clearance of debris and wreckage from the roads and the demolition of tottering buildings has been carried out by the Communes themselves and the Office of Public Works at a total cost of about 200 millions in round figures.

The building situation in the 49 communes of the Province, so far as it has been possible to ascertain it, is as follows:-

Houses destroyed	2,400
Houses damaged	17,760
Vani (rooms or other enclosed spaces repaired:	
By the Public Works Office	1,045
By individual owners	8,600

In addition to the difficulties regarding the supply of building materials, transportation, etc., the Public Works Office claims that it requires:-

(a) 4 auto-vehicles with an adequate assignment of fuel.
(b) 80 bicycle tyres.

It is also considered essential that the individual Communes afford the representatives of the Office the possibility of living in the various communities, establishing messes and making offices and living quarters available.

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PUBLIC OPINION

5. Anti-monarchist campaign.

A usually reliable Italian source reports as follows:-

During the first days immediately after the liberation of Florence the anti-monarchist campaign had a rather extremist and violent tone. For a time it softened down but now there is once more quite a revival.

During the last few days a more active anti-monarchist propaganda has been noticeable. When the Lieutenant of the Realm came to Florence in January there were slight demonstrations against him outside the Case del Soldato and the Partisan Centre.

At the end of February a small poster was posted on the outskirts of the town containing these words:-

"Roatta is tried, Anfuso is tried, Caruso is shot.

Why are we waiting before we do the same thing with Vittorio Emanuele?"

Early in March in a number of localities in the town there was exhibited a photograph of Victor Emanuel and Prince Umberto of Savoy together with Mussolini and Hitler, and underneath was written in two languages: "Epurazione" and "Epuration".

Among young people, especially in the University, the House of Savoy is no longer popular, and everybody considers it the most responsible factor in Italy's downfall.

6. Roatta's escape.

The escape of General Roatta from the 'Virgilio' military hospital in Via Giulia in Rome on 5th March has caused general consternation in Florence. The day after the announcement of the event posters appeared on the streets hinting at the complicity of highly-placed persons and lack of vigilance on the part of the government. It is a common opinion that the monarchy is somehow implicated and in certain political circles it is held that the incident may lead to changes in the government. Further comments on reactions to this event will be made in the next report.

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GENERAL

7. Interview with Maj. General Cerrica, Commander of Italian troops in 15th Army Group Area.

General Cerrica said that he was pleased with Churchill's declarations, which contain an acknowledgement of the efforts of the Italians to redeem their country and to set up and equip a national army.

Enormous efforts not yet fully disclosed have been made to start the new army. The Italian military authorities are most grateful for this acknowledgement, mainly because Churchill's words are bound to give back to the Italian government a prestige which is necessary in order to stimulate Italy's resurrection.

General Cerrica added that since last November a great improvement was made in the relations between the Allied armed forces and the Italian army. At first there was a good deal of mistrust and incomprehension. Now relations are excellent; the Italian army is granted all possible advantages, and all reasonable requests are met by the Allied authorities.

Soldiers are pleased, well equipped and have enough food.

As soon as possible partisans from Tuscany, recently enlisted in the regular army, will be sent to the front.

Enlistment in Tuscany brought 3,500 partisans into the regular army. Most of them were sent to training centres, and a small group was sent directly to the front.

These partisans are now members of the regular Italian army, and they are led by their own partisan officers.

There are still in Florence from 500-600 patriots who did not enlist. They have resumed their civilian life without causing any trouble or showing any dissatisfaction. 1184

General Cerrica was very glad about the gold medal granted to the partisan leader "Bulow" in Ravenna. The real name of this partisan is Major Brisgagli, of the army. The German-sounding nickname "Bulow" derives from the slang word "bullo", which means roughneck.

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8. Appeal by Cardinal Elia Della Costa.

On 3rd March an appeal to the people of Florence was read over the radio on behalf of the Cardinal Archbishop. The appeal was for help to the populations of the devastated regions of the province. The Tuscan Committee of Liberation has initiated

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a relief campaign in aid of these people and the Cardinal, recalling the divine precept of charity to the poor and the generous traditions of the Florentines, exhorted all classes to contribute freely to the cause. He alluded to the happy and loyal collaboration of all the parties in this campaign, which was a cause of confidence and satisfaction to everybody and referred to the excellent work of the Central Catholic Committee which he had set up for refugees and which had distributed amongst them 41,000 objects of clothing and spent 674,370 lire.

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APPENDIX I.

A. GENERAL REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LUCCA.

This report is provided by a P B Italian collaborator after consulting the following sources: C.L.N., Prefettura personnel, L'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro, Industrial Association, Directors of Coats Cotton Firm, various persons from all classes.

The Committee of Liberation.

Seven parties are represented in the Committee of Liberation in Lucca:-

1. Liberal Party	representatives	Avv. Andrea De Vita Avv. Nicola Spremolla
2. Demochristians	representatives	Avv. Giovanni Carignani Geom. Ferdinando Martini
3. Communist Party	representatives	Rag. Mario Raggiunti Geom. Alemanno Breschi
4. Action Party	representatives	Ing. Vincenzo Silvietti Prof. Aldo Muston
5. Socialist Party	representatives	Prof. Eugenio Luporini Dott. Andrea Fabbricotti
6. Labour Party	representatives	Prof. Augusto Mancini Avv. Andrea Maionchi
7. Republican Party	representatives	Ing. Giorgio Di Ricco Dott. Frediano Francesconi

The inclusion of the Republican Party in the Committee is explained by the fact that this Party has always been very active in Lucca, especially during the clandestine period.

The president of the C.L.N. is Avv. Giovanni Carignani, a demo-Christian, who is also the Prefect for the province. 1183

The C.L.N. of Lucca is very closely linked with the Tuscan Committee in Florence. This is not usually the case, as between Leghorn and Florence and Arezzo and Florence there is little contact. The provincial Committees usually act independently, but the Lucca Committee keeps Florence informed and frequently takes no action before having consulted with it.

The Prefect.

Lucca is one of the few provinces in Central Italy where the Prefect has been elected by the Committee of Liberation. However, this has

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The Prefect.

Lucca is one of the few provinces in Central Italy where the Prefect has been elected by the Committee of Liberation. However, this has not eliminated the usual differences between the people and the Prefect, and above all between the political parties and the Prefect. There is a fight for power between the Demo-Christians and the Socialists and Communists. In the city itself the influence of the clergy is predominant but towards the Viareggio area there is a strong tendency towards the Left - Versilia having always been one of the "red" centres in Italy.

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Carignani is opposed by the Communist Party. Some time ago leaflets appeared in which the Prefect was described as being "elected by God and by the Archbishop but not by the people." Carignani is a very severe and moral man. It appears, however, that he is very much under the influence of the clerby, and acts too strongly in favour of the Christian Democrats.

Epuration.

The people of Lucca are not satisfied with the manner epuration proceedings have been carried out. The majority is convinced that those chiefly responsible for the Italian crisis have been protected, while the small employee and worker, who were members of the Fascist Party out of necessity, have suffered severely. Epuration in syndical organizations presents a severe problem. Labour Provincial Order No. 2 (L'Ordine provinciale del Lavoro No. 2) issued by A.M.G. states that all former employees of the dissolved Fascist Syndical Organizations shall not be re-employed in the new free associations.

This has caused much alarm among the typists clerks, etc. at present employed in Syndical organizations who are fearful of sudden dismissal. They are desperate because the fact of their being epurated will make it impossible for them to find other employment in such a restricted area as Lucca.

Secondly the order has aroused a feeling of discontent in syndical circles. They had already started epuration proceedings of their own, liquidating those who were compromised with the old regime. It is said that an Allied order is issued interfering in a field of activity which, as a rule, is thought to come under Italian jurisdiction. This appears strange as it was generally believed that the Allies had no interest in speeding-up epuration proceedings in order to maintain order in state and public organizations. The following reasons for this action were mentioned by one syndical employee: The Allied Governor has been influenced by some elements wishing to disturb the present order, and to oppose the activities of free syndical organisations.

The question is raised whether this is a local order or applies to other provinces as well. For instance, it is known that in Pisa no such order has been issued.

Conditions in the town.

Although Lucca is near the front line and a good part of the province is still in German hands, the life of the city is almost normal. All of the shops are open and fairly well stocked, also cafes and cinemas. Theatrical performances are given in aid of partisans who cross the line, also art exhibitions (at present the paintings of Renato Natali and Giuseppe Parenti are being shown). Intellectual and educational activities are normal, the only difficulty being that there are no fixed means of transport for students to Pisa (on which Lucca culturally depends). It is suggested that a daily bus service should be arranged, or that students could take the train - the line Pisa-Lucca being in working order.

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B. REPORT ON COST OF LIVING IN LUCCA.

The following data, for January 1945, have been supplied by the Ufficio del Lavoro of Lucca. They are based on a careful account kept by one of its employees, for a family of 5 (3 children aged 4, 8 and 12) considered typical for the Province. The original statement mentions only "free market" prices, whereas, in some instances, they might properly be called "black market". In this connection, it might be noted that only about 8% of food expenditures are for rationed goods.

COST OF LIVING IN LUCCA FOR JANUARY 1945.

A.

1. FOOD.

All meals have a vegetarian basis. They consist of foods distributed with ration cards and of what is available on the free market. The total cost is 9,272.50 lire or 66% of living costs. A complete breakdown into individual food items is reproduced below (List I).

2. HOUSING.

The dwelling consists of a flat of 4 rooms and kitchen without bath. Charcoal is used for cooking. For heating small portable terra-cotta stoves with charcoal dust are used. Total cost Lire 1,745 or 12½% (See List II of items below).

3. CLOTHING.

No purchase of shoes, clothing, linen. The housewife does all her own washing, ironing and mending and makes the clothes for the children. Cost Lire 773 (or 5½%). (See itemized List III).

4. OTHER EXPENDITURES.

Cultural, educational. These total Lire 2,270 (or 16%). (See List IV below).

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FAMILY'S INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

The average earnings of a worker or employee are about Lire 145 per day or Lire 3,625 per month. That is, he earns only ½ of what it costs his family to live.

A considerable improvement could be obtained with an increase in the rations of:

Bread	from	200	gr.	to	300	gr.	per person
Oil	"	280	"	"	500	"	" "
Pasta	"	500	"	"	1100	"	" "
Charcoal	"	10	kg.	"	60	kg.	per month for each family.

This would reduce food expenditures by more than one-quarter.

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A.

I. FOOD.

All meals have a vegetarian basis. They consist of foods distributed with ration cards and of what is available on the free market. The total cost is 9,272.50 lire or 66% of living costs. A complete breakdown into individual food items is reproduced below (List I).

2. HOUSING.

The dwelling consists of a flat of 4 rooms and kitchen without bath. Charcoal is used for cooking. For heating small portable terracotta stoves with charcoal dust are used. Total cost Lire 1,745 or 12½% (See List II of items below).

3. CLOTHING.

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Charcoal	"	10	kg.	"	60	kg.	per month for each family.

This would reduce food expenditures by more than one-quarter.

B.

MEALS.

The family had only 2 meals a day: midday and evening, each

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consisting of one main dish with bread. ine was served at only 12 meals out of the 62 in the month, a litre per meal. Dried fruit only at 12 meals, in quantities of between 300 and 500 grs. a meal. They had pasta only 3 times during the month. The staple dishes of the month were 'polenta' or 'farinata' (a gruel of flour), (23 meals), vegetable soup (14 meals), potato dishes (12 meals) and other vegetable dishes, all of which, with a slight furnishing of onion and oil and a little flavouring constituted a full meal by themselves. Small quantities (between 160 and 300 grs.) of cheese (7 meals) and tinned meat or fish (10 meals) were also served occasionally to round off the meals.

LIST OF FOOD EXPENDITURE

LIST I.

FOODS	TOTAL CONSUMPTION IN KG.	TOTAL COST	BOUGHT ON RATION CARD			BOUGHT ON FREE (OR BLACK) MARKET		
			AMOUNT IN KG.	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT IN KG.	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST
Milk, Ltr.	31.5	574	7	12	84	24.5	20	490
Bread	31.00	186	31	6	186			
Wheat flour	16.8	1512				16.8	90	1512
Eggs No.	23	552				No. 23	24 each	552
Oil	3.34	1082.5	1.4	8	112.5	1.94	500	970
Onions	3.4	187				3.4	55	187
Tomato preserve	0.64	320				0.64	500	320
Pasta	5.7	267	3	8	24	2.7	90	243
Beans	3.5	355	1	30	30	2.5	130	325
Wine, Ltr.	12	480				12	40	480
Dried Fruit	4.8	528				4.8	110	528
Yellow Maize Flour	13.6	514	1	10	10	12.6	40	504
Potatoes	15.75	472.5				15.75	30	472.5
Concentrated Soup	1.25	37.5	1.25	30	37.5			
Turnips	4	60				4	15	60
Yellow Marrow	9.5	95				9.5	10	95

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Potatoes	15.75	472.5				15.75	30	472.5
Concentrated Soup	1.25	37.5	1.25	30	37.5			
Turnips	4	60				4	15	60
Yellow Marrow	9.5	95				9.5	10	95
Tinned beef (mixed)	1.25	148.75	1.25	119	148.75			
Dried herrings	0.66	87.5	0.5	63	31.5	0.16	350	56
Tinned meat & vegetables	0.9	60.75	0.9	67.5	60.75			

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FOODS	TOTAL CONSUMPTION IN KG.	TOTAL COST	BOUGHT ON RATION CARD			BOUGHT ON FREE (OR BLACK) MARKET		
			AMOUNT IN KG.	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST
Olives	0.6	48				0.6	80	48
Cheese (ricotta)	2.2	154				2.2	70	154
Cardoons	6	90				6	15	90
Sweet flour	4.5	360				4.5	80	360
Carrots	2.5	55				2.5	22	55
Salad	4.5	135				4.5	30	135
Tinned beans	0.3	9	0.3	30	9			
Spinach	9.5	190				9.5	20	190
anchovies	0.4	140				0.4	350	140
Sugar	1.125	309.4	0.625	15	9.4	0.5	300	600
Ersatz coffee	0.5	45				0.5	90	45
Salt	2.1	217.6	1.1	16	17.6	1	200	200
		9,272.5			761			8,511.5

HOUSING EXPENDITURE

LIST II. 7181

Rent: (Flat of 4 rooms and kitchen)	Lire 240
Electric light (10 Kw.)	50
Water (6 cubic metres)	9
Removal of refuse	6
Charcoal dust for scaldini (terra-cotta hand stoves) (30 kg.)	360
Charcoal for cooking (60 kg.) (10 with ration card) (50 on free market)	80 900
Total:	Lire 1,745

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CLOTHING EXPENDITURE (YEARLY)

LIST III.

No. 1 Leather resoling (man's shoes)	Lire 700
No. 1 Resoling with substitute materials (men's shoes)	300
No. 1 Resoling with substitute materials (women's shoes)	180
No. 6 Leather resoling (boy's shoes)	2,400
Cleaning and pressing of man's overcoat	200
" " " " woman's "	150
1 man's suit turned	300
Making of two boys' suits (from old material)	280
Purchase of two pairs of summer clogs (women's)	200
" " three " " " " (children's)	300
" " 12 handkerchiefs	960
" " 3 pairs men's socks	450
" " 9 pairs children's socks	900
" " 2 pairs thick women's stockings	360
" " 2 pairs gloves	350
" " 12 reels of thread (100 metres each)	600
" " 6 balls of mending thread	120
" " 12 lengths of strong thread (25 metres each)	180
" " 1 pocket needles	50
" " Buttons, elastic, tape, etc.	300

Total: Lire 9,280

= Lire 773 monthly.

OTHER EXPENDITURES

LIST IV

Cultural & School	1 son 8 years, 3rd class Elementary School	
	1 " 12 " 1st class Lower Secondary School	
Entrance Tax (1st class Lower Secondary School)		Lire 270
Internal Tax		63
Books " " " " "		1,300
Accessories " " " " "		350
Books (3rd class Elementary School)		61
Accessories (3rd class Elementary School)		250
		Total: Lire 2,294 per annum
		or monthly Lire 191
Newspaper		" 60
Hygienic & Sanitary		
Haircut and shave (twice a month)		" 30
Haircut for boy (once a month)		" 20
Woman's hairdressing (6 per year)		" 40
Razor blades (5 a month)		" 25
		" 10

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Cleaning and pressing of man s overcoat	200
" " " " woman's "	150
1 man's suit turned	300
Making of two boys' suits (from old material)	280
Purchase of two pairs of summer clogs (women's)	200
" " three " " " " (children's)	300
" " 12 handkerchiefs	960
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" " 9 pairs children's socks	900
" " 2 pairs thick women's stockings	360
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Haircut for boy (once a month)		" 20
Women's hairdressing (6 per year)		" 40
Razor blades (5 a month)		" 25
Shaving soap		" 10
Laundry soap (5 pieces of 250 grs. per month)		" 225
Talcum powder		" 10
		carried forward 611

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		brought forward	611
Chlorine mixture for laundry (6 bottles a month)		monthly Lire	90
Bath in tub (1 a month, head of the family)		"	25
Face powder and lipstick		"	20
Pumice powder (kg. 1.5 a month)		"	9
Broom (1 every two months)		"	30
Shoe polish		"	60
Medical visits and medicines		"	120
Toothpaste		"	15
			980
Expenditure for Household articles			
Purchase of 12 ordinary glasses	Lire 360		
" " 6 flat plates	300		
" " 6 soup plates	300		
	960	"	80
Luxury expenditure			
Cigarettes (10 a day)		"	900
Matches		"	10
Unaccountable expenditure		"	300
		Total: Monthly Lire	2,270

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APPENDIX II

FLORENCE PERSONALITIES :
THE LIBERAL PARTY

(1) Conte Vittorio Fossombroni.

Born in Florence 1892. His great-grandfather, a minister of the then Grand Duke of Tuscany, was responsible for the large scale reclamation of land in the Val di Chiana.

At the age of 20 Fossombroni was member of the Town Council of Arezzo. During the First World War he served in the Air Force as a pilot and later commanded a squadron. Twice decorated for military valour. In 1920 and 1923 topped the polls for two Florentine wards in the provincial elections. Unsuccessful liberal candidate for the chamber in 1921. Abstained from political activity during Fascism.

Called up in 1940 for the Air Force, with rank of Lt.Col. 'Forgot' to order the playing of Giovinezza during the swearing in of new recruits at Orvieto, but saved from consequences of Court of Enquiry by loyal support of officers and men. After the coup d'état of 25th July 1943 began to write in the press. Arrested at Massa Marittima by the neo-Fascists in November 1943, but under a false name, and later managed to obtain release, and took to the Maquis in the Maremma.

After the liberation returned to Florence and wrote for the Liberal press. President for the Tuscan Committee for the collection of funds destined to aid the devastated areas. Recently entrusted with the organisation of his party in Tuscany.

(2) Avv. Eugenio Artom.

Born at Asti (Piedmont) in 1896 of a Jewish family that since the Risorgimento has given several members to the world of science, politics and diplomacy. During the 1915-1918 war served as a reserve officer, winning the Croix de Guerre and a medal for military valour. Graduated in Law in 1919 and began to practise at the Rome bar. Joined the Liberal Party in 1921. Fought the elections of 1924 as Liberal candidate for Alessandria (his house was attacked by the Fascists and the press that printed his bills and posters was set fire to). After the Matteotti crime took part in the opposition and sat on the Liberal party council in Rome. Also pleaded for political prisoners before the Special Tribunal.

In 1932 the Bank of Italy appointed him to represent it

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In 1932 the Bank of Italy appointed him to represent it in the liquidation of the "Credito marittimo" but he was later removed as not belonging to the Fascist party. In 1934 appointed Administrator of the Fondiaria Insurance Company and moved to Florence. Removed from all public activities by the racial laws of December 1938.

Joined the anti-Fascist Front, headed by Bonomi, in 1942 and after Mussolini's fall assisted in the reconstruction of the Liberal party.

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After the German occupation of Florence worked with a group of priests for the relief and protection of the Jewish community in the city. After the arrest of Vannucc , Mari and Di San Giorgio became, with Medici Tornaquinci, co-director of the Liberal party in Tuscany. His house was the meeting place of the CLN, and especially of the military committee.

After the appointment of Medici Tornaquinci to the Italian Government, Artom became President of the Tuscan section of the Liberal party.

Before Fascism published two books on social and economic problems and has now a study on Lord Palmerston in the hands of the publishers.

(3) Prof. Giacomo Devoto.

Expert on the ancient languages of the Italian peninsular (Umbrian, Etruscan etc.) and author of authoritative works on this subject as for example "Gli antichi Italici", 1931, "Tabulae Ignovinae", 1937 (the most accurate recent work on the pre-Roman texts known as the Gubbio tablets).

Devoto has also published standard works on Latin and on modern Italian literature. He is as well a specialist of the Baltic languages and founded and directs the review of Baltic studies, the only review on this subject, eight volumes of which have appeared.

He is now preparing a volume on comparative grammar, to be called "Indo-European Origins".

Devoto is a Genoese, son of Luigi Devoto, professor of medicine in Genoa University and founder of the clinic for illnesses caused by working conditions, said to be the first of its kind in the world.

Served as an officer in the Alpini in the First World War and twice decorated with the Bronze Medal for military valour.

Studied at the Sorbonne, Basle and Berlin and is one of the Italian savants who has most contacts outside his own country. Has lectured in Germany, Scandinavia, the Baltic States, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia.

Member of the Press Commission in the clandestine period. Joined the Liberal party in April 1944. Assessor of the Commune of Florence.

(4) Marchese Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci.

Born in Florence 1910 of a noble Florentine family that

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(4) Marchese Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci.

Born in Florence 1910 of a noble Florentine family that claims descent from the Medici.

Did his military service in the cavalry and then joined the Ansaldo company where he worked in the office that dealt with foreign relations, especially business with China. Left Ansaldo and founded his own business for export and import.

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Always hostile to Fascism joined the underground movement in 1938. After 25th July 1943 joined the Liberals and served on the Inter-parties Committee and took part in the attempts to defend the city in September of the same year. When the Germans occupied Florence he first organised a band at Garfagnana which he armed with weapons he had previously assembled. Shortly after returned to the city, where he remained as one of the most active members of the Committee of Liberation.

In October 1943 organised the first patriot HQ under General Gritti, and acted as liaison officer between this and the CLN. After the arrest of Mari and San Giorgio represented with Artom the Liberals on the CLN. Denounced to the SS in May 1944 and wanted by the notorious Fascist torturer Carità, he escaped by scaling a wall and bicyling, with Cesare Matteucci, out of Florence to the lines. They crossed the lines successfully and eventually reached Rome. He returned to Florence and was made vice-president of the CLN. As such took part in the fighting for his city's liberation.

Elected President of the Florentine Section of the Liberal Party and member of the Executive Committee of the party in Rome.

Appointed Under-Secretary for the new Ministry of Occupied Italy in the second Bonomi Government (December 1944).

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CONFIDENTIAL

No. 58

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

8 March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 58

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Appendix II Review of Economic Articles No. 4.
Appendix III The E.N.A.C. (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose)

Explanation of Reliability Rating:

Source	(reliability)	Report	(probability)
A	Always reliable	1	Confirmed
B	Usually reliable	2	Probable
C	Sometimes reliable	3	Possible
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NO. 58

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 8 March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 58

- -

PART II - ANNEXES

A - CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to Churchill's Speech

The official reaction of the Italian government to Churchill's speech may be summed up in the following words of the spokesman of the Presidency of the Council: "The Italian government has received the statements with great satisfaction. They make up for the silence regarding Italian affairs in the official communiqué of the Yalta Conference. Churchill's references to the Italian contribution to the war effort were particularly appreciated, as well as his promise that Italy would once again become one of the great leading powers in Europe. The Prime Minister's statements lead one to assume that Italy will finally be allowed to take her place within the international community on a basis of equality."

The Rome press has widely commented on Churchill's speech, particularly the references to Italy. The comments are fairly favorable on the whole even if the papers stress the fact that Churchill "has not added any new factor to what was already known."

IL TEMPO (Independent) writes that "the references to Italy are the most reassuring ones since September 1943. The best contribution to the Italian cause has been made by our partisans and our soldiers...The Italian people, alone on their road of painful expiation and without expecting miracles face their tremendous trial. Italy will take her place again among the great European powers. We could not be feel certain of this, but it is just as well that Mr. Churchill confirmed it."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Democracy of Labour) emphasizes the fact that Churchill had felt himself obliged to correct the general misapprehension under which the world in general laboured, concerning a different attitude of the United States and Britain towards Italy. The paper states that apart from this passage, there are two more which [illegible] the cordial acknowledg-

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IL QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Action) points out that Churchill has given only indirect replies to the two demands made by Italy: a greater participation in the war effort and the acknowledgment of her demand to be granted the status of an ally. The British Prime

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

Minister has paid tribute to the invaluable services of Italian men and women and has expressed faith in Italy's return in the near future among the peaceloving and industrious nations.

In an editorial couched in strong terms IL GLOBO (Economic) praises Churchill highly as the British warrior who in 1940 firmly protected all that is dear to civilization; all Italians agree with him, the paper states, that "the road ahead of the Italians is still long and hard and that much has still to be done for others before others will do anything for us."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) too comments favorably on Churchill's speech; the paper states that Britain, who sustains the greatest weight of military operations in Italy, is in the best position to judge Italy's effective and ever increasing contribution to the war effort, as for "a year and a half Italy has used a fleet, the third greatest in the world but second to none which sails the seas with a common aim in view."

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat), after having emphasized the favorable references to Italy, points out with a certain amount of bitterness that no specific promises have been made to Italy as regards her status as ally, the liberation of her prisoners, or food and financial matters. "Whilst we witness the hurried competition in joining the enemies of Germany at the last moment," writes Guido Gonella, "our declaration of war, which happened in October 1943, at the most dramatic moment of our national life, does not carry any weight, not even as far as our direct participation in the conference of San Francisco is concerned, which aims at establishing the foundations for a new international organization."

IL LAVORO, mouthpiece of the General Confederation of Labour, in an article headed "Bitter-Sweet", comments favorably on the identical views of both Britain and America concerning Italy. Churchill's statement "that the provisional Italian government will have to be modified after the liberation of the North", will leave the Italians a little baffled, writes the paper. "Has our Press not interpreted MacMillan's and Bonomi's statements as a sign of the full re-acquisition of autonomy in internal politics?" The paper also expresses disappointment that Italy is not to be included in the first great international meeting to take place at San Francisco, and comments bitterly "Vae victis."

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B - GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

2. Address of Count Carlo Sforza

Conte Carlo Sforza made an address at the recently organized "Circolo di Cultura Politica" (Political Culture Club), which met in the Sala Borromini, 23 February. The large room was filled with a numerous and well-dressed, distinguished audience.

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

The Premier, Bonomi, Minister Brosio and Gasperotto, ex-Minister Sciarloia and Pro-Sindaco di Roma Avv. Lay and other personalities were present.

After a short introduction by Prof. Gaetano Berruso, Conte Sforza began his address by speaking of the wave of pessimism which had swept Italy after the Yalta communiqué which made no mention of Italy. He stressed his opinion that the discussions between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin were concentrated on the war and that it was a mistake for Italians to think that the war was finished. He then made a rapid review of the Yalta decisions, of the dangers of Prussian militarism, of the necessity of an Italian Consultative Assembly and of the recent words of the Pope relative to international democracy and peace.

The speaker then appealed for more complete union between the North and the South, which would be the "test of fire" of the strength of the Italian people and of their ability to attain a sane, strong, free, internal life and so rehabilitate themselves as a nation.

Count Sforza was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address and many in the audience personally complimented him before leaving. A crowd of spectators who had gathered round the waiting automobiles of the Ministers warmly applauded President Bonomi when he appeared.

3. Data On Personnel, Italian Embassy, Washington

The following information was obtained by a PWB officer from several sources who are considered reliable, regarding the personnel who accompanied Ambassador Tarchiani to Washington.

1) Carlo Almagià, private secretary to Tarchiani. Born in Rome in 1909. Engineer. Was an exile in the U.S.A. from March 1939 to October, 1943, on account of his Jewish blood and anti-fascist opinions. He comes from the wellknown family of engineers who at one time or another were engaged in the construction of several railroads and of the ports of Venice, Catania, Tripoli, Rhodes and Alexandria. While in America was in close touch with Tarchiani and Cianca. Belongs [illegible] Party of Action.

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Ties were present.

After a short introduction by Prof. Gaetano Berruso, Conte Sforza began his address by speaking of the wave of pessimism which had swept Italy after the Yalta communiqué which made no mention of Italy. He stressed his opinion that the discussions between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin were concentrated on the war and that it was a mistake for Italians to think that the war was finished. He then made a rapid review of the Yalta decisions, of the dangers of Prussian militarism, of the necessity of an Italian Consultative Assembly and of the recent words of the Pope relative to international democracy and peace.

The speaker then appealed for more complete union between the North and the South, which would be the "test of fire" of the strength of the Italian people and of their ability to attain a sane, strong, free, internal life and so rehabilitate themselves as a nation.

Count Sforza was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address and many in the audience personally complimented him before leaving. A crowd of spectators who had gathered round the waiting automobiles of the Ministers warmly applauded President Bonomi when he appeared.

3. Data On Personnel, Italian Embassy, Washington

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2) Mario di Stefano. Counsellor of the Legation. Born in Palermo, March 6, 1900. Degrees in Law and Social Science. After competitive examinations was appointed legation attaché in 1923. From 1925 Secretary of Legation, then 1st Secretary at Athens (1925), Bucarest (1928), Ankara (1931), Moscow (1932) and Warsaw, from 1936 until 1939. Served a few months in the Foreign Office in Rome, and then returned to Warsaw, which by then was occupied by the Germans. It is said he was active in helping Poles and Jews to escape from the country. After 8 Sept. was appointed head of the Research and Docu-

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mentation Section of the Foreign Office. Was recently placed in charge of the American Affairs Branch.

3) Enrico Scaretti, Financial Attaché. A stockbroker and the owner of a small bank. Married to an Englishwoman. Has previously spent some time in the U.S.A. on a mission for the Red Cross. Is said to belong to no political party.

4) Count Luigi Silvestrelli, First Secretary. Born in Rome, 23 Sept. 1901. Law Degree. Entered the Foreign Office, after competitive examination, 21 July 1925. Successively Vice Consul, Tunis and Bizerte, the Secretary of the Legation, Prague, 1935, and 1st Secretary of the Legation, Montevideo, 1937-38). From 19 July 42 to 14 FEB 43, was 1st Secretary of the Governor of Dalmatia. Thereafter served in the Foreign Office.

5) Tristan Gabrici. 2nd Secretary of the Embassy. Born in Prepotto, 19 Dec. 1904. Degree in Law and Political Science. Entered the Foreign Office, 1 June, 1928. Successively Secretary of the Italian Delegation to the League of Nations, (1930-31), Vice Consul, Tunis and Sfax; 2nd Secretary, Santiago, Chile, 1935; Consul, Valparaiso, 1935. Recalled for duty in the Foreign Office, 1937. Was in Brussels in 1939. Since then served at the Foreign Office.

6) Mario Mondello, Secretery of the Embassy. Born in Rome, 7 Aug. 1914. His family is Sicilian. His father was at one time Minister Plenipotentiary. Law degree. Entered the Foreign Office in June, 1939. In 1943 was appointed 3rd Secretary to the Holy See. Until his recent appointment, served with the General Direction of Political Affairs (Foreign Office).

7) Corrado Orlandi, Secretary of Embassy. Born in Rome 10 July, 1914. Entered the Foreign Office, 1 June 1939. Served as 1st Secretary of Legation in Budapest, then in the Foreign Office, and more recently under the Premier.

8) Paolo Pansa, Secretary of Embassy. Born in Naples, 15 Nov.1915. Entered the Consular Service, and was Vice Consul in Paris when war broke out. Was interned in France and subsequently repatriated. Is said to have been at one time a "lictor" under fascism. His appointment to Washington is alleged to be due to the influence of Persico, head of the personnel Division of the Foreign Office.

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9) Mario Vogliolo, Commercial Attaché. Previously served in Helsinki in 1940, and in Brussels in 1943.

10) Vittorio Ivella, "Cultural" Attaché. Doctor of Philosophy. Was Secretary of Sforza when the latter was High Commissioner for Epuration. Belongs to the Party of Action.

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4. Assembly Meeting of the Liberal Party, Naples

On 25 February, the Liberal Party held an important meeting in Naples HQ to discuss the party's attitude with regard to the coming administrative elections. Benedetto Croce, the president of the party; Prof. Arangio-Ruiz, one of the Liberal members in the Italian Government; Prof. Altavilla, leading Liberal in Naples; the Liberals Renato Morelli of the Bank of Naples; Dr. Asterita, manager of the Bank of Calabria under Quinto Quintieri, and Manlio Lupinacci, editor of the Liberal organ in Naples, "IL GIORNALE", were all present.

Prof. D'Onofrio, president of the communal branch of the party in Naples, presided and opened the meeting with the inevitable tribute to Croce. Prof. Altavilla then addressed the meeting. He complained of the "deplorable" political apathy, ("assenteismo"), and said that to speak frankly, the Liberal Party was in a disorganized state ("sbandati"). The Liberals must be told what policy to follow in these critical times. The Liberal members in the government must keep more in touch with the party here. There were in fact certain puzzling things (perplessita") such as the votes for women which needed explaining. There was considerable approval in the meeting at this reference to the women's vote.

Prof. Arangio-Ruiz then rose to defend the Liberal Party's policy in the government. He first mentioned the work he was doing for the schools (he is Minister of Education), and said he was concentrating especially on the Elementary Schools. Regarding the economic situation, he said the idea still exists that, to heap piles of paper is to get wealth. The Liberals, he added in a low voice, risk unpopularity by their policy (against economic control). The speaker mentioned the black-coated workers who had been making such pressure on the Treasury Minister Soleri. He could not give the exact details of their salary increases and the bread indemnity promised until agreement had been reached with the General Confederation of Labour (CGIL). A few murmurs followed the mention of the CGIL.

He mentioned the great work Food Commissioner Bergami was doing and praised the far from melancholy spirit of the Neapolitans in these hard times. He described the purpose of epuration to help restore the equilibrium between all the Italians, and went on to speak of votes for women. At this point he was interrupted for some time

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on the subject. Arangio-Ruiz hesitated a little and then said that the Liberals had wanted to consult their Directive Committee but decided that if they had waited and held back, all the women, including the Liberals' wives, would have voted against them. Many protests followed.

The minister then continued saying that all the world, the democracies, especially, were watching the Italians right here in their midst. If the vote for women had not been approved, the government might have appeared to be rather behind the times. He added that in many cases, what with rationing and bomb-shelters, the women had suffered more than the men from the war (a few protests), and because of their valor they deserved the vote. He praised the women teachers working in such difficulties. One hundred and fifty thousand out of the 180,000 teachers under his jurisdiction were women (applause).

Concerning foreign affairs, Arangio-Ruiz said that they were in the hands of the most Liberal man not in the Liberal Party -- De Gasperi. His work had been most fruitful.

The reply which had come over the radio (MacMillan's statement) was a great victory: "the country most hostile (to Italy) has stretched out the hand of friendship for the first time." The rumors concerning the results of the Yalta conference had been most bitter ("aspri"). The minister then referred in particular to the generous help of the Americans in his own field and said that there was a feeling that Italy would rise again, even with the help of those who had previously been her enemies. (Cheers).

Arangio-Ruiz announced that there would soon be a meeting of the National Committee of the party to which agrarian and industrial reports would be brought. In the meantime there must be a strong movement in the party to raise the blocking of the rents. He concluded by speaking of the future Constitution, the Senate and the Chamber, and the elective machinery. Would representatives of classes or trades be included? The coming Liberal party Congress must represent fully all Liberals (cheers.)

A long discussion followed until Croce, who had hardly spoken at the meeting, left, and the meeting broke up.

5. Statement of a Liberal Party Member, Bari

of the Italian Liberal Party connected with the office

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A long discussion followed until Croce, who had hardly spoken at the meeting, left, and the meeting broke up.

5. Statement of a Liberal Party Member, Bari

A member of the Italian Liberal Party connected with the office of the Secretary of the Provincial Office, when questioned by a PWB collaborator on the politics of the moment, expressed himself as follows:

"The conditions of the country tend to get worse and certain less democratic elements are using dictatorial methods. The nation is at a crucial point in its existence. The question is either to

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progress toward a normal state of affairs or fall back into a totalitarian regime.

"The Liberal Party has been accused of being reactionary. This is not true. We are interested in healthy progress, for having various provisions discussed before they are accepted by the majority of the people. We believe in the necessity of obtaining agreement before introducing any change whatsoever in the social structure.

The solution of the Institutional Problem can be postponed until more mature decisions can be reached in the future. In our section of the party there are elements both for and against the Monarchy. Our principle in selecting candidates for public office is based on the recognition of the political honesty of the individual and then considering his political opinions. We are against any form whatsoever of distortion of the truth such as the Communists are accustomed to do. I cite as an example the characteristic Sicilian type presented to some Allied journalists. The impression carried back by the Anglo-American reporter is of an island population completely headed for Marxism. We expect to have better contacts with the Allies because we are, in our ideals, closest to their ideals."

6. Article by Croce

A remarkable article by Benedetto Croce, leader of the Liberal Party, appeared in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE on 23 February. It indicates an evolution of his ideas and of those of his party. Croce states that Liberal methods must employ both discussion and persuasion but that it also approves the use of force, should this force be beneficial. Croce severely criticizes the liberals in the past "who have been weak through negligence, shortsightedness, momentary confusion", and refused to take part in the struggle against the other political parties, and who did not use force against force, but trusted in the laws of the state.

UNITA, commenting on the article, expresses its satisfaction for Croce's changed political views. Only by strong measures will it be possible to eliminate fascist reaction which is striving to reappear. Only in this way will it be possible to avoid a civil war.

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7. Nenni's Tour in Calabria

Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party, made a propaganda tour in Calabria and Sicily, where he spoke on the various questions concerning the country. According to the AVANTI, large crowds attendéd the meetings. On his return to Rome, Nenni, in an editorial in AVANTI, writes that the reception which the people of Calabria gave him proves that "the south sind blows in the same direction as that of the north", against fascist dictatorship and the

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monarchy within the Army. "In the three claims submitted by the Socialist Party, i.e., the republic, agrarian reform, socialization of monopolistic industry, the people of Calabria have found the requirements for the future."

8. Forthcoming Administrative Elections

Comm. Strano of the Civil Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was interviewed by a PWB officer on 27 February: During the course of the interview, Comm. Strano said that it was not possible to say at the present time what administrative positions would be involved in the impending elections. It is not known what modifications to the laws of 1915 the government proposes to adopt. The decree on the subject is still in the process of being drafted. If the laws of 1915 remain unchanged, members of the municipal and communal councils (including mayors and members of municipal Giuntas) and members of the Provincial Councils (including Presidents of such Councils and Provincial Deputies) will be voted for. According to Comm. Strano the electoral lists will not be ready until the end of May.

9. Political Parties at Bari

Italian Socialist Party (Partito Socialista Italiano)
Head: Eugenio LARICCHIUTA Via Andrea da Bari N. 114
Via Dante Alighieri n. 24
Weekly paper: Puglia Socialista
Editor: Sergio AZZOLLINI

Action Party (Partito d'Azione
Head: Vincenzo CALACE Via Roberto da Bari n. 26
Weekly paper: L'ITALIA DEL POPOLO
Editor: Domenico PASTINA

Christian Democratic Party (Partito Democratico Cristiano)
Direction of: Nicola ANGELINI, lawyer; Dott. Franco PAPA; Dott. Natale LOJACONO; Luciano MARZOLLO; Dott. Attilio GERMANO; Dott. Vincenzo ZAGAMO.
Via Beatillo N. 6
Weekly paper: RISVEGLIO
Editor: Dott. Natale Lojacono

Communist Party (Partito Comunista)
Head: Antonio DI DONATO Piazza Roma N. 18

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Editor: Dott. Natale Lojacono

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Head: Antonio DI DONATO — Piazza Roma N. 18
Weekly paper: CIVILTA' PROLETARIA
Editor: Antonio DI DONATO

Italian Liberal Party (Partito Liberale Italiano)
Head: Giuseppe LATERZA, Engineer — Via Bozzi N. 17
Weekly paper: L'IDEA LIBERALE
Editor: Giuseppe GIOIA, Lawyer

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Labour Party (Democrazia del Lavoro)
Head: Dott. Arduini DI TROIA - Presso Istituto Previdenza Sociale

10. Bari Comitato Di Liberazione Nazionale

The Committee of National Liberation at Bari is composed of the following members:

Eugenio LARIOCHIUTA (Socialist)
ANTONIO DI DONATO (Communist)
Adolfo LA VOLPE, lawyer (Liberal)
Dott. Natale LOJACONO (Demo-Christian)
Mauro ARMENISE, lawyer (Action Party)
Domenico PAPARELLA, lawyer (Action Party)

Secretary: Vito DE GRECIS, lawyer (Demo-Christian)
Headquarters: Via Imbriani n. 67.

I N T E R I O R

11. The New "Questore" in Rome

Anselmo Sessa was recently appointed "Questore" of Rome, in the place of Morazzini who was removed after the Salvarezza-Il Gobbo affair. A PWB Officer obtained the following information from a well-placed and reliable source:

Sessa is a Neapolitan and has been in the Police Service since 1910. He rose by merit, successively to the positions of Asst. Commissioner and then Chief of the Police in Naples. In 1930, he was named Questore of Vercelli, and later of Parma and Vicenza. In 1939, he was transferred to Caglieri where he remained until the armistice. Thereafter he did not heed the request of the Minister of the Interior to follow him North, but chose instead to retire.

After the arrival of the Allies, he was appointed to Palermo where he remained for five months until his recent appointment. While there, he distinguished himself by his vigorous stand against the Separatists, particularly in countering their attempts to persuade conscripts from answering the call to arms. Sessa is reported as saying that he does not consider the situation in Rome to be as serious as is generally believed, and that all that is necessary are a few more automatic arms for the police and a little more light in the streets at night.

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A R M E D F O R C E S

12. Celebration of Anniversary of Birth of Soviet Army.

The ceremony took place on 23 February in the Piazza Venezia in Rome. The reviewing platform had been erected in front of the principal facade of the Palazzo Venezia. Behind the platform were aligned four flagpoles, flying the Russian, British, American and French flags.

The crowd was numerous, but the Piazza was only partially filled. The "Mussolini Balcony" was unoccupied.

The review consisted of a Russian detachment which was hardly more than a color-guard, and of detachments of approximately company strength of British, American and French troops. The national anthems of these nationes were played in turn. The Russian detachment and anthem provoked the greatest enthusiasm, while the "Marseillaise" was more loudly applauded than either the British or American anthems.

The departure of the Russian Generals in their magnificent limousine aroused great curiosity among the spectators, who crowded in upon it and applauded enthusiastically.

The ceremony was brief, simple and dignified.

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RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

13. U.N.R.R.A. Aid - General Political Situation - Woman Suffrage

Avv. Montini, who is a brother of Monsignore Montini, Acting Vatican Secretary of State, and who was recently appointed Italian Government representative for the distribution of U.N.R.R.A. supplies made the following statements to a PWB officer on February 25th.

Relief to Italy is beginning to take shape. U.N.R.R.A.'s flow of assistance is about to be released from the Naples warehouses where such supplies as have arrived have been locked pending the signature of the agreement between U.N.R.R.A and the Italian Government. Fifty million dollars worth of supplies have been allotted as follows:

Care of children, and expectant and nursing mothers:	36 millions
Medical Supplies:	8 millions
Aid to Refugees:	6 millions

The supplies are to be administered and distributed by Italian authorities. In return, the Italian government is to furnish a corresponding sum in the form of lire credits.

The above represents one more step forward in the huge task of Italian rehabilitaion. Another important aspect of U.N.R.R.A. is that such an agency, which employs personnel of many nationalities who will be called upon to work in close collaboration with Italians, will further the exchange of ideas and will contribute to creating an atmosphere of sympathy and mutual understanding, which in turn will have far-reaching effects, extending into the field of international relations.

With regard to Italy in general, the country, in its defeat, disarray and abject poverty, is in the position of a minor and should be treated as a ward. Liberty is something which cannot without considerable danger be forced upon her now, in her bewildered state. She must be gradually taught the value and also the responsibilities of liberty, as one brings up and educates a child, or as one nurses a sick person. Allied guidance and protection is a necessity, and Italy, as a defeated nation should continue to be governed by Allied Authorities until she is completely liberated and is capable of a concerted national effort to rehabilitate herself.

Woman suffrage is a ridiculous measure, for it is an insignificant issue at a time when the need for food and medical supplies is a vital consideration. It would be very dangerous to hold elections before total liberation.

As to the increase of the bread ration to 300 grammes, Montini said that A.C. would probably have to release stocks held in warehouses which are destined for Northern Italy. If this is true and the stocks are not replenished in time, there will be a most serious situation in the North upon its liberation.

14. Christian Democrats and Woman Suffrage

...editor-in-chief of "Il Popolo" and an active and highly

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Relief to Italy is beginning to take shape. U.N.R.R.A.'s flow of assistance is about to be released from the Naples warehouses where such supplies as have arrived have been locked pending the signature of the agreement between U.N.R.R.A and the Italian Government. Fifty million dollars worth of supplies have been allotted as follows:

Care of children, and expectant and nursing mothers:	36 millions
Medical Supplies:	8 millions
Aid to Refugees:	6 millions

The supplies are to be administered and distributed by Italian authorities. In return, the Italian government is to furnish a corresponding sum in the form of lire credits.

The above represents one more step forward in the huge task of Italian rehabilitation. Another important aspect of U.N.R.R.A. is that such an agency, which employs personnel of many nationalities who will be called upon to work in close collaboration with Italians, will further the exchange of ideas and will contribute to creating an atmosphere of sympathy and mutual understanding, which in turn will have far-reaching effects, extending into the field of international relations.

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14. Christian Democrats and Woman Suffrage

Dr. Guido Gonella, editor-in-chief of "Il Popolo" and an active and highly intelligent member of the Christian Democrat Party, was interviewed by a PWB officer on 26 February.

Dr. Gonella esteems women in the home but is sceptical as to their possible activities in political life. According to him, they will go to extremes and will vote either Communist or Christian Democrat. But the majority of women, who are Catholic and under the influence of the Church, will support the Christian Democrat Party, which is the mass party which is opposed to Communism. Woman suffrage will therefore materially add to the votes controlled by the Christian Democrats.

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He referred, in lighter vein, to a recent cartoon, in which a priest, after Mass, says to a parishioner: "Go in peace - and don't forget to vote for the man I told you about".

In general, he believes that woman suffrage will in the course of time enable Italian women to acquire a certain social consciousness, which they have hitherto greatly lacked.

15. Work of the American Relief for Italy Inc. The distribution of articles of clothing, milk, medicines and vitamines. (Communique for the press 12 February 1945).

The articles of clothing sent to Italy by the American Relief for Italy Inc. were distributed in the first place to the six most seriously damaged provinces of Central Italy: Pescara, Aquila, Campobasso, Littoria, Frosinone, including the battle zones of Cassino, and the bridge-heads of Anzio and the Adriatic zone.

Immediately after being unloaded the clothes were divided into different categories in the central warehouses of Naples, Rome, and Leghorn, from where the balos went to the 215 municipalities ofthe aforesaid six provinces and from these to the individual families. The provincial and municipal committees of the "Ente Nazionale per la distribuzione dei Soccorsi in Italia (E.N.D.S.I.) directed and controlled the distribution. Its members include representatives of the Italian government, of the Catholic Church, the Italian Red Cross, and the Labour League (Confederazione dei Lavoratori).

The major difficulties encountered in the matter of transport, caused by snow and road destructions relative to the war, were overcome by the help of the Army and A.C.

A basic distribution of 4 articles of clothing a head was made in these six provinces to 182,030 men, 133,154 women, 72,352 boys, 72,668 girls and 85,422 children, totalling 491,626 persons, that is to say more than a fifth of the whole population. Large quantities of shoes were also distributed.

Afterwards clothes were sent to Foggia, severely damaged by air-raids and others were distributed in the municipalities more severely damaged of the provinces of Rome and Naples, and to the more indigent persons of Naples itself. Nearly 238,000 persons received relief in these provinces.

At Christmas there was an extra distribution of clothes and chocolate to the children ov very badly damaged villages in the provinces of Rome, Frosinone and Littoria.

At the present moment a plan of distribution is being carried out for the damaged provinces of Benevento, Salerno, Avellino, Reggio-Calabria, Cosenza, Potenza and Catanzaro, nine provinces in Sicily and Pantelleria and Sardegna. 340,000 persons will thereby receive relief, much ofwhich is ready for transport. Another important distribution will be through the E.N.D.S.I. to 10,000 Italian refugees from the Balkans.

On the 1st February 1945 two million articles of clothing had been distributed to 649,183 men, women and children in liberated Italy. The relief sent from America [illegible] large quantities of milk.

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On the 1st February 1945 two million articles of clothing had been distributed to 649,182 men, women and children in liberated Italy. The relief sent from America is not only clothing but also many other things such as: large quantities of milk, vitamines, medicines, surgical instruments and First-Aid outfits. These were distributed by a special Medical Committee composed of eminent Italians in Government medical and Church circles and in the Red Cross.

It is interesting to note that the first distribution made by E.N.D.S.I. of American Relief consisted in 1,500,000 units of atebrin in the malarial zones South of Rome last autumn. More than 50,000 persons received the necessary drug with beneficial results.

Milk and other products made from milk have been given to 16 children's

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hospitals in Rome and 8 in Naples. 6,000 children in 110 Roman orphanages and 5,000 in 70 Neapolitan orphanages have received this relief, which provides 12,000 children with two cups of milk and vitamines per day.

Shortly, in the city of Rome alone, 64,840 pupils of the elementary schools will have a daily ration of vitamine pills. These children will come under medical observation and their progress will be noted.

When new supplies arrive shortly from America, the central and northern provinces will also receive relief. The programme for the distribution of milk and vitamines will be further carried out, and the relief given to children increased. The 50 trucks presented by the American people to Italy through the American Relief for Italy will be a great help in speeding up the distribution.

The relief given by the Americans through the American Relief for Italy, has been distributed without prejudice of race, nationality, religion or party, gratis to the needy people of the Italian provinces ruined by the war, through the co-operation of the Army and A.C.

L A B O U R

16. Merchant Seamen's Meeting - Bari

On February 21, 1945 the Camera del Lavoro, Bari, invited all the seafaring men to meet in a room of the local Socialist Party, via Dante Alighieri No. 24, to discuss measures of interest to them. More than 200 persons, belonging mostly to the humblest social classes, were present. Their ages ranged from 25 years to 50 years. Among those present were some women, such as widows of men who had lost their lives on Fascist transports. After some discussion of the immediate problems by various individuals, the Secretary explained the reasons for the meeting as being:

(a) An increase in pay.
(b) A discussion of unemployment.
(c) The payment of pensions to the widows and relatives of marine workers who had lost their lives in performance of their duty.

An unexcited discussion followed in which various members of the audience participated. A 40 year old boatswain proposed sending a protest to the government concerning the government's lack of interest in finding employment on a large scale for Italian seamen on Italian ships. The suggestion was enthusiastically approved by the rest of the audience. A young woman, speaking in very ungrammatical Italian, described the hard life of her family of four children. After the premature death of her husband they were left without any means of support. She appealed to the sympathy of the Secretary to bring about a settlement of her case which had been lying dormant for many years in the offices of the Merchant Marine.

The meeting ended with a few words from the head of the local section of the Socialist Party, who greeted the audience in the name of his party.

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

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

17. General Neapolitan Reaction to Mr. Macmillan's Statement

The Allied decisions which were communicated to the Italian Government by the Head of the Allied Commission, have been the subject of most comments all over liberated Italy. Generally they have been favourably received in Naples where it is considered that they represent a step forward towards normal, although some circles of the middle bourgeoisie regard the advance as too slow by far. Others say that the Allies want to show the people in Italy, in their own countries, and in other countries, that they are dealing with Italy in an increasingly friendly

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manner, while on the other hand they are not anxious to grant the Italian government substantial concessions.

Among the various decisions, the one which appears to have caused most satisfaction in local bureaucratic government circles is that of eliminating the regional and provincial section of the Allied Commission in the various liberated provinces. This elimination will give greater elasticity and more authority to the local Italian officials.

As regards Naples itself, people persist in saying that the measure will only affect it in part, since they are convinced that on account of the special importance of the port to the Allies, the local Italian authorities will not be given, for the time being at least, complete control.

Reactions on the political parties have been varied. The Communists only express regret at the fact that Italy has not yet been allowed to take a more active share in the war of liberation with large units of her own. This has been stressed by the Communists even more than by military circles.

On the other hand, the Socialist Party and the Party of Action are hoping that after these Allied declarations, the British Government will no longer oppose its vote to Sforza in case he should be proposed as the new President of the Council when Bonomi should wish, or be obliged to resign. For some time now these two Parties have been feeling that their non-participation in the Bonomi Government was an error, and that it would be another error for them not to be in the Government when Northern Italy is liberated.

The leaders of the two Parties it is said, are therefore considering the possibility of the present Government being overthrown and a new one formed, eventually with Sforza as President, and in which they would participate.

All those employed in Allied offices -- and they are many -- are anxious because they know that they will soon be without work.

Many people -- those of more moderate and liberal views -- fear that disorder and confusion will break out when the Allies leave, but are overjoyed because they interpret the news as a sign of greater Allied confidence in the Italians.

Benedetto Croce and Florlano Del Secolo expressed great joy at

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Lombardi, president of the Naples Committee of Liberation, and an ardent veteran Socialist, approved, but said half in fun that he would never believe the news would become fact until the Allies had left altogether.

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18. Declaration of War by Turkey and Greece

Several people in the higher intellectual brackets were asked to express their opinions with regard t Turkey and Egypt's declarations of war, and if they thought Italy's position would be affected thereby. Very few thought that Italy would lose any territory to these nations. Here is what some had to say:

1) A career diplomat, age 58: "What interests us most is not minor territorial adjustments, but the general overall settlement of the Eastern Mediterranean. As a result of their declarations of war Turkey and Egypt will have to abide by the decisions of the Big Three. Russia, Great Britain and the United States are keenly interested in seeing the Middle East situation stabilized."

2) A journalist, age 60: "It is obvious that Turkey wants a place at the peace conference. But I am sure that the great powers will curb unjustified claims on the part of small nations. Egypt has declared war to safeguard not only her own interests but those of Great Britain as well."

3) An engineer, age 42: "Turkey's declaration of war has no importance as far as Italy is concerned. She merely wants to protect her interests now that Russia is such a close neighbor. As for Egypt, she has declared war simply to strengthen England's hand at the peace table."

4) A journalist, age 53: "These two countries declared war for purely opportunistic reasons. Had there been an ideologic motive, they would have entered the war sooner. Turkey might claim Tripolitania, and Egypt Cyrenaica. But the fact that they will sit in at the peace table on the side of the winners is in itself a great advantage."

5) A professor of History of Economics, age 67: "The purpose of these two nations is to be considered as Allies, and if Italy remains on the list of enemy nations, her position in the Mediterranean will be jeopardized. Turkey's main interest is to hold on to the straits, while Egypt wants to reaffirm its position as a sovereign nation. We all know of course that these war declarations were far from spontaneous."

6) A retired professor, age 64: "Turkey wants to make sure that she will hold the balance of power in the Mediterranean, but she will not gain as much as she expects because the declaration came too

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6) A retired professor, age 64: "Turkey wants to make sure that she will hold the balance of power in the Mediterranean, but she will not gain as much as she expects because the declaration came too late. Egypt has declared war probably to strengthen England's hand. No harm will come to Italy. We have always been on cordial relations with Egypt, and I do not think that Turkey will claim any territory from us."

7) An industrialist, age 60: "These two nations simply want to have a place at the peace table, Turkey to make doubly sure of the

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Dardanelles, and Egypt for economic reasons, and also to acquire greater independence than she now has. It is not impossible that Turkey may want Tripolitania and Libya, but I do not think so."

8) A banker, age 50: "Turkey was waiting to enter the war until she could be quite sure Germany could do her no harm. Turkey has ambitions in the Mediterranean, and she needs the support of the Allies in her attempt to get the Dodecanese, Rhodes and Tripolitania. Moreover, she does not want to be left friendless at the mercy of Russia. As for Egypt, England has acted with too much optimism. Egypt is still a backward country, in so far as political maturity is concerned. England should not involve Egypt in European questions because Egypt is eminently Oriental and I might add, anti-Occidental. She has no hatred for the Germans, but has entered the war merely to safeguard Anglo-Egyptian interests."

E P U R A T I O N

19. A Talk with Giuseppe Ungaretti

Professor Giuseppe Ungaretti, the well-known Italian poet, who has been suspended from his university post by the Epuration authorities, complained to a PWB Officer on 26 February that he was being very bitterly and unjustifiably attacked by the Rome satirical paper CANTACHIARO. He said that while it was true that, like so many Italians, he had made a misjudgment about Fascism and had favored it at a certain moment, this could not justify the attitude towards him adopted by CANTACHIARO. Monicelli, the assistant editor of CANTACHIARO, belonged he said to a family which had made an immense fortune out of fascism and he believed that the Monicellis had collaborated with Telesio Interlandi and the anti-semite paper IL TEVERE, the most scurrilous sheet produced in Rome during the fascist regime. The bitterness of these attacks seemed therefore to Ungaretti very difficult to explain, save by saying that in Rome at present there was a thirst for destructiveness and for pulling everything to pieces. Ungaretti would not agree that this was a mere transient phase. He did not believe that any civil state could be rebuilt in Italy unless there were a real change of mind and heart in the people as well as in the Journalists. All had been 'guilty' or 'mistaken' and the attempt to find scapegoats was cowardly. "Forgive and forget" could alone solve Italy's problems. Ungaretti showed some inclination to make emotional and favorable comparisons between earlier periods of fascism and the present situation, and to blam the hated Germans for fascist ills. Several other writers in Rome asked about Ungaretti's

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20. Incident in Salerno Political Circles

The following information is supplied by an Italian collaborator of PWB:

At a recent meeting of the Provincial Liberation Committee, the representative of the Communist Party, Doctor Pietro Amendola, who is at the same time the Provincial Delegate for Epuration, informed the attending members that one of the two representatives of the Liberal Party, Avv. Mario Parrilli, had been epurated. Consequently, he demanded the expulsion of Parrilli ffom the Liberation Committee.

A very lively discussion followed, many of the members advocating the principle that the measure of expulsion from the Committee should be taken by the Party to which the individual belonged. Dr. Amendola used violent language and called the members cowards because they did not have enough courage to take the responsibility of expelling Parrilli from the Committee.

Two of the members present, the Liberal Prof. Zinno and Engineer Cermolo of the Party of Action, declared that they supported Dr. Amendola in his demand that the Committee should at once expel Parrilli; the remaining members instead maintained that it belonged to the Liberal Party to replace its own representative.

As a consequence of this violent discussion, the two supporters of Amendola, in a somewhat theatrical manner, resigned on the spot from their respective Parties and went over to the headquarters of the Communist Party where they applied for membership. Subsequently the Liberal Party replaced their two representatives Parrilli and Zinno by Avv. Cirone and Avv. De Angelis, and the Party of Action appointed Sig. Onorato in place of Cermolo.

The comments on this incident were very lively, but in a general way all are against Parrilli, who was well known to be the right hand man of the notorious Jannelli, for ten years Undersecretary for Railways and the most eloquent of fascist speakers for war propaganda. Parrilli was also known to be the lawyer who had most exploited for his own benefit Jannelli's political influence. Parrilli had several times applied for admission to the fascist party but had always been refused. (B-2)

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AGRICULTURE

21. The Clearing of Mines

IL SECOLO XX of 21 February states that the Germans are causing a great deal of harm to Italy's economy by leaving minefields behind in Italy. At present there are no more mines in Sicily, in Sardinia and in Puglia. There are small quantities of mines in Calabria, but

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in Campania however there are still vast minefields, covering about 20,000 hectars of land, in Latium they cover about 35,000 hectars, in the Marche and in Tuscany about 15,000 hectars. All this seriously hampers Italian agriculture; already reclaimed land has thus returned to its primitive state.

In order to solve this problem the Italian Government has created an Office for Mine Clearance. Up to now only 700 hectars have been cleared out of 70,000 hectares of land and this has cost 68 dead and 70 wounded. The paper demands that mine clearance be intensified, as otherwise Italy would be unable, for years to come, to make use of extensive fertile land.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

22. The Week in Naples

Various topics have kept Neapolitans busy this week: Decisions regarding the new functions of the Allied Commission; Churchill's statements in the House of Commons concerning Italy which, naturally, have been favorably received and commented on; the statement of the American Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, on the subject of occupation currency in Italy. This is causing lively interest and discussion in all ranks of public opinion in Liberated Italy. It has also caused, it is reported, a sharp fall of the lira in the foreign currency Black Market, and a feeling of discouragement in financial, commercial and industrial circles. Certain political circles in Naples are commenting that Morgenthau's statement rather clashes with President Roosevelt's personal assurance concerning credits which appeared to have already been opened for the Italian Government as a first cover for AM lire.

The Italian Government decisions regarding increases to State and para-statal employees. On the one hand the increases have partly calmed the agitation which existed in this large class of workers who were demanding substantial economic improvement, but on the other hand the measure has been received very critically by large sections of personnel. They say that it does not solve the question because the increase is very small in comparison with the actual high cost of living. They also say that it will only lead to a further increase in prices. In a general way, wage earners are asking that in lieu of increasing their remuneration, a portion of this should be given them in kind (food, clothing, etc.)

The increase in the price of rations, i.e., of bread from 5 to

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The increase in the price of rations, i.e., of bread from 5 to 17 lire and of macaroni from 12 to 20 lire, has caused much discontent among Neapolitans who, in normal times, are large consumers of these goods. An additional cause of discontent is the belief that the rise in price of these articles will be followed most certainly by an all-round rise in the cost of living.

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23. Black Market Currency Exchange (F.S.S. Report)

Rome - During the period under review reports have indicated that the price of gold sterling in ROME reached for a time the very high level of over 11000 lire. Latest reports indicate that it has since fallen and is now around the 10000 lire mark. Incidentally it has been remarked to this Section that if a police corden were thrown around the Rome Stock Exchange any morning, and a thorough search made of the pockets of those present, a remarkable quantity of gold coins, paper sterling, blue seal dollars, Swiss francs and other "sound currency" would be found.

24. Rome Current Black Market Prices

Bread	L.	120	per kilo
Pasta	"	230	" "
White flour	"	130	" "
Maize	"	180	" "
Cheese	"	1200	" "
Beef	"	400	" "
Mutton	"	450	" "
Ham	"	1000	" "
Horse flesh	"	370	" "
Pork	"	670	" "
Chicken	"	700	" "
Fish	"	300	" "
Suger	"	1100	" "
Coffee	"	2200	" "
Salt	"	130	" "
Tomato Sauce	"	250	" "
Milk	"	90	" litre
Oil	"	430	" "
Petrol	"	200	" "
Matches	"	35	" box
Eggs	"	25	each
Candles	"	28	"
Cigarettes (Italian)	"	90	(20)
(English)	"	150	"
(American)	"	170	"
Woollen material (men)	"	10,000	per metre
(women)	"	5,000	" "

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(English)	"	150	"	
(American)	"	170	"	
Woollen material (men)	"	10,000	per	metre
(women)	"	5,000	"	"
Thread	"	70	"	100 metres
Shoes (men)	"	2000-6000		
(women)	"	1500-3500		

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

25. Fascist Propaganda in Rome

On Sunday, 18 February, 1945, an article in IL MOMENTO by Tommaso Smith stated that clandestine fascist papers and pamphlets were being circulated in Rome. A PWB officer called on Mr. Smith in search of more detailed information on the subject. Mr. Smith was cordial, but admitted that he had come across only one publication, self-styled the "organ" of a fascist underground movement in Rome. The copy of this publication was shown to the PWB officer by Mr. Smith.

It bore the title "ONORE" and a sub-title "Organo del Fascio Republicano Clandestino di Roma". On the date line was printed "Anno I Numero 1 - 19 gennaio 1945, XXIII". Its size was about 8" x 10". The first page and part of the second were devoted to a vitriolic attack on Pacciardi. The rest of the text was typically fascist in style and thought. "We'll come back. We'll win", etc. One short article asked the question, "Do you know why the Anglo-Americans are letting millions of Italians starve? It is because when they have killed off a few millions of Italians there will be less of them to clamor for a place in the sun".

Mr. Smith said that this paper was distributed by placing copies in the public letter boxes. He attached no importance to such a feeble attempt at propaganda, and according to him, wrote the article merely to point out the fact that it existed. He knew of no other fascist paper or pamphlet circulating in Rome. According to him it is quite possible that the paper was printed in occupied Italy and imported to Rome.

26. Brief Talk with Mario Alicata, Naples, 25 February

Questioned on the problem of paper, Mario Alicata, the editor of the left-wing paper "LA VOCE", complained that the privately-run paper mills of the Isola Liri were making no efforts to step up production, whereas the state-run Nomentana mill was producing regular supplies. He praised the former Allied method of distribution whereby every authorization to publish was accompanied by an allotment of paper supplies, and asked that the financial position and organization of each new paper be examined and made clear before the authorization was granted. Alicata said "La Voce" printed 35,000 copies for Naples and 35,000 copies for the provinces. By 6 a.m. every morn-

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Alicata praised the journalistic qualities of the Liberal paper "IL GIORNALE" but criticized the Liberal organ and party for their reactionary policy, noting the fact that such highly respected Liberals as Francesco Flora and Floriano del Secolo -- to mention but two -- had not joined that party. (A-2)

27. The Mushrooms of the Naples Press

It has been ascertained from the Naples Press Officer's files that since the Allies have arrived, no less than 389 requests for authorizations to publish newspapers have been sent in. Of these, 38 have been approved, but only about 30 papers now publish in Naples as some have moved up to Rome.

When the control of the press was recently handed over from the Allied PWB to the Italian authorities (Prefecture), about 200 new applications were rushed in, (all in vain), but the new authorities concerned were evidently no more impressed by the number of applications than their predecessors had been. (A-2)

C U L T U R A L

28. Keats Anniversary

On 23 February, anniversary of the death of John Keats, the customary wreath was laid on his grave in the Protestant Cemetary in Rome, for the first time the ceremony has been held since 1940.

English and Italian admirers of the poet, Allied officers and members of the British and American Embassies met at 11 o'clock at the cemetery. Some ATS girls came with bunches of hyacinths and wild cyclamen, and British soldiers joined the little procession to the spot where John Keats and Joseph Severn, his best friend, lie buried. Lt. Col. Munro spoke very simply and touchingly of the poet, and of the work and care of the members of the Committee of the Memorial House, and especially of Signora Cecciatora, curator, who were responsible for saving the treasures of the Museum and Library. After Major Severn, grand-nephew of Joseph Severn, had read verses from "Adonais", all filed past the graves on which flowers were laid.

Dottoressa Vera Cacciatora, curator of the Keats-Shelley Memorial House, 26 Piazza di Spagna, told a PWB officer of the many tribulations of the institution during the war and the occupation by the Germans. After June 1940, a Swedish-American Committee, and after America's entry in the war, a Swiss-Swedish Committee, were formed to protect the institution's interests. The funds were frozen, and

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fulness smuggled the treasures back to Rome in a German military trunk. From their temporary cache in the Roman monastery where Don Mauro had sought refuge, they were retrieved by Signora Cacciatore and brought back to the Memoral House.

After Sept. 8, 1943, the latter was visited several times by German officer, who, misled by Signora Cacciatore, never realised that such priceless cultural treasures were in the house and within their reach, still in the boxes in which they had traveled to Cassino, and hidden uder some furniture.

After the liberation of Rome, the Memoral House was reopened to visitors on August 1944. Many British and American soldiers daily visit Memorial House, which looks out upon the Piazza di Spagna and the Spanish Steps.

The present committee consists of the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles and the American Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Kirk, who were present when the boxes were opened and their contents checked; Lt. Col. Munro, Mr. Radford, Dr. Syokvist, Duca Caffarelli and Prof. Van Buren. There are no funds left in the bank; the only sources of income to cover salaries and daily expenses, are the rents from the other apartments in the house and the entrance fee of 20 lire for each visitor. At present the fees amount to about 400 lire a day.

Signora Cacciatore has been curator of the Memoral House for 11 years. It is largely due to her tact, energy and spirit during a difficult, anxious and at times hazardous period, that the Memorial House has been preserved.

4) Music in Rome

During the winter, concerts and opera performances have been held almost continuously in Rome. Spring is opening with an impressively extensive programme. Operas are given almost daily. At the Teatro Adriano, a series of 13 orchestral and choral concerts have begun; directed by Franco Ferrara, Fernando Previtali, Mario Rossi, Vittorio Gui and other leading conductors. The programmes, varied and interesting, includ the first performance in Rome of Walton's Concerto for Viola and Orchestra.

In the Sala della R. Accademia di Santa Cecilia, a series of 18 bi-weekly concerts of chamber music has been arranged, with a most attractive programme which includes works by Byrd and Castelnuovo-Tedesco. The Italian artists taking part include internationally

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At the Sala del Pontificio Istituto di Musica Sacra, four organ recitals are to be given by Ferruccio Vignanelli and Fernando Germani. The Sala possesses an exceptionally fine organ.

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Auditions of radio performances of opera are open to the public with free entrance tickets at the concert hall of Radio Roma. "Il Ritrovo", the Allied-Italian Club, is also holding a season of weekly chamber music concerts in one of the Club's salons. Weekly debates and lectures with poetry readings are also a feature of the Club's activities.

The concerts are well attended, in spite of the fact that owing to the shortage of electricity, they are still held at the somewhat inconveniently early hour of 4 p.m.

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APPENDIX I No. 58

8 March 1945

E P U R A T I O N

(Further copies of this report are available on request)

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EPURATION

1. Introduction

It is perhaps needless to say that epuration has been one of the most serious problems of the new Italian Government. That there are many confused and widely differing ideas as to the exact meaning of "epuration" in the various currents of Italian thought, is evident from the fact that in less than one year there have been four different High Commissioners for Sanctions against Fascism, - Zaniboni, Sforza, Scoccimarro, and now Bonomi. Thelatter has entrusted the actual work to G.B. Boeri, who is the Secretary General for the Sanctions against Fascism. The resignation of the first Bonomi government was due to disagreements within the Ministry on the subject of epuration, and the Epuration Commission has been the object of political manoeuvres by the parties participating in the present government.

There are many reasons for the slowness of epuration. After seven months, the special commissions for the various government administrations are only just beginning to be organized and to learn their functions, and there are still several administrations for which commissions have not been set up. Adequate funds have not yet been appropriated for the salaries of the personnel of the existing commissions and some 150 judges serving on thesehave not yet been paid. The offices of the High Commissioner at the Viminale are under-staffed, while the absence of the adequate means of transportation and communication has retarded investigations. Many documents have been removed to Northern Italy, and until they have been recovered many cases will lapse for want of evidence. There is a shortage of trained personnel for the epuration offices. The Allies have not wanted to see the regular courts drained of their judges to supply the epuration commissions. And lastly there is sabotage of proceedings within the government services by state employees who are reluctant to see themselves or their friends epurated.

There are many ways to evade the epuration laws: the accused say that they were young when they joined the March on Rome and invoke the thoughtlessness of youth; thy they say they were forced to join the Fascist Party; influential friends and relatives intercede on their behalf; they claim that they only became Fascists or "Repubblicani" in order to gather information for the Allies; they claim

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While the above are a few of the causes that delay de-Fascistization they are not the principal ones. The trouble is that there is no driving force from the people which demands the transformation of the State from a Fascist to a democratic basis. The people are not sure that they

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believe in democracy, nor are they always sure what a Fascist is. Many Italians who sincerely disliked the Fascists and the Fascist system, now show an equal dislike for the newly-born "anti-fascists" and for Allied rule. They do not believe that everything in Fascism was bad. The lethargy and political skepticism of the people is reflected in the slow functioning of the epuration commission.

Since the formation of the second Bonomi government, epuration has proceeded along conservative lines and has been based on liberal traditions. The government wishes to proceed by due process of law and denies the existence of a revolutionary situation. Its critics claim that epuration can only be achieved by revolution because no regime will epurate - and thus largely eliminate - itself.

The broader problem of epuration may be summed up by this question: from a strictly constitutional point of view, is the whole Fascist regime illegal?

If the answer is "yes", all fascist legislation whould be abrogated, and all fascist crimes should be punished according to pre-fascist laws.

If the answer is "no", new legislation modifying existing laws will be necessary in order to punish the Fascists.

The answer has not been given, but a compromise has been reached.

Much of the Fascisvslegislation is still in force today, while Fascists are being punished according to new "experimental" epuration laws.

The issue on the subject of epuration as between Right and Left, may be summed up as follows: The Left demands complete epuration in the upper grades of officials and insists that the structure of the State be radically changed in order to eliminate all Fascists and all traces of Fascism. The Right only wants moderate epuration, and insists that the structure of the State be preserved and only partially modified. As yet no agreement is in sight. It is to be expected that a new wave of epuration will break out in Liberated Italy one Northern Italy is freed. Carlo Sforza once suggested that there be one criterium for epuration in Northern Italy: "Did the accused collaborate with Germans or not?".

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2. Activities and Organization of the Epuration Commission.

The following is based on information given to a P.W.B. officer during the past week by various officials of the Epuration Commission, including Cingolani and Stangoni, Asst. High Commissioners, Campagna, of the Central Commission of Epuration, and Dr. Franceschelli, Secretary of Grieco, High Commissioner for the Epuration of Government Administrations.

The Epuration Commission of the Italian Government was created to "de-fascistize" the Italian State. It is divided into the four following branches which function under the direction of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism:

1) Punishment of Fascist Crimes, High Commissioner, Mario Berlinguer.
2) Epuration of the Government Administrations, High Commissioner, Ruggiero Grieco.
3) Liquidation of the property of the Fascist Party, Assistant High Commissioner, P.F. Stangoni.
4) Confiscation of illegally acquired profits, Assistant High Commissioner, Mario Cingolani.

The creation of these different branches was necessary, from the technical and legal point of view, to insure that "de-fascistization" will proceed by due process of law, and in a just and orderly manner.

The following is a brief survey of the work of the above branches:

1) Punishment of Fascist Crimes. The special law for Sanctions against Fascism provides for an extraordinary High Court of Justice to try outstanding Fascist criminals. Minor offenders are tried by the existing courts of justice of the communities of their residence. The public prosecutors act under instructions from the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, Mario Berlinguer, who assists them in obtaining evidence etc. etc.

Officers of the Armed forces who are guilty of political crimes fall under the jurisdiction of the High Court. The most recent figures show that more than 3000 cases have been investigated by the office of the High Commissioner; 1013 of these have been referred to the ordinary courts; 325 preliminary investigations have been completed and in the cases involved prepared for trial by officials of the High Commission. The High Commission acts as prosecutor, orders the arrest of the accused and brings

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The Epuration Commission of [illegible] created to "de-fascistize" the Italian State. It is divided into the four following branches which function under the direction of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism:

1) Punishment of Fascist Crimes, High Commissioner, Mario Berlinguer.
2) Epuration of the Government Administrations, High Commissioner, Ruggiero Grieco.
3) Liquidation of the property of the Fascist Party, Assistant High Commissioner, P.F. Stangoni.
4) Confiscation of illegally acquired profits, Assistant High Commissioner, Mario Cingolani.

The creation of these different branches was necessary, from the technical and legal point of view, to insure that "de-fascistization" will proceed by due process of law, and in a just and orderly manner.

The following is a brief survey of the work of the above branches:

1) Punishment of Fascist Crimes. The special law for Sanctions against Fascism provides for an extraordinary High Court of Justice to try outstanding Fascist criminals. Minor offenders are tried by the existing courts of justice of the communities of their residence. The public prosecutors act under instructions from the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, Mario Berlinguer, who assists them in obtaining evidence etc. etc.

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2) Epuration of the Government Administration. This branch of the Epuration Commission is the largest and most complicated. It has created and still is creating special epuration commissions for each of the administrations of the government. Each special commission is composed of one magistrate appointed by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, one member appointed by the government administration concerned, and one appointed by the High

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Commissioner for the Epuration of Government Administrations (Grieco).

The immediate suspension of an official can be ordered either by the High Commissioner or by the Minister of the administration concerned. The special commissions receive denunciations, collect evidence, and hold hearings. The commissions thereupon acquit, dismiss, suspend, or otherwise discipline the accused. Provision is made for a court of appeal to review cases, whether on the appeal of the accused or of the High Commissioner.

The Court of Appeal will begin to function on March 1st, when it will review 1000 appeals which are pending. (See 4, pages 9-10 for statistics on the epuration of the various administrations).

3) Liquidation of the property of the Fascist Party. This Branch deals with the disposal of the property of the Fascist Party. Real estate or personal property which can be of no use to the State is sold and the proceeds turned over to the treasury; Fascist Party property which can be useful to the government is confiscated and allotted by the Presidency of the Council to such administrations as can make the best use of it. It has not been possible to ascertain precisely the value of the property and money which the Fascist Party removed to Northern Italy. The branch under Stangoni is searching for information in an attempt to trace the whereabouts of Fascist funds. Although most of the Fascist Party files were removed, a certain number of records were left behind. It is estimated that about 90% of the Party funds were taken North, none of which in all probability will ever be recovered. The Fascist Republic set up in the North has taken over all Fascist Party property and changed the names of its former organizations. This wil complicate but not prevent its ultimate confiscation.

4) Confiscation of illegally acquired profits. The work of this office is to confiscate the illegally acquired profits of Fascist individuals and firms who enriched themselves through Fascist political influence or favouritism. The special sections of the Provincial Tax Commissions as provided for in Article 30 of the Epuration decree, have not yet started to function, so that the work of first determining and then confiscating Fascist profits has been deferred. However preliminary steps have been taken with a view to the ultimate confiscation of the property of some of the more notorious profiteers. Property which is situa-

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of the accused or of the High Commissioner.

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As new areas of Italy are liberated, epuration is at first the the task of the Allied military government, which under the stress of military operations, temporarily removes from office such state employees as they believe to be dangerous Fascists. When the area is subsequently turned over to the control of Italian government, the Epuration Commission takes over. The former High Commissioner, Sforza, some months ago, said that as a rule the Allies suspended large numbers of state employees, while the Epuration Commission tended to proceed more slowly and more carefully.

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3. Translation of statement dated Jan 1945. Submitted by Mario Berlinguer.

"Many people inside and outside of Italy are asking: why does the punishment of those who were responsible for Fascism and the war and those who collaborated with the German proceed more slowly in Italy than in France and in other nations liberated from the nazi occupation?

Italy was the first European state to enact a law against political criminals and traitors; this was done at Salerno when the Government was first formed by the Six Democratic Parties.

The law was subsequently modified and made more effective and severe in July of last year by the Bonomi government, which at the same time created a new organ for the prosecution of the more responsible culprits; this organ was the High Court of Justice which began at once to function.

The investigation and trials of individuals of minor importance charged with Fascist crimes are entrusted to the ordinary courts supplemented by lay judges, while military offenders are subject to the military courts.

Is it true that the delays of epuration are due in part to the scarcity of judges and to legal procedure which require that investigations and trials be conducted with full guarantees of liberty and justice. The High Court has given proof of its intention to respect these guarantees in the trials of Caruso, of the governor of the Bank of Italy, Azzolini, and of the general Del Tetto and Pentimalli.

But above all one must take into consideration the peculiar condition of Italy when compared with France and the other nations.

In Italy the law distinguishes between two distinct categories of culprits: those who were responsible for the twenty years of Fascist domination, and those who collaborated with the enemy after the armistice. In the other liberated nations only those in the last category are punished.

This distinction is very important.

Italy was oppressed by Fascist autocracy and terror for twenty years; and the law proposes to punish those responsible for this internal and foreign policy of violence, injustice and aggression; thus it has revoked Fascist amnesties and proscriptions and the judges are re-examining legal proceedings such as the Matteotti case and are taking cognizance of new denunciations dealing with events

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Italy was oppressed by Fascist autocracy and terror for twenty years; and the law proposes to punish those responsible for this internal and foreign policy of violence, injustice and aggression; thus it has revoked Fascist amnesties and proscriptions and the judges are re-examining legal proceedings such as the Matteotti case and are taking cognizance of new denunciations dealing with events during that twenty year period. But the punishment of these offenses naturally requires long and difficult investigations, for it necessary to gather evidence reaching far back into the past. Very often the investigation requires documents which are in Northern Italy.

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In France and elsewhere the punishment of political criminals involves only traitors, that is, German collaborators during the few years of nazi occupation.

The Italian law also punishes her traitors with death: but in Italy the German occupation was relatively brief and did not exist at all in Southern Italy. Sardinia was almost immediately cleared of Germans after September 8, while Sicily was liberated quickly by the Allies. The Germans were only in Naples for little more than a month, and in Rome, nine months; in the latter city the arrests of traitors and spies have been the most numerous (nearly a thousand).

While France was so rapidly liberated that the collaborators were unable to escape, in Italy the war dragged on slowly and liberation came gradually; accordingly most of the traitors, as well as those responsible for Fascist oppression were able to take refuge in the northern provinces; among these refugees are most of the Fascist high gerarchs, the collaborating generals, etc.

Until now the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes has held that in general it is preferable to take immediate action against defendants who are subject to arrest rather than to try in absentia defendants who are beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Convictions not followed by action would strike the public as useless and demogogical measures. 761

It must be understood that there will be exceptions to this rule and that after the liberation of the northern regions, responsible individuals who succeeded in escaping to Germany and elsewhere will be tried.

There is another reason which explains the delays in the punishing of political criminals in Italy, and which, although frankly stated, cannot give offense to the Allies.

The laws enacted by the Italian Governments at Salerno and at Rome were subject to the approval of the Allied Control Commission. In itself, this was a cause of further delay. And these laws could not become immediately effective because the Allies as they advanced kept the liberated provinces under their control. The Italian government was thus prevented from enforcing its laws for periods varying from two to three months, and in some cases (such as Naples) for even longer periods.

The condition was originally due to the terms of the armistice and to the exigencies of active military operations.

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The condition was originally due to the terms of the armistice and to the exigencies of active military operations. Nevertheless Italy is still under effective Allied control; It is not for me to go into this general situation, which is still the object of discussion:

In France and in the other liberated countries, the constituted governments - even though provisional- have immediately been able to enforce their laws against their collaborators throughout their national territories.

The problem for Italy with respect to the liberation of the northern regions is a very serious one. The need of prompt justice has already been illustrated by unfortunate incidents in Rome and in Florence; in Rome, the brutal lynching of Carretta, while in Florence, a few days afte

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after its liberation, several collaborators appear to have been summarily judged by a court which certainly did not offer all the guarantees of justice.

In the North where outstanding criminals will be found in large numbers, matters can be worse. The population has suffered longer and is more bitterly hostile to the Germans and to their Fascist servants. The people will be more exasperated and will be tempted to settle private accounts by summary executions, which in turn will lead to disorders.

It is necessary therefore to take timely measures to ensure rapid and efficient punitive action in Northern Italy. The Allies, like the Italian government, must give this problem their serious consideration. The Italian government is convinced that it is able to administer justice and that it will know how to punish its fascist criminals and traitors, if the Allies will only collaborate with understanding and confidently grant the government the necessary means".

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2001

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4. STATISTICS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE EPURATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Administrative Branch	Suspensions made on request of High Comm.	Suspensions made on request of Minister	Hearings initiated by High Commissioner	Hearings initiated by Minister	DECISIONS OF COM Dismissed from Posts	DECISIONS OF COM Disciplined
Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.	6	1	250	-	33	60
Foreign Office.	4	3	91	40	2	4
Industry Commerce and Labour.	84	0	227	-	23	25
Agriculture.	6	58	68		5	8
Public Works.	0	117	5	377	29	48
Justice.	34	2	431	0	29	16
Finance.	8	16	51	144	2	0
Treasury.	5	62	115	468	58	99
War.	65	33	157	2,405	3	8
Carabinieri.		18	77	185		
Navy.	2	406	84	404	6	201
Areonautics.	3	1	395	459	36	19
Education.	74	89	236	618	71	118
Italian Africa.			12			
Communications.	20	1,923	105	8,304	122	709
Interior.	254	100	1,504		76	115
Press & Information.			149		12	11
Liberal Professions.	24	8	239		14	10
Commune & Province of Rome.	11	509	595	50	13	71
Sub-Commissions of Ministry of Education & Justice		0	0	0	0	0

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ICS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Suspensions made on request of High Comm.	Suspensions made on request of Minister	Hearings initiated by High Commissioner	Hearings initiated by Minister	DECISIONS OF COMMISSION Dismissed from Posts	Disciplined	Acquittals	APPEALS filed by High Comm.
6	1	250	-	33	60	15	25
4	3	91	40	2	4	17	14
84	0	227	-	23	25	15	7
6	58	68	-	5	8	3	6
0	117	5	377	29	48	59	3
34	2	431	0	29	16	26	22
8	16	51	144	2	0	1	1
5	62	115	468	58	99	33	26
65	33	157	2,405	3	8	35	27
	18	77	185				
2	406	84	404	6	201	336	36
3	1	395	459	36	19	59	27
74	89	236	618	71	118	14	30
		12					
20	1,923	105	8,304	122	709	964	17
254	100	1,504		76	115	61	8
		149		12	11	5	3
on.		239		14	10	6	3
ns. 24	8						
e of		595	50	13	71	13	5
11	509						
f							
tion & Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							P.T.O.

2003

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DECISIONS OF COMMIS

Administrative Branch	Suspensions made on requisition of High Comm.	Suspensions made on request of Minister	Hearings initiated by High Comm.	Hearings initiated by Minister	Dismissed from Posts	Disci- A plined t
					125	113
Sub-Comm. Ind., Comm.& Labour.		4	348		50	1
" " Treasury & Finance.			108	32		
" " Navy and Air.			168	12	20	64
" " War.		28	254	21		
" " Foreign Affairs and Italian Africa.		0	0	0	0	0
" " Communications & Public Works.		2	17		26	63
" " Agriculture.		3	65			
" " Office of Prime Minister and Interior.			16			
TOTALS to January 15	600	3	5,915	13,473	755	1,763
Plus Totals Jan 15-31	24	93	618	914	130	304
Plus Total Feb. 1-15	12	92	1,095	694	99	346
GRAND TOTAL	636	3568	7,628	15,081	984	2,413

2004

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DECISIONS OF COMMISSIONS - APPEALS

Suspensions made on requisition of High Comm.	Suspensions made on request of Minister	Hearings initiated by High Comm.	Hearings initiated by Minister	Dismissed from Posts	Disciplined	Acquittals	Appeals filed by High Comm.
				125	113	26	1
Comm.& Labour.	4	348		50	1		
& Finance.		108	32				
Air.		168	12				
	28	254	21	20	64		1
Affairs and Africa.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cations & Works.	2	17		26	63	8	7
ture.	3	65					
of Prime Minister							
erior		16					
ry 15	600	3	5,915	13,473	755	1,763	1,696	271
15--31	24	93	618	914	130	304	195	60
1-15	12	92	1,095	694	99	346	170	79
	636	3568	7,628	15,081	984	2,413	2,051	410

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

5. LIST OF FASCISTS WHOSE PROPERTY HAS BEEN SEQUESTRATED.
(as of Feb 15th 1945)

No.	Individuals or firms	Town
1	Armenise Giovanni	Roma
2	Acerbo Giacomo of Clindo	"
3	Anfuso Filippo of Alfio	"
4	Azzolini Vincenzo of Alfonso	"
5	Arpino Maria	"
6	Armenise Angela widow of Auletta	"
7	Anfuso Amadora of Filippo	"
8	Anfuso Filippo " "	"
9	Anfuso Francesco	"
10	Antonelli Albina	"
11	Alessandri Luigia of Angelo	"
12	Azzolini Alessandri of Vincenzo	"
13	Azzolini Carlo " "	"
14	Azzolini Alfonso " "	"
15	Autaldi Carolina	"
16	Degli Abati Giulia widow of Marinelli	"
17	Bianchelli Renata	"
18	Bottai Luigi	"
19	Bottai Maria	"
20	Bonivento Vittoria	"
21	Biagi Bruno of Ferdinando	"
22	Baiella Giorgio of Giovanni	"
23	Brizzi Antonietta of Enea	"
24	Della Basile Maria	"
25	Bottai Giuseppe	"
26	Baiella Giovanni of Ricciotti Dario	"
27	Ciocca Emilia	"
28	Ciliberto Evelina	"
29	Cappelletti Fedora	"
30	De Cesaris Liliana in Sparveli	"
31	De Cesaris Luciana di Ulderico	"
32	Corè Enea of Luigi	"
33	De Cesaris Ulderico of Giovanni	"
34	Figaia Maria Olga Margherita	"
35	Federzoni Luigi	"
36	Farinacci Roberto of Michele	"
37	Del Fante David of Bernardino	"
38	Del Fante Massimo " "	"
39	Grandi F. Paolo of Dino	"

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3	Anfuso Filippo [illegible]	"
4	Azzolini Vincenzo of Alfonso	"
5	Arpino Maria	"
6	Armenise Angela widow of Auletta	"
7	Anfuso Amadora of Filippo	"
8	Anfuso Filippo " "	"
9	Anfuso Francesco	"
10	Antonelli Albina	"
11	Alessandri Luigia of Angelo	"
12	Azzolini Alessandri of Vincenzo	"
13	Azzolini Carlo " "	"
14	Azzolini Alfonso " "	"
15	Autaldi Carolina	"
16	Degli Abati Giulia widow of Marinelli	"
17	Bianchelli Renata	"
18	Bottai Luigi	"
19	Bottai Maria	"
20	Bonivento Vittoria	"
21	Biagi Bruno of Ferdinando	"
22	Baiella Giorgio of Giovanni	"
23	Brizzi Antonietta of Enea	"
24	Della Basile Maria	"
25	Bottai Giuseppe	"
26	Baiella Giovanni of Ricciotti Dario	"
27	Ciocca Emilia	"
28	Ciliberto Evelina	"
29	Cappelletti Fedora	"
30	De Cesaris Liliana in Sparveli	"
31	De Cesaris Luciana di Ulderico	"
32	Cerè Enea of Luigi	"
33	De Cesaris Ulderico of Giovanni	"
34	Figaia Maria Olga Margherita	"
35	Federzoni Luigi	"
36	Farinacci Roberto of Michele	"
37	Del Fante David of Bernardino	"
38	Del Fante Massimo " "	"
39	Grandi F. Paolo of Dino	"
40	Grandi Simonetta of Dino	"
41	Grandi Dino of Lino	"
42	Igliori Ulisse	"
43	De Lazzara Maria of Francesco	"
44	La Pera Vitaliamm of Antonio	"

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

No.	Individuals or firms	Town
45	La Pera Vittorio of Antonio	Roma
46	La Pera Alfonso " "	"
47	La Pera Anna Luisa of Antonio	"
48	La Pera Riccardo " "	"
49	La Pera Antonio di Francesco	"
50	Manfredi Marcella	"
51	Miglioramento Agrario (Soc. A.I.)	"
52	Massari Ines	"
53	Morini Iesa	"
54	Marenghi Giuseppina of Eugenio	"
55	Marinelli Giuseppe	"
56	Marinelli Bono Rinaldo of Giuseppe	"
57	Marinelli Giorgio of Giuseppe	"
58	Menechino Adele	"
59	Mancini Bruno of Ettore	"
60	Mancini Maria in Restuccia	"
61	Mancini Carlo of Bruto	"
62	Mancini Ugo of Bruto	"
63	Mancini Ettore of Bruto	"
64	Mancini Angelo " "	"
65	Mancini Alberto " "	"
66	Mancini Giulio " "	"
67	Petrinici Elvira	"
68	Piovani Anna	"
69	Rossoni Edmondo	"
70	Ricci Renato of Ernesto	"
71	Riccardi Raffaele of Nazareno	"
72	Ricci Giulio Cesare of Renato	"
73	Riccardi Elena of Raffaele	"
74	Riccardi Maurizio of Raffaele	"
75	Starace Achille of Luigi	"
76	Vasalli Romolo	"
77	Vasalli Mario	"
78	Vasalli Erberto	"
79	Vasalli Giuseppe	"
80	Vezzani Giulio and Ghera Giovanni	" (Soc. Fat.)
81	Vezzani Giulio	"
82	Martinesi F.lli Luigi, Cosimo, Teodoro, Anna,	Brindisi
83	Marazza Tommaso-Martinesi Teodoro-Mitolo Nicola	"
84	Mitolo Nicola-Martinesi	"

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52	Massari Ines	"
53	Morini Lesa	"
54	Marenghi Giuseppina of Eugenio	"
55	Marinelli Giuseppe	"
56	Marinelli Bono Rinaldo of Giuseppe	"
57	Marinelli Giorgio of Giuseppe	"
58	Menechino Idolo	"
59	Mancini Bruno of Ettore	"
60	Mancini Maria in Restuccia	"
61	Mancini Carlo of Bruto	"
62	Mancini Ugo of Bruto	"
63	Mancini Ettore of Bruto	"
64	Mancini Angelo " "	"
65	Mancini Alberto " "	"
66	Mancini Giulio " "	"
67	Petrinici Elvira	"
68	Piovani Anna	"
69	Rossoni Edmondo	"
70	Ricci Renato of Ernesto	"
71	Riccardi Raffaele of Nazareno	"
72	Ricci Giulio Cesare of Renato	"
73	Riccardi Elena of Raffaele	"
74	Riccardi Maurizio of Raffaele	"
75	Starace Achille of Luigi	"
76	Vasolli Romolo	"
77	Vasolli Mario	"
78	Vaselli Erberto	"
79	Vasolli Giuseppe	"
80	Vezzani Giulio and Ghera Giovanni	" (Soc. Fat.)
81	Vezzani Giulio	"
82	Martinesi F.lli Luigi, Cosimo, Teodoro, Anna,	Brindisi
83	Marazza Tommaso-Martinesi Teodoro-Mitolo Nicola	"
84	Mitolo Nicola-Martinesi Teodoro-Marazza Tommaso	"
85	Berattolo Giuseppe	Napoli
86	Borriello Biagio	"
87	Gianturco Vincenzo	"
88	Hiver Alessando	"
89	De Luca Franz	"
90	Lauro Achille	"
91	Mancuso Domenico	"

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APPENDIX I

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

No.	Individuals of Firms	Town
92	Milone Fabio	Napoli
93	Orgera Giovanni	"
94	Piscitelli F.lli Luigi, Angelo, Armando, Attilio, Gennaro	"
95	Picone Francesco	"
96	Saraceno Eduardo	"
97	Sansanelli Nicola	"
98	Tecchio Vincenzo	"
99	Iannelli Mario of Giuseppe	Salerno
100	Grandi Dino of Lucio	"
101	D'Alessio Anna Maria of Augusto	Bari
102	Immobiliare Adriatica (Soc. S.I.A.)	Bari
103	Lorusso Elisabetta	"
104	La Rocca Antonio of Lorenzo	"
105	La Rocca Beatrice of Antonio	"
106	La Rocca Elisabetta of Antonio	"
107	La Rocca Lino of Antonio	"
108	La Rocca Lorenzo of Antonio	"
109	La Rocca Rosa of Antonio	"
110	Trizio Maria of Nicola	"
111	Interlandi Telesio of Giovanni	Messina
112	Curatolo Pietro of Giacomo	Nuoro
113	Ticca Ing. Gianni	"
114	Melotti-Ferri wife of Federzoni Luigi	Roma
115	Federzoni Anna in Sciacca	Roma
116	Federzoni Maria Gaetana	"
117	Federzoni Elena	"
118	Patrimoniale Fabbricati Terreni (S.A.)	"
119	Centrale Immobili (Soc.)	"
120	Albergo Russia (S.A.)	"
121	Immobiliare Meridionale (S.A.)	"
122	Lavori Edili and Marittimi (S.A.I.)	"
123	Imprese Coloniali (S.A.)	"
124	Vaselli Servizi and Lavori Pubblici (S.A.)	"
125	Vaselli Agricola (S.A.)	Roma
126	Bonifica Italiana (S.A.)	"
127	Vaselli Gestione Pianto and Fiori (S.A.)	"
128	Gestione Agricola Italiana (S.A.)	"
129	Cerè Enea	"
130	Del Fante David	"
131	Del Fante Massimo	"

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95	Picone Francesco	"	
96	Saraceno Eduardo	"	
97	Sansanelli Nicola	"	
98	Tecchio Vincenzo	"	
99	Iannelli Mario of Giuseppe	Salerno	
100	Grandi Dino of Lucio	"	
101	D'Alessio Anna Maria of Augusto	Bari	
102	Immobiliare Adriatica (Soc. S.I.A.)	Bari	
103	Lorusso Elisabetta	"	
104	La Rocca Antonio of Lorenzo	"	
105	La Rocca Beatrice of Antonio	"	
106	La Rocca Elisabetta of Antonio	"	
107	La Rocca Lino of Antonio	"	
108	La Rocca Lorenzo of Antonio	"	
109	La Rocca Rosa of Antonio	"	
110	Trizio Maria of Nicola	"	1158
111	Interlandi Telesio of Giovanni	Messina	
112	Curatolo Pietro of Giacomo	Nuoro	
113	Ticca Ing. Gianni	"	
114	Melotti-Ferri wife of Federzoni Luigi	Roma	
115	Federzoni Anna in Sciacca	Roma	
116	Federzoni Maria Gaetana	"	
117	Federzoni Elena	"	
118	Patrimoniale Fabbricati Terreni (S.A.)	"	
119	Centrale Immobili (Soc.)	"	
120	Albergo Russia (S.A.)	"	
121	Immobiliare Meridionale (S.A.)	"	
122	Lavori Edili and Marittimi (S.A.I.)	"	
123	Imprese Coloniali (S.A.)	"	
124	Vaselli Servizi and Lavori Pubblici (S.A.)	"	
125	Vaselli Agricola (S.A.)	Roma	
126	Bonifica Italiana (S.A.)	"	
127	Vaselli Gestione Piante and Fiori (S.A.)	"	
128	Gestione Agricola Italiana (S.A.)	"	
129	Cerè Enea	"	
130	Del Fante David	"	
131	Del Fante Massimo	"	
132	Graziani Rodolfo of Filippo	Frosinone	
133	Serrao Maria Carolina	Roma	
134	De Vecchi of Val Cismon Cesare Maria	Viterbo	
135	Ardente Carmelo of Fortunato	Agrigento	
136	Galatioto Girolamo of Mario	"	
137	Guzzo Giovanni of Salvatore	"	
138	Lodico Onofrio of Francesco	"	

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No.	Individuals or Firms	Town
139	Lodico Francesco of Francesco	Agrigento
140	Di Marsciano Armanno	"
141	Moncada Ugo of Filippo	"
142	Noto Campanella Alfonso of Giuseppe	"
143	Morello Vincenzo of Vincenzo	"
144	Guidi Rachele	Roma
145	Mussolini Benito	"
146	Mussolini Anna Maria	"
147	Mussolini Vittorio	"
148	Mussolini Romano	"
149	Mussolini Guido of Vittorio	"
150	Mussolini Adria of Vittorio	"
151	Mussolini Marina of Bruno	"
152	Petacci Francesco Saverio	"
153	Petacci Marcello	"
154	Petacci Clara	"
155	Petacci Miriam	"
156	Riberti Gina	"
157	Ciano Galeazzo	"
158	Ciano Mussolini Edda	"
159	Ciano Fabrizio	"
160	Ciano Raimonda	"
161	Tamburini Tullio	"
162	Turola Elio	"
163	Persichetti Giuseppe Palmira in Petacci	"
164	Picone Francesco of Alfonso	Benevento
165	D'Alessio Anna Maria	Foggia
166	La Rocca Antonio	"
167	La Rocca Lorenzo	"
168	Farinacci Roberto of Michele	Littoria
169	Bonmartini Maria of Francesco	Salerno
170	Graziani Vanda of Rodolfo	Frosinone
171	D'Urso Clemente of Giuseppe	Potenza
172	D'Urso Rodolfo of Giuseppe	"
173	Lodico Francesco of Francesco	Agrigento
174	Ferrobeton (S.A.)	Reggio Calabria
175	Marcianò Agostinelli Gaetano of Filippo	"
176	Marcianò Agostinelli Maria of Filippo	"
177	Marcianò Agostinelli Paolo of Filippo	"
178	Ficca Giovanni Maria of Francesco	Sassari
179	Caradonna Eugenio of Giulio	Foggia
180	Società Armamento Pugliese	Bari
181	Saraceno Eduardo of Pascuale	Salerno
		Catania

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147	Mussolini Vittorio	"	
148	Mussolini Romano	"	
149	Mussolini Guido of Vittorio	"	
150	Mussolini Adria of Vittorio	"	
151	Mussolini Marina of Bruno	"	
152	Petacci Francesco Saverio	"	
153	Petacci Marcello	"	
154	Petacci Clara	"	
155	Petacci Miriam	"	
156	Riberti Gina	"	
157	Ciano Galeazzo	"	
158	Ciano Mussolini Edda	"	
159	Ciano Fabrizio	"	
160	Ciano Raimonda	"	
161	Tamburini Tullio	"	
162	Turola Elio	"	
163	Persichetti Giuseppe Palmira in Petacci		Benevento
164	Picone Francesco of Alfonso		Foggia
165	D'Alessio Anna Maria		"
166	La Rocca Antonio		"
167	La Rocca Lorenzo		Littoria
168	Farinacci Roberto of Michele		Salerno
169	Bonmartini Maria of Francesco		Frosinone
170	Graziani Vanda of Rodolfo		Potenza
171	D'Urso Clemente of Giuseppe		"
172	D'Urso Rodolfo of Giuseppe		Agrigento
173	Lodico Francesco of Francesco		Reggio Calabria
174	Ferrobeton (S.A.)		"
175	Marcianò Agostinelli Gaetano of Filippo		"
176	Marcianò Agostinelli Maria of Filippo		"
177	Marcianò Agostinelli Paolo of Filippo		Sassari
178	Ficca Giovanni Maria of Francesco		Foggia
179	Caradonna Eugenio of Giulio		Bari
180	Società Armamento Pugliese		Salerno
181	Saraceno Eduardo of Pascuale		Catania
182	D'Amato Paola of Enrico		"
183	Tobino Eduardo of Salvatore		Roma
184	Federici and Igliori (Soc.)		Roma
185	Interlandi Telesio Evaristo of Giovanni		Roma
186	Interlandi Cesare of Telesio		"
187	Nobile Maria Concetta of Gaetano		

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APPENDIX I

No.	Individuals or Firms	Town
188	Caroselli Ubaldo	Aquila
189	Guarino Giuseppe of Oronzo	Lecce
190	Grassi Nerina of Francesco	"
191	De Pandis Pantalea of Giovanni	"
192	Pellegrino Oronzo of Giovanni	"
193	Sabella Giuseppe of Salvatore	"
194	Scardia Angelo of Angelo	"
195	Starace Vincenzo of Luigi	"
196	D'Albora Amedeo of Domenico	Napoli
197	Cantella Saverio of Mariano	"
198	Carfì Alberto of Salvatore	"
199	Frignani Giuseppe of Anselmo	"
200	Gallo Luigi of Gabriele	"
201	Limoncelli Antonio of Domenico	"
202	Montagna Giulio Cesare	"
203	Palomba Adolfo of Pascuale	"
204	Orgera Giovanno	S.Maria di Capua Vetere
205	Savastano Francesco of Giuseppe	"
206	Conci Odono	Ragusa
207	Varani Umberto of Giuseppe	"
208	Laganà Saverio	Reggio Calabria
209	Surace Antonio of Vincenzo	"
210	Corazza Vincenzo of Giorgio	Matera
211	Cristalli Maria of Pietro	"
212	D'Andrea Massimiliano of Serafino	Salerno
213	Mirra Pasquale of Fedele	"
214	Mussolini Bruno of Benito	Roma
215	Vinciguerra Vincenzo	Caltanissatta
216	Campanile Francesco	"
217	Di Giovanni Antonio of Vincenzo	"
218	Trigona Ferdinando	"
219	Acquedotto of Palermo (S.A.)	Palermo
220	Credi of Bianchi Francesco of Washington	Pescara
221	Boccadifuoco Francesco of Giovanni	Siracusa
222	Boccadifuoco Domenico " "	"
223	Boccadifuoco Arturo " "	"
224	Boccadifuoco Giovanni of Francesco	"
225	Boccadifuoco Michele of Domenico	"
226	Boccadifuoco Giovanni of Arturo	"
227	Boccadifuoco Elvira of Francesco in Boccadifuoco	"
228	Giacarà Giuseppe of Francesco in	"

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197	Cantella Saverio of Mariano	"
198	Cerfì Alberto of Salvatore	"
199	Frignani Giuseppe of Anselmo	"
200	Gallo Luigi of Gabriele	"
201	Limoncelli Antonio of Domenico	"
202	Montagna Giulio Cesare	"
203	Palomba Adolfo of Pascuale	"
204	Orgera Giovanno	S.Maria di Capua Vetere
205	Savastano Francesco of Giuseppe	"
206	Conci Odone	Ragusa
207	Varani Umberto of Giuseppe	"
208	Loganà Saverio	Reggio Calabria
209	Surace Antonio of Vincenzo	"
210	Corazza Vincenzo of Giorgio	Matera
211	Cristalli Maria of Pietro	"
212	D'Andrea Massimiliano of Serafino	Salerno
213	Mirra Pasquale of Fedele	"
214	Mussolini Bruno of Benito	Roma
215	Vinciguerra Vincenzo	Caltanissatta
216	Campanile Francesco	"
217	Di Giovanni Antonio of Vincenzo	"
218	Trigona Ferdinando	"
219	Acquedotto of Palermo (S.A.)	Palermo
220	Credi of Bianchi Francesco of Washington	Pescara
221	Boccadifuoco Francesco of Giovanni	Siracusa
222	Boccadifuoco Domenico " "	"
223	Boccadifuoco Arturo " "	"
224	Boccadifuoco Giovanni of Francesco	"
225	Boccadifuoco Michele of Domenico	"
226	Boccadifuoco Giovanni of Arturo	"
227	Boccadifuoco Elvira of Francesco in Boccadifuoco	"
228	Giacarà Giuseppe of Francesco in Boccadifuoco	"
229	Manganiello Emilio	Roma
230	"Stella Marina" Soc. Anonima	"
231	"Astro" Soc. Anonima	"
232	Aurora Romana Soc. Anonima	"
233	Morgagni Manlio of Andrea, eredi and Legalitari	"
234	Pozzoli Bice widow Morgagni	"
235	Agenzia Stefani Soc. Anonima	"

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No.	Individuals or firms	Town
236	Immobiliare Propaganda S....	Roma
237	Giudice Rosina in Varani	Ragusa
238	Pucci Maria Cristina of Francesco	Cosenza
239	Tucci Pasquale of Francesco	"
240	Ascione Mario of Pasquale	Sassari
241	Acradina (S.A.I.)	Siracusa
242	De Salvi Luigia or Romeo	Oristano
243	Velari Michele of Antonio	"
244	Pili Caria Paolo of Raimondo	"
245	Bocchini Arturo of Ciriaco	Benevento
246	Martinesi Luigi, Cosimo, Teodoro of Luigi	Brindisi
247	Marazza Tommaso	"
248	Mitolo Nicola	"
249	Castelli Michele	Bari
250	D'Oro Antonio of Pietro	Caltanissatta
251	Cordova Michela of Francesco	"
252	Panepinto Salvatore of Giuseppe	"
253	Panepinto Maria of Giuseppe	"
254	Panepinto Francesca of Giuseppe	"
255	Barbagallo Giuseppa of Nicolò	"
256	Vinciguerra Maria Anna of Vincenzo	"
257	Vinciguerra Felice of Vincenzo	"
258	Vinciguerra Nicolò Lucio of Vincenzo	"
259	Calogero Cassandra of Enrico	"
260	Campanile Alfonso of Francesco	"
261	Campanile Enrico " "	"
262	Campanile Sebastiano "	"
263	Campanile Ivano "	"
264	Campanile Michela "	"
265	Petrantoni Michele	"
266	Barrile Silvia of Enrico	"
267	Trigona Costanza of Ferdinando	"
268	Trigona Anna Maria "	"
269	Trigona Francesca Paola "	"
270	Giarrizzo Berengario of Angelo	"
271	Gaetani Rosaria of Berengario	Caltanissetta
272	Giarrizzo Luigi of Angelo	"
273	Giarrizzo Tommaso " "	"
274	D'Urso Clemente of Giuseppe	Lagonegro
275	D'Urso Rodolfo " "	"
	Serena Adelchi of Giuseppe	Aquila

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242	De Salvi Luigia or Romeo	Cristano
243	Velari Michele of Antonio	"
244	Pili Caria Paolo of Raimondo	"
245	Bocchini Arturo of Ciriaco	Benevento
246	Martinesi Luigi, Cosimo, Teodoro of Luigi	Brindisi
247	Marazza Tommaso	"
248	Mitolo Nicola	"
249	Castelli Michele	Bari
250	D'Oro Antonio of Pietro	Caltanissatta
251	Cordova Michela of Francesco	"
252	Panepinto Salvatore of Giuseppe	"
253	Panepinto Maria of Giuseppe	"
254	Panepinto Francesca of Giuseppe	"
255	Barbagallo Giuseppa of Nicolò	"
256	Vinciguerra Maria Anna of Vincenzo	"
257	Vinciguerra Felice of Vincenzo	"
258	Vinciguerra Nicolò Lucio of Vincenzo	"
259	Calogero Cassandra of Enrico	"
260	Campanile Alfonso of Francesco	"
261	Campanile Enrico " "	"
262	Campanile Sebastiano "	"
263	Campanile Ivano "	"
264	Campanile Michela	"
265	Petrantoni Michela	"
266	Barrile Silvia of Enrico	"
267	Trigona Costanza of Ferdinando	"
268	Trigona Anna Maria "	"
269	Trigona Francesca Paola "	"
270	Giarrizzo Berengario of Angelo	Caltanissetta
271	Gaetani Rosaria of Berengario	"
272	Giarrizzo Luigi of Angelo	"
273	Giarrizzo Tommaso " "	"
274	D'Urso Clemente of Giuseppe	Lagonegro
275	D'Urso Rodolfo " "	"
276	Serena Adelchi of Giuseppe	Aquila
277	Bega Nullo Antar of Tertulliano	Roma
278	Fasso Patrizia of Giorgio	"
279	Rosseni Itala of Edmondo	"
280	Maraviglia Maurizio	Viterbo
281	Ticca Francesco of Giovanni Maria	Nuoro
282	Ticca Giuseppe of Francesco	"
283	Murgia Francesca of Giovanni Antonio	"
284	Tredici Vittorio of Giovanni	Cagliari

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No.	Individuals or Firms	Town	
285	Scaramucci .do and family	Grosseto (int.)	
286	Righetto Lucia in Giardini	Catania (Int.)	
287	Giardini Giov. Battista of Vincenzo	"	"
288	Giardini Carmela Lucia of Giov. Battista	"	"
289	Zinni Vincenzo of Natale	Bari	"
290	Vizzarddli Giulio	Macerata	"
291	Faros Domenico	"	"
292	Grassolli Casimiro	"	"
293	Paoletti Gino of Aurelio	"	"
294	Alessandroni Mario of Nazareno	"	"
295	Bonservizi Carlo of Adolfo	"	"
296	Cingolani Ezio of Luigi	"	"
297	Demuro Beniamino	Cagliari (Trib.)	
298	Corazza Dr Giorgio of Vincenzo	Matera	"
299	Corazza Iole " "	"	"
300	Corazza Mario " "	"	"
301	Corazza Rosanna " "	"	"
302	Corazza Maria Teresa " "	"	"
303	Corazza Gian Franco " "	"	"
304	Lazzari Marino of Giuseppe		
305	Trevisani Renato of Giuseppe		
306	Montuori Maria of Lucchino		
307	Lorenti Giuseppe of Michele	Catania (Trib.)	
308	Zangara Vincenzo of Letterio		
309	Zangara Ignazio " "		
310	Di Stefano Emanuele of Francesco	Ragusa (Trib.)	
311	Romano Attilio of Alfonso	Brindisi (Trib.)	
312	Ditta F.lli Costantino of Saverio	Bari (Trib.)	
313	Frontoni Alessandro of Luigi-Eredi	Roma	"
314	Canomasi Allodia of Ferdinando widow Frontoni	"	"
315	De Amicis of Vincenzo	"	"
316	De Amicis Lamberto "	"	"
317	De Amicis Vincenzo of Angelo	"	"
318	Antonini Augusta in De Amicis	"	"
319	Società Agricola "Vasselli"	Viterbo	"
320	Rum Armando	Grosseto	
321	Scanni Francesco	"	
322	Morucci Dino	"	

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	Battista		
289	Zinni Vincenzo of Natale	Bari	"
290	Vizzardelli Giulio	Macerata	"
291	Fafos Domenico	"	"
292	Grassolli Casimiro	"	"
293	Paoletti Gino of Aurelio	"	"
294	Alessandroni Mario of Nazareno	"	"
295	Bonservizi Carlo of Adolfo	"	"
296	Cingolani Ezio of Luigi	"	"
297	Demuro Beniamino	Cagliari (Trib.)	
298	Corazza Bir Giorgio of Vincenzo	Matera	"
299	Corazza Iole " "	"	"
300	Corazza Mario " "	"	"
301	Corazza Rosanna " "	"	"
302	Corazza Maria Teresa " "	"	"
303	Corazza Gian Franco " "	"	"
304	Lazzari Marino of Giuseppe		
305	Trevisani Renato of Giuseppe		
306	Montuori Maria of Lucchino		
307	Loronti Giuseppe of Michele	Catania (Trib.)	
308	Zangara Vincenzo of Letterio		
309	Zangara Ignazio " "		
310	Di Stefano Emanuele of Francesco	Ragusa (Trib.)	
311	Romano Attilio of Alfonso	Brindisi (Trib.)	
312	Ditta F.lli Costantino of Saverio	Bari (Trib.)	
313	Frontoni Alessandro of Luigi-Erodi	Roma	"
314	Capomasi Allodia of Ferdinando widow Frontoni	"	"
315	De Amicis/of Vincenzo Edmondo	"	"
316	De Amicis Lamberto "	"	"
317	De Amicis Vincenzo of Angelo	"	"
318	Antonini Augusta in De Amicis	"	"
319	Società Agricola "Vasselli"	Viterbo	"
320	Rum Armando	Grossoto	
321	Scanni Francesco	"	
322	Porucci Dino	"	
323	Barbieri Giuseppe	"	
324	Chelli Vito	"	
325	Pellegrini Ettore	"	
326	Moncitti Dino	"	
327	Vecchioni Biegio	"	

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No.	Individuals or Firms	Town
328	Bonvicini Rolando	Grosseto
329	Ciri Ettore	"
330	Sensini Goffredo	"
331	Pucini Inigo	"
332	Sorani Renato Nino	"
333	Nolli Venanzio	"
334	Maestrini Angelo	"
335	Gaggioli Tullio	"
336	Foglia Lango	"
337	Forci Faustino	"
338	Bagnani Silvio	"
339	Signorini Serafino	"
340	Barberini Ennio	"
341	Armenti Orlando	"
342	Cardoselli Costantino	"
343	Giusti Arturo	"
345	Benini Zenone	"
346	Balbo Italo (eredi)	"
347	Mistretta Antonino	" (Trib.)
348	Osio Giovanni	" "
349	Fazzi Livio	" "
350	Pascucci Arturo	" "
351	Gobbini Pietro	" "
352	Tosi Angelo	" "
353	Pellegrino Elia and Tommaso	Bari "
354	Murso Enzo of Cesare	Ragusa "
355	Bocciani Renato	Firenze "
356	Benelli Ruggiero and Sons	" "
357	Berta Francesco	" "
358	Bevione Giuseppe	" "
359	Bini Otello and Gastone	" "
360	Bini Umberto and Natale	" "
361	Carità Mario	" "
362	Cataldo Lotito	" "
363	Coprini Alberto	" "
364	Cya Carlo	" "
365	Della Gherardesca Giuseppe	" "
366	Della Nave Emilio	" "
367	De Pazzi Geri and Fresa	" "
368	Donnini Vincenzo	" "
369	Donzelli Carlo	" "
370	Dumini Amerigo	" "
371	Favi Egidio	" "
372	Fera Saverio	" "
373	Galgani Renato	" "

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335	Gaggioli Tullio	"	
336	Foglia Lango	"	
337	Forci Faustino	"	
338	Bagnani Silvio	"	
339	Signorini Serafino	"	
340	Barberini Ennio	"	
341	Armenti Orlando	"	
342	Cardosilli Costantino	"	
343	Giusti Arturo	"	
345	Bonini Zenone	"	
346	Balbo Italo (eredi)	"	
347	Mistretta Antonino	"	(Trib.)
348	Osio Giovanni	"	"
349	Fazzi Livio	"	"
350	Pascucci Arturo	"	"
351	Gobbini Pietro	"	"
352	Tosi Angelo	"	"
353	Pellegrino Elia and Tommaso	Bari	"
354	Murso Enzo of Cesare	Ragusa	"
355	Bocciani Renato	Firenze	"
356	Benelli Ruggiero and Sons	"	"
357	Berta Francesco	"	"
358	Bevione Giuseppe	"	"
359	Bini Otello and Gastone	"	"
360	Bini Umberto and Natale	"	"
361	Carità Mario	"	"
362	Cataldo Lotito	"	"
363	Coppini Alberto	"	"
364	Cya Carlo	"	"
365	Della Gherardesca Giuseppe	"	"
366	Della Nave Emilio	"	"
367	De Pazzi Geri and Fresa	"	"
368	Donnini Vincenzo	"	"
369	Donzelli Carlo	"	"
370	Dumini Amerigo	"	"
371	Favi Egidio	"	"
372	Fera Saverio	"	"
373	Galgani Renato	"	"
374	Gambaggiani Lorenzo	"	"
375	Luchini Alberto	"	"

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No.	Individuals or Firms	Town	
376	Luconi Gino and Sons	Firenze	(Trib.)
377	Martelloni Giovanni	"	"
378	Meschiari Gino	"	"
379	Milanesi Francesco	"	"
380	Morelli Giuseppe	"	"
381	Mannotti Carlo	"	"
382	Norbini B.rs	"	"
383	Onofri Onorio	"	"
384	Orlandini Guglielmo	"	"
385	Perroni Compagni Dino	"	"
386	Pistolozzi Siro	"	"
387	Puccioni Bruno	"	"
388	Riccori Luigi	"	"
389	Ricci Crisolini Giovanni	"	"
390	Sbraci Metello and Oscar	"	"
391	Sbraci Vasco	"	"
392	Valgiusti Piero	"	"
393	Vallocchi Attilio	"	"
394	Varrocchi Giuseppe	Macerata	"
395	Frabbolini Gildo	Ancona	"
396	Veroli Remo	"	"
397	Bosdari Francesco Saverio	"	"
398	Baroffio Luigi	"	"
399	Maravalle Ludovico	"	"
400	Martinelli Renato	"	"
401	Messrs B.rs De Bellis Saverio and Raffaele	Bari	"
402	Sisto Simone	"	"
403	Viterbo Michele	"	"
404	Teofoli Dr. Fosco of Lamberto and wife Sbarretti Brigida of Domenica	Terni	"
405	Rossetti Domenico of Sebastiano	"	"
406	Faustini Giunio of Francesco	"	"
407	Faustini Pietro " "	"	"
408	Bonanni Ezio Alvaro of Augusto	"	"
409	Chiaranti Avv. Roberto of Pietro Antonio	"	"
410	Checconi Ing. Alcide of Pietro	"	"
411	Cruciani Romeo of Innocenzo	"	"
412	Buzzi Giulio of Giuseppe	"	"
413	Battistelli Avv. Carlo of Ezio	"	"
414	Coppo Prof. Alberto of Cesare	"	"
415	Torbicioni Dr. Perseo of Annibale	"	"
416	Sinibaldi Bernardino of Ettore	"	"

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381	Nannetti Ezio	"	"
382	Norbini B.rs	"	"
383	Onofri Onorio	"	"
384	Orlandini Guglielmo	"	"
385	Ferroni Compagni Dino	"	"
386	Pistolezzi Siro	"	"
387	Puccioni Bruno	"	"
388	Ricceri Luigi	"	"
389	Ricci Crisolini Giovanni	"	"
390	Sbraci Metello and Oscar	"	"
391	Sbraci Vasco	"	"
392	Valgiusti Piero	"	"
393	Vallecchi Attilio	"	"
394	Varrocchi Giuseppe	Macerata	"
395	Frabbolini Gildo	Ancona	"
396	Veroli Remo	"	"
397	Bosdari Francesco Saverio	"	"
398	Baroffio Luigi	"	"
399	Maravalle Ludovico	"	"
400	Martinelli Renato	"	"
401	Messrs B.rs De Bellis Saverio and Raffaele	Bari	"
402	Sisto Simone	"	"
403	Viterbo Michele	"	"
404	Teofoli Dr. Fosco of Lamberto and wife Sbarretti Brigida of Domenica	Terni	"
405	Rossetti Domenico of Sebastiano	"	"
406	Faustini Giunio of Francesco	"	"
407	Faustini Pietro " "	"	"
408	Bonanni Ezio Alvaro of Augusto	"	"
409	Chiaranti Avv. Roberto of Pietro Antonio	"	"
410	Checconi Ing. Alcide of Pietro	"	"
411	Cruciani Romeo of Innocenzo	"	"
412	Buzzi Giulio of Giuseppe	"	"
413	Battistelli Avv. Carlo of Ezio	"	"
414	Coppo Prof. Alberto of Cesare	"	"
415	Torbicioni Dr. Porsco of Annibale	"	"
416	Sinibaldi Bernardino of Ettore	"	"
417	Pistola Vasco of Vincenzo	"	"
418	Pilori Giuseppe	"	"
419	Giacanelli Ing. Renato of Marino	"	"
420	Serafini Riccardo of Virgilio	"	"

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No.	Individuals or Firms	Town
421	Nascani Anastasio of Andrea	Terni (Trib.)
422	Lianetti Matteo of Michele	Bari
423	Lianetti Giovanna of Matteo	"
424	Lianetti Giulia " "	"
425	Lianetti Michele " "	"
426	Centauro Giovanna	"
427	Stella Italia	"
428	Consorzio or Syndicate Agricole Pugliese (S.A.) the President Elia Pellegrino personally	"
429	Di Chio Maria of Felice in Pellegrino	"
430	Di Chio Maria of Sebastiano in Pellegrino	Bari
431	Di Perna Lorenzo of Leonardo	"
432	Di Perna Adriana of Lorenzo	"
433	Di Perna Matilde	"
434	Di Perna Olga of Lorenzo	"
435	Di Perna Leonardo "	"
436	Baldanza Almonilda of Alberto in Di Perna	"
437	Palmieri Francesco of Natale	"
438	Palmieri Vincenzo of Francesco	"
439	Palmieri Natale " "	"
440	Palmieri Anna " "	"
441	Miniata Fortunata of Ferdinando in Palmieri	"
442	Molini Pellegrino S.A. the President Elia Pellegrino personally	"

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX II N° 58

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES NO. 4

WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1945

The Macmillan Statement of Febr 25th

The economic provisions of the statement by the President of AC included, among others, reiteration of Anglo-American responsibility for the supply of goods necessary to maintain public health and security (food, clothing, medicines, etc.) and those needed to aid the war effort and economic rehabilitation (raw materials, tools, means of transportation, fertilizer, etc.). It also authorized the Italian Government to negotiate with other countries directly regarding the importation of other goods, depending on the availability of shipping space.

The right-wing papers have no special comments on these economic provisions.

Among the center-papers, "Il Popolo" (Febr. 27) considers them "a proof of faith in the Government, and of friendship for the people".

"Ricostruzione" (Febr. 27) believes that the possibility to buy direct is important in that it will facilitate foreign trade.

"L'Italia Libera" is grateful for the help towards economic rehabilitation implied by the statement.

Among the leftist-papers, l'Avanti" notes (Febr. 27) that while the statement comes four months late, it is nevertheless gratefully received, especially as it comes "accompanied by the promise of new help in the future".

"L'Unità" comments only on the political aspects of the statement.

Among the independents, "Il Globo" (Febr. 27 and 28) comments that from now on the Government will be fully responsible for its actions, and can no longer point to the Allies for excuses. As the Allies lack shipping personnel, Italy might be able to supply it, since its sailors are largely unemployed.

"Il Giornale del Mattino" (Febr. 27) thinks that the promised help "precise, positive, and entirely reassuring" will tend to prevent Italy's economic collapse and enable her to contribute more towards the war effort."

"Il Tempo" (Febr. 27) announces the statement with these words: "Towards Our Future. All products for Italy's recovery guaranteed by the Anglo-Americans."

Building Reconstruction

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Building Recons uction

It is currently estimated that two and half million rooms in towns and one and half million in the country are destroyed. The total adds up to about 14% of the total dwellings in all of Italy. As a measure of rebuilding capacity, the 1937 construction of 226,255 rooms may be cited.

Vittorio Nagar in "L'Economista" (Jan.) proposes that reconstruction of industrial, commercial, dwelling and artistic buildings be partly financed by a special tax on the undamaged buildings including the ground. He thinks that this tax would

amount to only about 2%. To encourage new construction he proposes tax exemption on new buildings for 25 years and on reconstruction loans. The Institutes for Popular Houses should assume the major part of the job of new construction with Government assistance in the acquisition of materials. They should finance 25% of the cost; 50% to be advanced by Mortgage Institutions; 25% to be assumed by the private builders.

Carlo Broggi (Realtà - Febr. 22) estimates that in the urban centers, south of the Leghorn-Florence-Rimini line, about 1 million persons, 23% of the population, are without roofs over their heads. To rebuild the necessary 200,000 dwellings, will take 4 million tons of lime, 4 billion bricks, 1 million cbm of wood, 600,000 tons of iron and 110,000 tons of gasoline for transportation. Some 368,000 tons of coal would be required to manufacture this material. The repair of damages North of this line is expected to require equal amounts of material.

"Il Globo" (Febr. 21) reviews the financial problems of rebuilding dwellings and discusses various methods. For example the establishment of a new credit institution as sole financing agency would reduce costs by eliminating competition. A single institution would however make it difficult to finance certain regional projects. These could best be handled by existing specialized credit institutions (such as Istituto di S. Paolo di Torino, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, etc.). If the builders were to finance the work themselves, there would be uncertainty as regards the contribution by the state.

"Il Secolo XX" (Febr. 23) discusses an estimate of reconstruction requirements made by C.E.I. (Committee of Industrial Experts) totaling half a billion labor-days (or seven years) and 600 billion lire. The newspaper thinks ten years and 1,000 billions would be a better guess.

FOREIGN TRADE

The last official data on Italy's foreign trade are for 1938, as follows: Imports 11,3 billion lire; exports 10,5 billion. As compared with 1926, this was a 56% reduction in the value of exports, 60% less imports. In 1938, raw materials were 48% of total imports - a 20% increase compared with the 1926 proportion.

Current discussions on foreign trade may be arbitrarily divided into three groups: (a) specific problems; (b) trade with neutral countries; (c) free or controlled foreign trade.

Specific problems

News regarding Italy's exports to allied countries are greeted with enthusiasm. "Il Globo" (Febr. 6) discusses an estimate of this year's exports, which, according to the Fo-

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News regarding Italy's exports to allied countries are greeted with enthusiasm. "Il Globo" (Febr. 6) discusses an estimate of this year's exports, which, according to the Foreign Trade Institute, will amount to 14 billions, especially agricultural products. Imports, limited by AMG lire-credits and immigrant's-remittances, are expected to amount to some 200 million dollars, of essential reconstruction materials ("Il Globo" - Febr. 2).

The present difficulties in the export of citrus fruit are explained ("Il Globo" - Febr. 22) by the fact that prices are below production costs, exports are restricted largely to England, which is not normally the principal customer; Spain

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has had to reduce its exports to Germany, and this has depressed prices. The exporters should be helped so as to maintain the volume of exports and thus furnish the means for paying for imports of reconstruction goods.

Trade with Neutral Countries

"Il Globo" (Febr. 15) notes that presumably in accordance with some Armistice provision, neutral trade is to be controlled by the Allied Commission. Moreover, the resumption of that trade is limited by the availability of means of transportation and payment. Sweden will have to furnish first its neighboring countries; Argentine has had relation with the U.S.; with Turkey difficulties exist as regards the means of payment; as to Spain, unsettled old accounts stand in the way of resumption. Switzerland is practically the only country with which Italy is ready to resume active commercial relations. But at present Swiss imports would have to move via Marseilles and the sea. For practical purposes, therefore, Swiss trade must await the liberation of the North.

"Il Secolo XX" (Febr. 20) points to the many economic ties which already exist between Switzerland and Italy, especially the large Swiss investments and the fact that despite heavy war losses Swiss industrialists seem to have faith in the possibility of Italian recovery.

"Il Globo" (Febr. 23) refers to the permission granted the Interministerial Reconstruction Committee to resume commercial relations with neutrals. It comments that this evidently means that one Armistice clause has been modified.

"Tribuna del Popolo" (Febr. 16) makes the same comment. It believes, moreover, that this new freedom may give a strong stimulus to the realization of reconstruction plans.

Free or Controlled Foreign Trade

"Avanti" (Sept. 30, 1944) started the discussion of the future system of foreign trade with the demand for a state monopoly "which constitutes one of the basic postulates of a planned, socialist society". It declares that socialism tends towards the maximum development of exports and imports by means of foreign trade agreements, based on a radical abolition of duties and tariffs, and liberation of fascist-type state controls.

Bruno Alessandrini in "L'Economista" (Nov. 30) observes that Italy's exports cannot easily be planned by a state monopoly; for they consist of a multiplicity of articles, some of them unessential luxury goods. The Russian example of export monopoly does not apply, as Italy does not have Russia's possibility of mass-exporting large quantities of raw-materials.

"Il Globo" (Jan. 19) sharply criticizes the Go-

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"Voce Repubblicana" (Jan. 19) sharply criticizes the Government's action in granting the Foreign Trade Institute wide powers over foreign trade. It reaffirms its belief in free trade. The Government need not exercise any foreign trade control. It will suffice to oblige exporters to surrender a part of their foreign exchange receipts. Importers should be free to import raw materials, foods and machinery, provided they supply the necessary foreign exchange. For any additional imports the Government will grant licenses (and foreign exchange) in accor-

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dance with reconstruction plans. Ultimately all controls and restrictions should be abolished. Italy's iron and steel industry may be the one to suffer; but it is not very important.

"L'Italia Libera" (Jan. 24) disagrees with this view so far as present conditions are concerned. Freedom of foreign trade, it writes, must be attained step by step. Today even America and England are dealing only through governmental organizations, and private firms cannot trade directly.

Vittorio Marrama in "Ricostruzione" (Febr. 7) agrees. An import monopoly seems appropriate at this moment, to assure the priority of essential needs. Foreign exchange control would, however, make export control unnecessary. While he approves of free trade in the future, he believes this would not be inconsistent with State monopoly in certain fields where mass purchases would make economies possible.

Francesco Grande ("Cosmopolita" Febr. 24) favors governmental control. He says that free trade can only be nominal, as Italy's foreign trade will depend upon the governmental organizations existing in other countries. Free imports would today merely swell the profits of black market operators. As Italy disposes at present over none of her former export products, the possibility of free trade does not now exist and probably will not exist for some time to come.

Vincenzo Lucci ("Italia Nuova" Febr. 24) criticizes the Government for seeking to control foreign trade. The state is putting obstacles in the way of private companies seeking to resume their foreign contacts. This foreshadows a system of foreign trade by quotas which has already failed under fascism.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX III, No.58

THE E.N.A.C.
(Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose)

The following information as to E.N.A.C. was given to a PWB officer by Engineer Armani, E.N.A.C. Administrator at the Ministry of Communications, on 24 Feb. 1945.

The Ente was established by Royal Decree on 9 September 1944 but only began to function on 1 February 1945. Its purpose is to coordinate and systemize the distribution of goods through a centralized control of all motorized transport.

To date it has opened offices in the following towns:

Bari	Brindisi	Avellino	Lecce
Reggio-Calabria	Taranto	Catanzaro	Benevento
Matera	Campobasso	Potenza	Cosenza
Naples	Littoria	ROME	Salerno
	Foggia		

On 1 March 1945, it will begin to function in the following districts:

Cagliari	Pescara	Rieti
Sassari	Teramo	
Viterbo	Aquila	

7192

It does not function in Sicily.

Since 1 February E.N.A.C. has registered the following vehicles:

Vehicle	Efficient	Repairable	Unusable (spares unobtainable)	Total
Trucks	15,430	3,089	388	18,907
Trailers	404	249	43	696
Motorcycle trucks	1,726	392	53	2,271
Tractors	40	34	496	80
Totals	17,600	3,764	490	21,845

At present E.N.A.C. does not operate any pools although it has the authority to do so under the law. It contemplates eventually coming to an agreement with A.C. for taking over the latter's pools when the greater powers are turned over to the Government.

Commercial trucking cannot be carried on without the permission of E.N.A.C.; it fixes the transportation charges and payments are made through their offices. Compulsory insurance against theft is provided for and involves a small premium payable by the owner of the truck (.06 lire for every quintal-kilometer).

Gasoline is allotted for each trip authorized. The Allies have promised the E.N.A.C. tires which on arrival will be allotted through its offices to truck-owners in the order of the[illegible]usefulness and efficiency.

Transportation rates are fixed by a schedule which encourages transportation

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Reggio-Calabria	Taranto	Catanzaro	Benevento
Matera	Campobasso	Potenza	Cosenza
Naples	Littoria	ROME	Salerno
	Foggia		

On 1 March 1945, it will begin to function in the following districts:

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Viterbo	Aquila	

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Transportation rates are fixed by a schedule which encourages transportation in bulk and reduces the possibility of trucks travelling empty or only partially loaded. The following are chosen at random from the schedule:

Quintals	Flat Amortization Rate	Co-efficient (per quintal-kilometer)
5	210	2,150
10	330	1,937
30	830	1,309
180	3,150	800

Accordingly, the charge for transporting 10 quintals 100 kilometers would be

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

calculated as follows:

(10 x 100 x 1,887) plus 320 equals 2,267 lire.

Armani said that E.N.A.C. had had to face the usual organisational difficulties which are those of all Italian government agencies under present conditions. It has only one type-writer for every ten needed, there are insufficient telephones, and inadequate means of transport. E.N.A.C. has issued a number of different types of circulation permits, without which no truck is allowed on the roads. Trucks found operating as public carriers which are not provided with the necessary permit, are subject to requisition.

E.N.A.C. is only concerned with the transportation of goods, and it has no control over the travel of individuals, nor does it prevent the latter from transporting their own personal supplies. E.N.A.C. hopes to strike at the commercial transporters who are profiteering in the transportation black market, and to control transport in such a way that it will benefit the greatest number of people.

The decree of 9 September, makes it obligatory for all truck owners who are engaged in remunerated public transportation of merchandise to register with the E.N.A.C. and to submit to such rules and regulations as it may from time to time adopt.

E.N.A.C. has been much criticised. Its critics see in it a new government monopoly which savours of totalitarianism, and constitutes a restriction on private initiative. Its advocates point out that its co-ordinating action will be beneficial, that it can formulate an over-all policy for the distribution of such limited supplies of oil, gasoline, tires and spare parts as exist, that such a policy can also take into consideration the widely varying local and regional needs and possibilities, and above all that it will protect the public against the unbridled abuses of the profiteers.

The E.N.A.C. is not a substitute for private enterprise but is merely a controlling and co-ordinating agency, temporarily set up to meet a very critical situation.

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