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Communist
July-Nov. 1944

Mr. Schott

This is the document that I promised you. Our CIC detachment at 59 Via Sicilia has a much more extensive file. They are just about the best informed people in Rome in political affairs and are interested in getting their material into the proper hands. The department concerned with political events and parties is headed by special agent Zullo. Telephone 478445 - EXT. 26.

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ROME UNITED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, C-2
APO 794, US ARMY
Translation Department

1 NOVEMBER 1944

Translation of attached document.

MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA D' ITALIA (Italian Communist Movement)

- Main Headquarters -

PROT. 227/C

(Via Nazionale 230)
Rome, 4/10/44.

To all the secretaries of the Provincial Section.

We invite all our comrade Section Secretaries to start nominating in their sections nuclei composed of select persons among the most suitable - and charge them with carrying out activity in the press and propaganda.

When he has been nominated, the person selected will get immediately in contact with the press Nucleus of the Headquarters.

THE SECRETARY.

5419

ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of 8, G+2
APO 794, US ARMY
Translation Department

1 NOVEMBER 1944

Translation of attached document.

MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA d' ITALIA (Italian Communist Movement)

- Main Headquarters -

PROI. 228/C

(Via Nazionale 23)

Rome, 4/10/44

To all the secretaries of the provincial Section.

You are requested to invite to your section the widows and mothers of those martyrs, who because of the jurisdiction belong to your section, and ask them to make a declaration which will adhere to the line of reasoning that they will proceed along the same lines, set as an example for them, by their beloved fallen ones, for the M.C.I.

As soon as you are in possession of such a declaration, you will send the original to the main headquarters and keep a copy for your files.

THE SECRETARY.

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JOINT ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of 3, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY
Translation Department

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1 NOVEMBER 1944

Translation of attached document.

MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA D' ITALIA (Italian Communist Movement)

- Main Headquarters -

PRCT. 230/3

(Via Nazionale)230

To all the secretaries of the Provincial Section.

Every secretary of a Provincial Section is obligated to establish contact with the Headquarters of M.C.d'I. located in Via Nazionale 230, in order to keep the main Headquarters informed on the progress of the organization.

The Headquarters will send from time to time instructions and necessary material.

THE SECRETARIAT.

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ZULLO-3326
478445-EXT.26

THE ADJUTANT AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY
Translation Department

1 NOVEMBER 1944

Translation of attached document.

MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA D' ITALIA (Italian Communist Movement)

- Main Headquarters -

Rome, 4/10/44

(Via Nazionale 230)

PROT. 232/C

To all the secretaries of the provincial Section.

You must organize in your section a "Center of Marxist Culture" to which all members of the sections concerned are forced to adhere, while sympathizers of M.C.I. may adhere voluntarily.

The lectures shall be given by a comrade prepared and trained in Marxist theories.

THE SECRETARY.

HEADQUARTERS AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY
Translation Department

1 NOVEMBER 1944

Translation of attached document.

MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA D'ITALIA (Italian Communist Movement)

- Main Headquarters -

PRGT. 226/C

(Via Nazionale 230)
Rome, 4/10/44

To all secretaries of the Provincial Section.

For the purpose of informing all the comrades of the general political attitude of the Movement, it is necessary that every section hold a weekly meeting in order to discuss the political situation and other arguments which interest the Communist Movement of Italy.

Send to the Secretariat of the Headquarters from time to time the minutes of the meeting and on the argument discussed.

THE SECRETARY.

5415

ROME ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AG of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY
Translation Department

1 NOVEMBER 1944

Translation of attached document.

MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA D' ITALIA. (ITALIAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT)

- Main Headquarters -

PROT. 225/C

(Via Nazionale 230)
Rome 4/10/44

To all the Secretaries of the Provincial Sections.

For the purpose of organization, you are requested to submit every 15 days a report on the activities carried on in your section, and for the general archives a copy of all correspondence sent out and received from other Parties or Movements.

for THE SECRETARY

P.S. in case of exceptional news you are requested to send immediately the report on the facts to Headquarters.

THE ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, S-2
APO 794, US ARMY
Translation Department

1 NOVEMBER 1944

Translation of attached document.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT
- Central Headquarters -

(Via Nazionale 230)

21/9/44

TO : Comrade Secretary of Section:

Every time a denunciation will be presented against a comrade, be it of a serious or little importance, the Secretary of the Section must follow strictly these precise rules:

I) INVESTIGATION.

Entrust the investigation of the case to the comrades of the Disciplinary Nucleus of the Section.

This investigation must be carried out with the utmost discretion and diligence with that sense of justice which must be part of every true communist.

II) PREPARATION OF CASE.

The Disciplinary Nucleus must inform the person involved of the evidence collected against him, granting him at the same time a period of time in order to enable him to present written documents for his defence.

III) DECISION.

The Disciplinary Nucleus of the section must send the result of the investigation (accusation, proofs of guilt,) to the Disciplinary Commission of the Headquarters, and has to wait for the approval of the said Commission before making or coming to a verdict.

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It is brought to the attention of the comrade Secretary of the Section that from today onward he has to deal with these

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delicate questions according to the procedure described above in order to avoid lack of discretion, which could lead to unpleasant discussions among the parties involved and; in the end, produce unhealthy misunderstanding and even to dissension among the comrades.

Utmost secrecy is particularly recommended in these cases so that every denunciation against a comrade brought out of the sphere of the Section subtle charges may not provoke criticism and ironic comments from our political enemies.

THE SECRETARY.

JOINT ALLIED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AC of S, G-2
APO 794, US ARMY
Translation Department

1 NOVEMBER 1944

Translation of attached document.

MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA D' ITALIA (Italian Communist Movement)

Organization office.

PROT. No 2

18/7/44

To all the Special Commissioners of the Section.

Organization directives sent previously have not specified general dispositions for the formation of cadres. With the present circular we shall supply missing information and therefore all the comrades must scrupulously follow the following dispositions:

Every Section has to form a directive cadre as follows:

- 1) Secretarial Nucleus
- 2) Administration Nucleus
- 3) Propaganda Nucleus
- 4) Assistance Nucleus
- 5) Disciplinary Nucleus

The Secretarial Nucleus will be composed of the Secretary nominated by the Headquarters and will be responsible for the Section; the chief of the Administration, Propaganda, Assistance, Disciplinary nuclei will form the Secretarial Nucleus.

The Administration Nucleus is composed of three comrades selected among the best men; it has press conference, diffuses information among the comrades and the sympathizers of the section, sends those who wish to go to the political school, and collaborates with the Press Nucleus of the Headquarters sending them all the material collected by the Comrades.

The assistance Nucleus is formed by three comrades and possibly with the collaboration of some woman comrades of the Woman's Section; it concerns itself mostly with reporting to the Assistance Nucleus of Headquarters all cases requesting aid, it

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provides with means available to the immediate assistance of the urgent cases.

The Disciplinary Nucleus is composed by three comrades, it controls the disciplinary matters of the section, analyzes the individual position of every comrade, denounces to the Nucleus of Headquarters the most important cases and takes care that every denunciation has to be specified and countersigned.

As to what regards the organization of the Headquarters, you have to refer to the previously published dispositions, keeping in mind that the best form of organization is the most detailed, therefore the whole section has to be divided into groups of from three to five comrades.

Therefore as quickly as possible you will send to the Organization Nucleus of the Headquarters a report assuring that you have made provisions for cadres and give the name of the persons nominated for them.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
ORGANIZATION.

REGULATED AREA COMMAND
Office of the AG of S, 6-2
APO 794, US ARMY
Translation Department

1 NOVEMBER 1944

Translation of attached of document.

Program of the Italian Communist Movement (M.C.d'I.)

The Italian Communist Movement is developing an intense and honest work of organization for the revolutionary action based on Marxist principles, and will keep in mind the concrete experience which the Russian proletariat achieved, will be guided by the tactics of Lenin. It appeals to the Italian and foreign proletariat who live on our soil, and to those "classes" which the war "precipitated" to the love of the "proletariat", so that all will be convinced of the historical necessity of the class war and the consequent establishment of the dictatorship of the Proletariat.

For this purpose it is necessary to unite and support the Italian Communist Movement in its actions. They are the vanguard and custodians of the interest of the proletariat.

In the present political situation, the Italian Communist Movement is the only revolutionary force able to lead the proletarian masses through the class war and the conquest of power.

Starting from the classic Marxist concept that the revolution of the proletariat must follow the "objective" evaluation of the historical situation, the Italian Communist Movement finds it necessary to clarify the following points:

The Italian political situation: All the politics that from 1915 to today the parties have taken part in has been nothing but a politics of compromise with the reactionary bourgeoisie. The result of these compromises: The March on Rome by the fascist.

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On the Aventino the so called socialist political parties demonstrated not having even a vague concept of modern revolution.

And the Aventino gave us the gift of 20 years of mean provincial tyranny.

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On 25 July 1943 these same parties, rather than considering the problem of the Italian masses, to interest themselves in their miserable condition under every view point, they threw themselves into a politics of collaborationism which according to their aspiration brought them to the conquest of what Lenin calls "warm places".

After 47 days of governing the bourgeoisie and monarchic reaction, bourgeois Italy has fallen apart like a paper castle.

The masses watched apathetic, inert, unarmed, unknowing of the effect this drama would have on their existence.

He who has not remained here will not be able to judge how many unhuman sacrifices the proletariat and the middle class had to support under Nazi oppression;

The forming of the Government of Bari was another victory of the reactionary bourgeoisie, which after 20 years of support given by the Fascism, and after having collaborated to maintain this conflict in order to increase the number of imperial crowns, it now shelters itself in the lap of the Allies and Russia, now that the military issue of the war have been decided. This bourgeoisie because of its inexcusable conduct does not deserve any commiseration from anyone, and even less from the United Nations who had to spill the blood of their people in a war that the Italian bourgeoisie in agreement with the Fascist wanted and prepared for.

If in Italy there is a class that is not responsible for the crime it was the class of the laborers.

For this historic reason, the proletariat has the strength to conquer and maintain national integrity in as much as in it is identified the Nation. In contrast the bourgeois state is nothing other than a force created by capitalism to control the vital energies of the country.

Not having any longer any real function as custodian of the interests of the people, the bourgeois state has limited itself to conserving the privileges of the cast which it represents and to spread its outdated ideologies. In this sense we affirm that the historical function of the Italian bourgeois state is finished.

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Only a government which is really Socialist democratic can give life to the people and give back to Italy its function in the civilized world.

That is why the M.C.d'I. declared that it is disposed to collaborate with the United Nations in the fight against the invader but will never accept that its integral forces be confused with the mercenary files of the bourgeois reaction.

The Italian economic situation. The present war after that fought in 1914 - 18, is the second phase of the conflict between "traditional" imperialism and "modern" imperialism. On one side traditional imperialism is defended by the western powers, on the other the new born imperialism supported by the Block Central powers.

The two forces continue to engage in conflict to conquer control on raw materials on the world markets.

The present war can certainly accelerate the fall of imperialistic bourgeois civilization which in the last half century has reached the last phase of its development. That of imperialism.

Foreseeing this danger, the bourgeoisie has for a time prepared itself with all legal and illegal means to avoid the catastrophe.

In view of this consideration, whatever the outcome of the war may be, it appears evident that the conditions of the proletariat will continue to be those of the "salary-earner".

The present conflict also has been started by the bourgeoisie with the end only of obtaining from it the destruction of the productive forces which were excessively developed and which would have ended in a crisis which could not have been met by the system of bourgeois property, and menaced the existence of the bourgeoisie. In a flash it produced the war industries. The development of technique has made it possible for war production to reach in a short time a level of exceptional perfection.

Supplied with these means, the industries were able to give the armies weapons which were so perfect as to change the war into totalitarian war. Following this degeneration of the conflict, the bourgeoisie was able to reach its purpose. The destruction of the productive masses and the patrimony of the Nations. When the time will come to weight the destruction, the amount will show us that

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what the bourgeoisie had hoped for has been more than surpassed.

In the picture of the nations at war, the Italian bourgeoisie, through its representatives Benito Mussolini and Vittorio Savoia, with the usual banal pretexts of the political idea, have dragged into war our people also.

Closed within the limits of its frontiers and protected by the Fascist autarchic politics, the Italian bourgeoisie, now no longer taking part in the free competition of the economic forces on the world markets, was not able to evaluate the possibilities of the other nations and to develop the methods of production in competition with them.

During the conflict, she was so overwhelmed in the quality and quantity of war products produced by the other belligerent states.

She has therefore demonstrated herself to be incompetent in adequately meeting the needs developing with world-wide capitalism.

Our industries have been destroyed, the cities smashed to the ground, the few means which could still be used for production taken away by the Nazi invader, the countryside devastated and depopulated by the war; that is the balance and the case that the Italian proletariat makes against the bourgeoisie of their country.

On the basis of the right of self determination, guaranteed by the United Nations and Russia to the Italian people, the A.C.G.I. acts on the following:

- a) organization of the worker and agricultural classes.
- b) to prepare and mature their political conscience.
- c) so that they will actively participate in making history and practice the revolutionary and Marxist theories.

The A.C.G.I. proposes to begin the following tasks:
The development of a plan for the economic reconstruction of the
fact which has been demonstrated, that is that the Italian bour- 66
geoisie is incapable of solving the problems of reconstruction
concretely in accordance with our plan.

It further appeals to all the active forces: Industrial technicians, agricultural technicians, distribution experts, industrial workers, tillers of the soil, professional men, employees and artists, to collaborate in the most honest manner in the

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concrete realization of the plan of economic reconstruction, keeping in mind that WORK IS OBLIGATORY AND THAT THE FREE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS NECESSARY FOR THE FREE DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY ONE.

The M.C.d'I. invites all the masses to keep themselves ready and to get immediately in contact with the Allied Authorities and not to pay any attention to anything coming from the Italian imperialistic bourgeoisie.

The M.C.d'I. declares that the working masses, conscious and moved by the great task that awaits them, will begin to work and aid as much as possible the Allies and the USSR in their effort to chase out the Nazi invader and to eliminate once and for all the danger that for centuries has oppressed EUROPE: Germany.

CONFIDENTIAL

MS/ejp

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30 August 1944

Dear Brigadier Hirsch:

Supplementing my letter of 21 August 1944, same file number, relative to Communist Party, attached for your information is copy of letter SB/260.05 from Security Branch, Hq. Allied Control Commission, dated 21 August, same subject.

Yours sincerely,

MILTON W. STONE
Captain, USAR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Brigadier G. E. R. Hirsch,
Hq Allied Armies in Italy,
C. M. F.

c.c. Political Section,

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Hq ACC	Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED	
Date	30 Aug 1944
Via	126
Office	OKA.

CONFIDENTIAL

PARTITO COMUNISTA ITALIANO
FEDERAZIONE PROVINCIALE L. ROMA

li 7 luglio 1944

AL COMANDO ALLEATO
P.za Venezia, 11

R O M A

La Federazione Provinciale Comunista di Roma, organizza per domenica 9 corr. l'Assemblea Generale dei suoi attivisti.

Parlerà il Capo del Partito Comunista PALMIRO TOLLIATTI, Ministro nel Governo Nazionale Democratico, sul tema:
IL PARTITO COMUNISTA E LA SITUAZIONE ITALIANA.

La Federazione Provinciale Comunista di Roma, sarebbe onorata della presenza di codesto Comando alla importante manifestazione.

Con ossequi, ringraziamo.



IL SEGRETARIO

M. M. M. M.

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PARTITO COMUNISTA ITALIANO

BIGLIETTO D'INVITO

Rilasciato al
per l'Assemblea degli attivisti della Federazione Provinciale di Roma
del P.C.I. che avrà luogo domenica 9 Luglio al Cinema Brancaccio.

Parlerà il Capo del Partito PALMIRO Togliatti, Ministro
del Governo Nazionale Democratico.

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LA SEGRETERIA

Printed in England. Aug. 1911. (9,000 parts)

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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 Words, Date, Time Received in and Official Instructions—
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8/14 LONDON 22 14 1624

TOGLIATTI MINISTER OF STATE ROME

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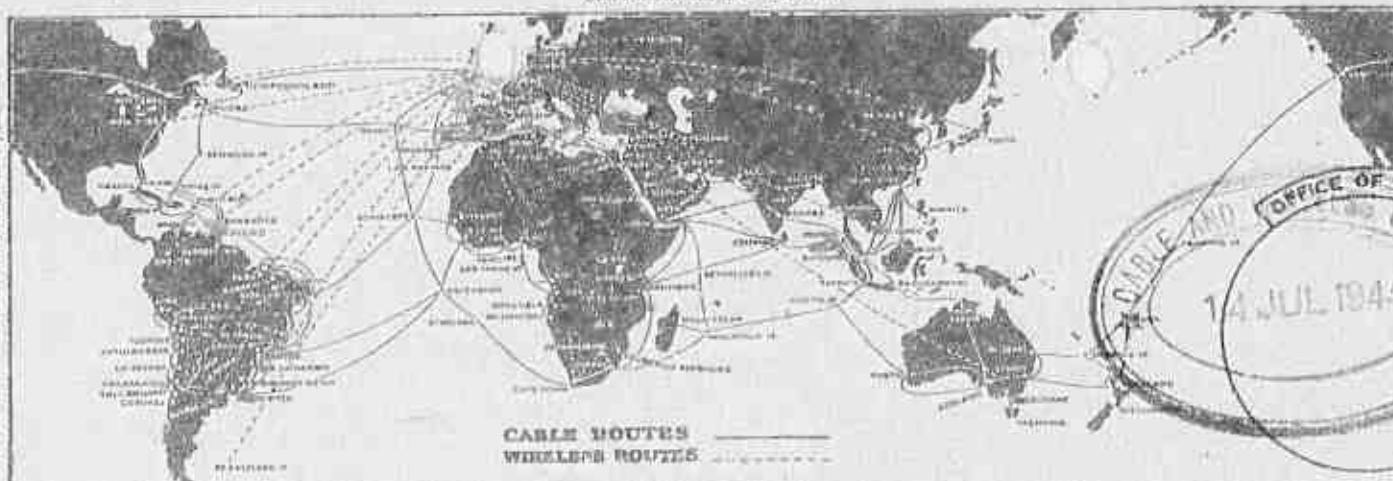
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7/14 LONDON 53 14 1624

SECRETARY ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ROME

DAILY WORKER LONDON WISHES MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEWS SERVICE
 FROM ROME STOP COULD YOU ARRANGE FOR APPOINTMENT OF RESPONSIBLE
 JOURNALIST WHO WOULD ACT AS OUR CORRESPONDENT SENDING SHORT
 WEEKLY CABLE AND ADDITIONAL CABLES ON IMPORTANT EVENTS AS THEY
 OCCUR STOP PLEASE REPLY COLLECT MUST WORKADAI KINCROSS LONDON
 END.

London received 15/7/44

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Delivered 18/7/44

MARK YOUR REPLY

"Via Imperial"

NO ENQUIRY RESPECTING THIS TELEGRAM CAN BE ATTENDED TO WITHOUT PRODUCTION OF THIS COPY.

MEMORANDUM

The events of the past month illustrate two things with remarkable clarity: the strength of the Communist Party in influencing politics in Allied-occupied Italy and the influence of the Soviet Union in determining the policy of the Party.

One month ago the Communist Party were, with the Action Party, the most intransigent in their attitude towards the King and Marshal Badoglio. They had been responsible for the plan to hold a strike on March 4 as a protest against the Prime Minister's speech of the 22nd February. There had been the most prominent in organizing and carrying out the public meeting held in Naples on Sunday, March 12. They were the instigators and prime movers behind the proposal that the Six Parties should organize a petition in support of the Bari resolutions for the abdication of the King and the formation of a broad based Government. They had even let it be known privately that they were prepared to pay even the total cost. Up to this point the Communist Party were driving all other Parties to more decisive action to gain their ends and the other Parties only "jibbed" when the three moderate Parties, that is, the Liberals, Labor Democrats and Christian Democrats refused to support the proposal for a strike.

On March 14 the announcement was made of an exchange of diplomatic representatives between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Badoglio Government. This was only two days after the public meeting of March 12 at which Tedeschi had been the most prominent and the most violent orator. He immediately volunteered a statement that the Russian move made no difference to the Communist Party policy in Italy. In doing so he was probably speaking "without the book". In any case, action is more eloquent than words and on the 16th March, to the general surprise, the Communist Party at the Junta meeting that day dropped all further support for the petition and by tacitly withdrawing their offer to pay for any part of it, killed the proposal stone dead. This first indication of a change of policy was soon followed by more definite evidence. On March 26 Togliatti, alias Ercoli, the titular head of the Communist Party in Italy, arrived in Naples from long exile in Moscow and a meeting of Communist representatives from Allied-occupied Italy was arranged for April 1. The result of that meeting was a unanimous resolution calling for a broad based Government, and although it was given to be understood that this process would be facilitated by the withdrawal or abdication of the King, it was made clear that the Communist Party did not wish to insist on either as a necessary precondition. The main reason advanced was the paramount necessity for a strong Government in Italy for the purpose of fighting the war effectively.

On April 12 the King announced that he intended to withdraw from public life when Rome was entered by Allied troops and 530.7
the Crown Prince Lieutenant-General of the Realm. At a meeting of the Junta on April 15, all Six Parties decided to join the Government.

This decision marked the culmination of a progressive reduction in the Parties' desires. Before Christmas they had insisted on the abdication both of the King and of the Crown Prince in favor of a regency for the Prince of Naples and on the understanding that the

the most insignificant in their attitude towards the King and Marshal Badoglio. They had been responsible for the plan to hold a strike on March 4 as a protest against the Prime Minister's speech of the 22nd February. The had been the most prominent in organizing and carrying out the public meeting held in Naples on Sunday, March 12. They were the instigators and prime movers behind the proposal that the six parties should organize a petition in support of the Bari resolution for the abdication of the King and the formation of a broad based Government. They had even let it be known privately that they were prepared to pay even the total cost. Up to this point the Communist Party were driving all other parties to more decisive action to gain their ends and the other parties only acquiesced when the force of the Communist Party, that is, the Liberals, Labor Democrats and Christian Democrats refused to support the proposal for a strike.

On March 17 the announcement was made of an exchange of diplomatic representations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Badoglio Government. This was only two days after the public meeting of March 12 at which Tedeschi had been the most prominent and the most violent orator. He immediately volunteered a statement that the Russian move made no difference to the Communist Party policy in Italy. In doing so he was probably speaking "without the book". In any case, action is more eloquent than words and on the 16th March, the General surprise, the Communist Party at the Junta meeting that day dropped all further support for the petition and by tacitly withdrawing their offer to pay for any part of it, killed the proposal stone dead. This first indication of a change of policy was soon followed by more definite evidence. On March 26 Togliatti, alias Brezili, the titular head of the Communist Party in Italy, arrived in Naples from long exile in Russia and a meeting of Communist representatives from Allied-occupied Italy was arranged for April 1. The result of that meeting was a unanimous resolution calling for a broad based Government, and although it was given to be understood that this process would be facilitated by the withdrawal or abdication of the King, it was made clear that the Communist Party did not wish to insist on either as a necessary precondition. The main reason advanced was the paramount necessity for a strong Government in Italy for the purpose of fighting the war effectively.

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This decision marked the culmination of a progressive reduction in the parties' desires. Before Christmas they had insisted on the abdication both of the King and of the Crown Prince in favor of a regency for the Prince of Naples and on the understanding that the Regent should not be chosen from the Royal House. At Bari on January 29 nothing was said against the Crown Prince but the King's abdication was demanded. In the Junta Memorandum of February 16 this demand was again reiterated and the proposal was made that the Crown Prince on accession should give up much, if not all, of the Royal powers. In the upshot the parties have neither obtained the King's

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abdication nor any derogation of Royal power. It is obvious to all Italy that it is the Communist Party which has now induced them to revise so completely their previous attitude.

Evidence of this is provided by the rapid increase now taking place in the membership of the Communist Party in South Italy. In recent weeks many professional men, officials and officers have joined. The Communist Party executive claim that these new adherents avow that only in the forthcoming attitude of Russia can they see any future for Italy and, if in many cases the effective reason for their joining the Party is "insurance", the fact remains that at the moment the Communists have a double prestige. They assert that they can show a way for Italy out of her external and even her internal difficulties. Finally, funds are not lacking. Some are derived from legitimate subscriptions and in a single day these are known to have amounted to more than one hundred thousand lire. In addition there have almost certainly been subsidies from Soviet sources and there is evidence that by March, the Party possessed more than twenty million lire deposited in various banks in the names of members of the Party trusted by the Party Directorate. In consequence the Party is the most wealthy as well as the best organized in South Italy. At the same time all the evidence available shows that the only strong and well-disciplined Party in Northern Italy is the Communist Party and that it plays a dominating role insofar as resistance is concerned.

In the current toward Communism there is a resemblance to the current toward Fascism in the early days before the March on Rome. The power of the Communist Party is growing daily. Vyshinsky and Bogomolov have both insisted that Russia wishes to see a "strong Italy". Russia has, through the exchange of diplomatic representatives, been the first to make a gesture toward removing Italy from the position of a conquered enemy. There are no Russian troops of occupation and there is consequently none of the friction between Italians and Russians that inevitably arises in areas under foreign military control. As the Russian armies approach the Balkans, Italians feel that, through the strong influence which Russia will have on Yugoslavia, Italy will be faced in effect by Russia on her Eastern boundary. These cumulatively powerful influences are superimposed on a country already ripe for that swing toward extremes which is the inevitable corollary of a shattered economy and the threat of inflation.

More than twenty years ago a similar situation provoked the March on Rome, and gave birth to Fascism. We are now about to stage another March on Rome. We must make up our minds and that quickly, whether or not we wish to see this second March developing into another "ism."

April 16, 1944.

Risoluzione votata dal Consiglio Nazionale
 del Partito Comunista Italiano
 (Napoli, 20/31 marzo e 1° aprile 1944)

Il Consiglio Nazionale del Partito Comunista Italiano riunito nel momento in cui lo sviluppo della situazione internazionale ed interna indica più fortemente a tutti gli italiani la necessità e il dovere di rafforzare ed estendere l'unità nazionale nella lotta per la liberazione del paese dall'occupazione hitleriana e dei suoi fidati fascisti:

saluta nel compagno Broccoli, che riprende in Italia, alla testa della delegazione del Comitato Centrale, il suo posto di militante e di capo, la guida sicura del Partito e del proletariato italiano;

riconferma la politica, costantemente seguita dal Partito, di unità della classe operaia, e quindi di fraternità e costante collaborazione con il Partito socialista; di unità delle forze democratiche e liberali antifasciste nel movimento dei comitati di liberazione nazionale; e di unità di tutta la Nazione italiana nella lotta per la sua libertà, per la sua indipendenza e resurrezione.

Il Consiglio Nazionale del Partito Comunista Italiano, esaminata la situazione politica interna della zona liberata, apprezzando altamente lo sforzo fatto dai comitati di liberazione e dalla Giunta esecutiva per indirizzare e dirigere tutto il popolo italiano per la liberazione del paese e per la distruzione di tutti i residui del regime fascista;

Considera però che nel momento in cui si avvicina la crisi finale delle guerre e tutti i popoli in lotta per la libertà devono unire le loro forze per lo schiacciamento definitivo della Germania hitleriana nel tempo più breve, l'esistenza, in Italia, da una parte di un governo investito del potere, ma privo di autorità

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perchè privo dell'adesione dei partiti di massa, dall'altra parte di un movimento di massa autorevole ma escluso dal potere, nuoce allo sforzo di guerra del paese ed è esiziale all'Italia.

Questa situazione infatti, mentre alimenta la confusione ed il disordine, mentre stanca e delude la massa del popolo e crea un ambiente favorevole agli intrighi reazionari e persino alla rinascita di un movimento fascista, allo stesso tempo indebolisce e discredita il nostro paese.

Il Partito Comunista, consapevole delle sue responsabilità, davanti alla classe operaia ed al popolo intero, ritiene che questa situazione deve essere rapidamente liquidata e propone di liquidarla:

- 1°- mantenendo intatte e consolidando l'unità del fronte delle forze democratiche e liberali antifasciste.
- 2°- assicurando formalmente il paese che il problema istituzionale verrà risolto liberamente da tutta la Nazione attraverso la convocazione di una Assemblea Nazionale Costituente eletta a suffragio universale, diretto e segreto, subito dopo la fine della guerra.
- 3°- Creando un nuovo governo, di carattere transitorio ma forte e autorevole per la adesione dei grandi partiti di massa; un governo capace di organizzare un vero e grande sforzo di guerra di tutto il paese e, in primo luogo, di creare un esercito italiano forte che si batte sul serio contro i tedeschi; un governo capace, con l'aiuto delle grandi potenze democratiche alleate, di prendere delle misure urgenti per alleviare le sofferenze delle masse e far fronte con efficacia ai tentativi di rinascita della reazione.
- 4°- assicurando a tutti gli italiani, qualunque sia la loro convinzione e fede politica, sociale e religiosa, che la nostra lotta è diretta a liberare il paese dagli invasori tedeschi, dai traditori della patria, dai responsabili della catastrofe nazionale, ma che nel fronte della nazione c'è posto per tutti coloro che vogliono battersi per la libertà d'Italia, e che domani tutti avra

- 3 -

no la possibilità di difendere davanti al popolo le loro posizioni.

Il Consiglio Nazionale del Partito Comunista Italiano dà mandato ai rappresentanti del partito di esporre e difendere questa linea politica nella Giunta Esecutiva e nei Comitati di liberazione:

Invita i compagni, gli operai, i lavoratori e tutti gli antifascisti conseguenti, sinceri, combattivi e coscienti della loro responsabilità ad unirsi e lottare affinché l'Italia partecipando attivamente e con tutte le sue forze alla guerra contro la Germania hitleriana, avvicini l'ora della sua definitiva liberazione, l'ora in cui tutto il popolo potrà accingersi alla costruzione di un regime democratico e progressivo che sani le piaghe lasciate da vent'anni di immonda tirannide fascista e renda la Nazione italiana completamente libera e padrona dei suoi destini.

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April 1948

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AFTER-NOON 8 APRIL SOME MEMBERS COMMUNIST PARTY OF CATANIA LED BY AVV CASALANZA ARRIVED AT CALTAGIRONE PURPOSE INAUGURATE CAMERA DEL LAVO. SAME DAY WITH ABOUT 30 LOCAL MEMBERS LED BY AVV SAMALE ALL WENT TO SAN MICHELE GANESIA FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES, ARRIVING 1730 HOURS. IN VILLAGE SQUARE THEY BEGAN SHOUTING "DOWN WITH MONARCHY, CLERGY, BOURGEOIS". THIS PROVOKED RESSENTMENT ON PART OF LOCAL CROWD AMONG THEM STUDENT WHO SHOUTED "DOWN WITH YOU". SOME OF THE COMMUNISTS, NOT YET IDENTIFIED, ARMED WITH WEAPONS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED THREE PERSONS AMONG THEM A MAN AGED 80 WHO DIED IMMEDIATELY. CARABINIERI DISPERSED CROWD. MAJORITY COMMUNISTS ESCAPED. TWO MEN, ONE FROM CATANIA AND ONE FROM CALTAGIRONE WERE LATER ARRESTED. SITUATION AGAIN NORMAL

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Letter

7 Feb 44

Refer to Reinhardt:

Caples Communists look wither
to their Rome chiefs or to Ercoli to
decide on serving in a Government.
Bring Ercoli here.

FILED: 505 - Togliatti

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