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LABOR

Feb. 1944 - Feb. 1945

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

1/12

Dear Hulford,

Will you or
Stephenson be
seeing Marchese
FRACASSI on
this?

Jr. W 113
W. H. BRAINE

ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: B.I.T. Council.

TO : Director, Labor SEC.

I have informed Assistant
Attorney General [REDACTED]
that [REDACTED] has been
FILE NO. [REDACTED]

13 Feb. 1945

W. S. Halford

Your minute of Feb. 12th.

I regret that I do not know who
Marchese Fracassi is. Could you enlighten me please?

W. S. Halford

Political Section

He is the head of "Servizio
Affari Generali" at MFA and
Mr. Hopkinson sent him to me.

Would you perhaps consult
Mr. Hopkinson?

W. S. Halford 1/2

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W. S. Halford

(A. S. HALFORD)
Asst. Political Adviser
Political Section

Locker Sub-Commission

(For Information)

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FROM: LONDON/CARANDINI
TO : ROME
1st FEBRUARY 1945

CABLE TWO D
TRANSLATION

(CSM 1D 491)

No. 52 - My no. 45 (Dept. note: CSM/D 484). The BIT Council has postponed consideration of the question of admitting Italy to the next conference, expected to be called at PARIS in January 1946. Meantime BIT will send its own representative to Rome who will keep the Italian Government informed of the activities of his office, thus breaking the present isolation.

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From Pol. Sec. 6433

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NAPLES LABOUR CONGRESS
January 28th to February 1st

Introduction:

A Labour Congress implies two things: organised labour and democracy.

In its essential purpose of consolidating and confirming the syndical unity of the General Italian Confederation of Labour (CGIL) the Naples Congress has been, to all appearances, fully successful, but the real conclusion to be drawn from the success of the Congress is something more: it is that the Italian Labour organisation is probably the most powerful national force in the country today, with objectives and aspirations on a corresponding scale. The leading speakers at the Congress, in fact, identified the working class and the Labour movement with the Italian nation.

Whereas the political parties in Italy follow by necessity a restricted and entangled course and have today small influence with the great mass of the population because of their negligible concrete achievement, the forces of Labour can have a stable and compact, in fact, more authoritarian, organisation, with the mass support of great numbers and with no rivals in the field. National unemployment and hunger are a strong weapon in their hands, still more so the prospect of national reconstruction. In fact the specific and concrete objectives of Labour were repeatedly stressed at the Congress by the Communist secretary Di Vittorio. These working class and economic aims, are indicative of the very Left Wing tendency which was predominant at the Congress; they indicate that Labour might well be serving as a great camouflaged political force.

The Naples Congress was the first Italian lesson in democratic experience for 21 years. The exhilaration produced by the novelty and the importance of the occasion, the inexperience of the many amateur orators, often resulted in wordy highflown and self-centred speeches and the Congress men who, towards the end, grew tired and inattentive, were most impatient of this.

Many delegates came forward only to discuss the many and various little problems of their own particular locality or trade. All through the Congress, in fact, trade union consultations and meetings were going on in the adjacent rooms with

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Many delegates came forward only to discuss the many and various little problems of their own particular locality or trade. All through the Congress, in fact, trade union consultations and meetings were going on in the adjacent rooms, with the excellent result that at least eight new trade federations were formed by the last day of the Congress. Nevertheless, towards the end the delegates seemed to enter a little more into the spirit of the Congress and to appreciate its general character. There was "an enthusiastic and unifying atmosphere" as one speaker put it - thanks also to the democratic and moderating influence of the secretaries Di Vittorio and Grandi, and to the sincere and convincing way in which they managed to interpret the general feelings of the Congress.

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The five days of the Congress can be divided into four main parts: the inauguration ceremony, the general report of Di Vittorio, the more technical reports of the third and fourth days, and the concluding speeches.

A total of 475 delegates were present at the Congress, representing 12 regions of Italy, 43 provinces and 1,035,325 voting union members.

The regional representation was as follows: =

No. of delegates	62	2	47	2	48	39	9	52	21	31	5	4	322
No. of voting union members	1,035,325	2,000	142,142	738	153,559	101,741	15,000 odd	27,248	98,000 odd	70,177	10,000 odd	12,000 odd	1,035,325
	Lazio	Romagna	Toscana	ABBRUZZO	LAMPUNIA	SICILY	EMILIA	UGLIA	SARDINIA	CHLARIA	MARCHE	LIGURIA	TOTAL

Ten women delegates were present.

A delegation from the occupied North was also present. Of this total of 475, 322 delegates had an effective vote; the rest, most of them representatives of trade federations, took part in an advisory capacity; but in point of fact this differentiation was not valid as the voting in every case was done by show of hands and by "acclamation," a method which the enormous majority of approval, (or the timid minority of disapproval), made plausible.

Air, rail and motor transport was laid on for the delegates and the Regional Commissioner, Brigadier Dunlop, kindly provided campbeds and blankets for them on arrival, as they found themselves, for the most part, without accommodation. The messing was provided on the spot by the SEPRA of Naples, and the delegates seemed satisfied.

The Inauguration Ceremony:

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he said that the Italians had never been their enemies and could tolerate being only co-belligerents, but hoped to become their Allies (great applause). He then called on the young to volunteer for the war (moderate applause). Urging a closer brotherhood of all workers, Grandi, like several speakers after him, also stressed the useful cultural benefits which the intellectual worker could bring to the great family of workers.

In conclusion he expressed the hope that the workers would win for Italy a seat at the peace conference.

The next speaker was Oreste Lizzadri, the Socialist secretary, and the weakest in the labour triumvirate and a mediocre orator. He devoted all his speech to the commemoration of the great Socialist Labour leader, Bruno Buozzi, and seemed to back in his reflected light, (moderate applause).

The Communist secretary, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, first called on the Italian workers in Germany to help the advancing Red Army and saluted those in France who, by fighting with the 'maquis' had forged a link between the two nations. His reference to the Russian workers' great sympathy for the Italian people, again won the most applause. With moving solemnity, the Congress rose to its feet when the speaker paid tribute to the Allied dead in Italy.

Di Vittorio then briefly described the tasks of the Labour movement and added that the working class had "acquired the clear-consciousness of representing the body of the nation and of holding in its hands the flag of the nation." His eloquent peroration on the workers' united march towards a new Italy was long applauded.

The Italian Labour undersecretary, Enrico Paresce, also harped on the national significance of the Labour Congress and then read premier Bonomi's message of goodwill. The premier urged the workers to remain united above the political mêlée and to help ("fiancheggiare") towards the nation's reconstruction, (moderate applause).

The mayor of Naples then spoke briefly on behalf of his city and was followed by the President of the Naples Liberation Committee, Giovanni Lombardi. Lombardi made a quite uncalled for political speech. Describing the suffering of Naples, he said that the city was not "a colony" of "helots, looking on at the banquets of the occupiers." He then called on the Allies to implement their promises and was cheered. He went on to say that this was the "first Italian parliament." (censors).

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Mr. Brain then spoke on behalf of A.C., and offered to give assistance to rebuild a democratic labour movement in Italy. (applause).

Three chairmen to preside over the Congress were then chosen and after protests, a fourth, a Sicilian was added.

The afternoon session was business-like and calm. Raffaele Pastore of Bari read the financial report of the Confederation, from which it was clear that the Confederation is, in many places, still in an organizational stage. Five hundred and fifty thousand membership cards had been paid in the South of Italy. Only one tenth of the money was kept by the central Confederation - a modest sum.

Secretary Di Vittorio followed with a most important general report on the CGIL, and spoke for an hour and a half. Claiming that syndical unity had triumphed over all divisions and difficulties, he announced that the CGIL already numbered 1,300,000 members and would number over four million after the liberation of North Italy. He paid an impressive tribute to the "breath of spiritual morality" which the Catholic workers had brought into the Labour movement, (great applause), and spoke warmly of the need for a more civilised sense of respect for other persons and opinions. He was wholeheartedly applauded. He also stressed the importance of the CGIL's moral authority which must not be dissipated.

The most important points of his speech were as follows:-

(1) Land Questions: The CGIL will support the metayers (mezzadri), so that they get more than half the produce of the land they cultivate.

The CGIL has, by its intervention in specific cases, more or less legalised the right of the peasants to cultivate uncultivated land.

(2) Factories: The CGIL promotes the setting up of factory canteens and internal factory committees. Production is, by right, a direct interest of the workers.

(3) The cost of Living: The people must help to solve the Black Market. Representative food co-operatives should be set up in every commune.

(4) Sliding Wage Scale: Those who say that the only way to control inflation is to fix the wage level, are making

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(3) The cost of Living: The people must help to solve the Black Market. Representative food co-operatives should be set up in every commune.

(4) Sliding Wage Scale: Those who say that the only way to control inflation is to fix the wage level, are making the people pay for the national catastrophe. Those with fixed incomes = especially state employees, are the most unfortunate. Now that their federation has been formed, their conditions must be freely negotiated, not unilaterally imposed. The money should be taken from the Fascist and Black Market profiteers. (cheers).

(5) Reform of Social Legislation:

(6) Government Labour Offices: Di Vittorio claimed that these offices had usurped Labour functions. The inspection of labour conditions, the statistical and scientific study of labour problems, and individual cases of arbitration,

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when requested, should be left to these offices, but the employment bureaux and social insurance must be run by the CGIL, (great cheers).

(7) Economic Reconstruction: The people, not only government circles and banks, must share in the planning of reconstruction. Workers' homes and industries must be rebuilt before palaces. Representative communal reconstruction committees should be set up. The people could put forward many good suggestions. Reconstruction plans must be unified. Di Vittorio here called for national solidarity. The roots of unity must be deep. The South of Italy must no longer be in an inferior position. Industrialisation must be equitably distributed over all the regions of Italy. (great cheers). Parasitic Fascist and imperialistic industries would naturally go, but Italy could not revert to a backward agricultural country. The Allies must help with the tools that create work.

(8) Financial Aid: The Allies must send financial aid to the Italian state, not directly to private concerns, as this might compromise the independence of the workers, (cheers).

(9) De-requisition: Di Vittorio said that the Italians had only sympathy and gratitude for the Allied armies, but he asked that those industries not vital to the war effort should be de-requisitioned. With local industry thus reviving, much aid would no longer have to come from so far away.

(10) Nationalisation: Under the Fascist régime, economic monopoly had brought with it political monopoly. The great plutocrats and monopolists had allied Italy to Germany. It was only democratic that the great monopolies should pass into the hands of the nation, (cheers). He did not mean by this, revolution or social upheaval, but only strict national needs. Di Vittorio here mentioned the I.R.I. concern (Institute of Industrial reconstruction) which had already been half nationalised by the Fascist "corporative" system. The workers and technicians of North Italy had defended their factories from German destruction. They must all share in the running of their concerns, (cheers).

(11) The CGIL Statute: This Statute aimed at the internal democracy of the labour organisation. The final text would be decided by a special committee.

New organisers and leaders must be trained in the movement. A re-education to more democratic and less bureaucratic methods and mentality must be promoted. Labour must be more active. The young must be encouraged. Women must take a greater share.

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New organisers and leaders must be trained in the movement. A re-education to more democratic and less bureaucratic methods and mentality must be promoted. Labour must be more active. The young must be encouraged; women must take a greater share. In conclusion, Di Vittorio pleaded for tolerance and democracy, saying that the minority opinion should not give up hope as it might one day be the majority. The workers were fighting for a great cause. (ovation).

The second day, and the beginning of the third day, of the Congress were taken up entirely by discussion. Seventy speakers came forward with their proposals and criticisms. More than 35 sessions were presided in three Congresses, in all. Most of the delegates tended to speak

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of their local or trade problems, but they one and all supported syndical unity.

The Italian Transport Minister Carabona and the Communications Minister Cevolotto and the Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce Fiore all briefly addressed the Congress. The last named, a Sicilian Communist, spoke in very strong terms, saying that Sicily must be industrialised and that the Sicilian problem is an Italian problem. The Separatists were only the big landlords who were afraid of a democratic Italy. He then described the grave situation over there, particularly in the provinces of Enna and Caltanissetta.

It should be noted here that a considerable number of speeches were made by Sicilian delegates at the Congress, all of them characterised by peculiar passion and violence. Twelve Sicilians spoke during the day. Vincenzo Monacco of Palermo said that there had been seditious movements in Sicily because the Sicilians were so hungry, but that in reality they were as eager to go and fight as all the others. Four other Sicilians referred particularly to the sad conditions of the workers in the sulphur mines where so many were now unemployed, (11/12ths unemployed at Enna), and asked for the nationalisation of the mines.

Many suggestions were contributed by the various speakers. The most important topics referred to during the discussion were:-

(1) Government Labour Office; All references to the Labour offices (Uffici del Lavoro) were in agreement with Di Vittorio's proposals, except for that of Guzzaniti from Rome, who suggested that they should keep in closer contact with the CGIL. One speaker criticised them for their Allied origin.

(2) Nationalisation: Quite a few workers approved the idea of nationalisation of key industries, (e.g. mines, electricity, etc), and that of sharing in the running of their industry. Fusco of Bari suggested that badly-run firms should be taken over. A bank clerk also proposed this. Silvio Gava of Salerno, a Demo-Christian, also approved of socialisation, but within special limits.

(3) Agriculture: Four or five farmers spoke. Fissore of the Naples Landworkers' Federation made a good impression. A delegate from Calabria disclosed that armed bands organised by the big landowners of the region were terrorising the countryside. Three farmers from the South complained of the lack of education amongst the peasants and stressed the need for more teachers. On the whole, the land question was little discussed in this debate.

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(4) Cost of Living, Wages and Food: This was the favourite subject. Most references to the subject were in favour of the sliding wage scale. Monetti of Val di Arno, proposed to abolish the innumerable small allowances, to institute basic pay and then apply the sliding wage scale. Guzzaniti of Rome, however, suggested that more bread and fats be given out, Borghesi of the railway workers, that part of the pay should be in food. Donati of Littorio proposed co-operative canteens to be paid by the employers so that also the workers' families

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could benefit. Francesco Russo of Reggio Calabria blamed the inflation on the low rate of exchange fixed by the Allies for the lira; it could only be solved on an international scale. The democratic government had failed with the food pools (ammassi) and so it must have the courage to transfer the control of food from the corrupt police to the people. That was the only way to defeat the Black Market. Another delegate criticised the SEPRAL. Bruno of Bari, a mill worker, disclosed that of 220,000 quintals of grain in Bari, 20,000 went to the Black Market. He asked that all mills be sequestered and handed over to the workers. Di Stefano of Naples argued that an increase of the bread ration was the only remedy. He and Costa of the Seamen's Federation both asked that the 137 Italian ships abroad be used to bring food to the Italians, or otherwise give a few Liberty ships for the marmosa. The ships would have to be for the sailors themselves.

(5) Assistance: Assistance, Pensions and the Christmas bonus were also a favourite subject, especially with State employees.

Croccia, representative of nearly two million war invalids, pleaded for the "nearovita" bonus and so did many others. This subject was the sorest point with many speakers.

(6) State Employees: State employees, especially the Post and Telegraph workers, made urgent proposals during the Congress and were considerably in evidence. With their fixed salaries, they are probably the ones who have suffered most in the present time. At least seven employees supported Di Vittorio's proposal of internal committees and free labour negotiation for State Employees.

(7) Reconstruction: Bonomoni of Siena proposed reconstruction committees in each province, as had been set up in Siena. At least five or six others echoed this proposal. Local arrangements and resources, and financial support could thus be co-ordinated for the vital task by local initiative.

(8) Labour Organisation: While Buschi of Rome asked that the Statute of the CGIL be approved outright, at least three speakers insisted that it must be provisional. Russo also complained that copies had only been distributed the day before the Congress, whereas the Statute should have been discussed previously by each Camera del Lavoro. He looked forward to the next Labour Congress, when all Italy would be freed. Two speakers also brought up the question of the legal recognition of the CGIL.

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The Sardinian delegate Costa emphasised the regional differences of Sardinia and other parts, but it was for Merlini of Arezzo to propose regional CGIL committees which would help avoid excessive centralisation, of the labour organisation. This would coincide with the political decentralisation of a democratic régime. This plan was well received.

A representative of youth also spoke asking for better conditions in the army and for a representative in the CGIL Directorate.

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Two women delegates spoke. Maddalena Secco of Naples said that in 1940 women formed 40 per cent of the war industries personnel. At least in the clothing and textile industries where they were in the majority, (2/3rds and 4/5ths of staff respectively), they should have members on the directive committees. She then went on to describe at length the great sacrifices, unfair conditions and low wages which they had been and were enduring. She asked for some responsible posts for women in the CGIL. It is to be noted that she was listened to with deference but without enthusiasm. Only one man, in the Congress, a delegate from Florence, spoke on behalf of the women.

A lawyer, an insurance agent and two teachers stressed the help the professional and intellectual class could give to the workers.

Two incidents occurred during the second day. The Communist Balzano of the Naples public utility workers asked, in his revolutionary speech, that the Allies give the workers more liberty, adding that it was "not in their interest to protect the industrialists from the workers." Each time Balzano asked the support of the CGIL, a crowd of public utility workers ready in the audience would raise a roar of approval, which was clearly distinguishable from the polite cheers of the Congressmen. He then vaguely criticised the old policy of the former "White" confederation of labour, whereupon the head of the said Confederation, Domenico Colasanto, rose to his feet and shouted: "Balzano, stop playing the demagogue!" Boos and protests followed and Balzano was unable to remedy his error.

Later on, a Demo-Christian speaker, D'Ambrosio by name, reading a speech which Colasanto had given to him, made a return thrust and criticised the "Marxist" labour tendency which, he alleged, went every night to consult its party leaders. The uproar which followed was calmed by Di Vittorio, who pleaded for tolerance, and then by Grandi, who apologised for the speaker, but added that syndical unity must continue on a basis of mutual frankness. The two secretaries were both warmly cheered for their action.

Di Vittorio finally rose to speak and round-off the two days' discussion. He first of all remarked that some delegates had not been satisfied with the previous day's debate, but that he had been, considering the Congress was the first after twenty-one years of Fascism. Di Vittorio's main topics in which several delegates

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Two incidents occurred during the second day. The Communist Balzano of the Naples public utility workers asked, in his revolutionary speech, that the Allies give the workers more liberty, adding that it was "not in their interest to protect the industrialists from the workers." Each time Balzano asked the support of the CGIL, a crowd of public utility workers ready in the audience would raise a roar of approval, which was clearly distinguishable from the polite cheers of the Congressmen. He then vaguely criticised the old policy of the former "White" confederation of labour, whereupon the head of the said Confederation, Domenico Colasanto, rose to his feet and shouted: "Balzano, stop playing the demagogue!" Boos and protests followed and Balzano was unable to remedy his error.

Later on, a Demo-Christian speaker, D'Ambrosio by name, reading a speech which Colasanto had given to him, made a return thrust and criticised the "Marxist" labour tendency which, he alleged, went every night to consult its party leaders. The uproar which followed was calmed by Di Vittorio, who pleaded for tolerance, and then by Grandi, who apologised for the speaker, but added that syndical unity must continue on a basis of mutual frankness. The two secretaries were both warmly cheered for their action.

Di Vittorio finally rose to speak and round-off the two days' discussion. He first of all remarked that some delegates had not been satisfied with the previous day's debate, but that he had been, considering the Congress was the first after twenty-one years of Fascism. Di Vittorio's main topics in which several delegates' suggestions had been incorporated were:-

- (1) The Statute: - (Like all the trade federations) was, of course, provisional. All proposed amendments must be sent to the CGIL directors.
- (2) The Assets of the Fascist Confederation: The leaders of the CGIL had been appointed by the Italian government to wind up the assets of the Fascist Confederation. All the money which had been taken from the workers would be returned to them.
- (3) Free Professions and Artisans: It was unfortunately impossible to include the free professions in the trade unions, as they had no fixed contract of work. Di

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Vittorio suggested they form a free association alongside the CGIL and said there must be close collaboration between intellectual and technical workers and manual workers, and closer unity between town and country workers.

As for the artisans, they were too heterogeneous a mass, for the moment, to be organized in the CGIL unions. The CGIL did not want to give the impression it was trying to put a finger in every pie. If need be, it would also help the artisans in time.

(4) Factory Committees: Factory Committees should deal only with internal matters; for labour matters such as pay, they should consult their trade union, otherwise they might establish precedents prejudicial to the workers' interests. Di Vittorio stated that all employers must recognize them. He recommended that in case of dispute, they should act with more initiative themselves and not always refer to the CGIL; they should stop work for increasing periods of time in sign of protest, (cheers).

(5) Camera del Lavoro: One of the three or four secretaries in each Camera would have the salary and responsibility. This system was preferred to a salaried official. It would be his duty to put into effect the directives of the secretaries collectively. Di Vittorio here called for a more democratic mentality. The labour organizers as well as the workers needed to re-educate themselves. If the Secretary of the Camera did not feel himself "flexible" enough to interpret all the currents of opinion, he should withdraw. All personal opinions must be respected; there must be emulation, not rivalry. Proportional representation would be adopted in these elections.

(6) Trade Unions: All members of one trade must be in a single trade union, whatever their technical standard: the engineer and the steelworker would be in the same union. The workers must not be divided into hierarchical strata. There would be committees to represent each grade of worker, but there must only be one trade union.

(7) Government Labour Offices: The Congress had said, he did disapprove of the Labour Offices: Di Vittorio repeated his earlier proposals.

(8) The Women and the Young: Di Vittorio accepted the idea of having a representative of each on the CGIL directive committee.

(9) Reconstruction: Unemployment was closely connected with reconstruction.

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(8) The Women and the Young: Di Vittorio accepted the idea of having a representative of each on the CGIL directive committee.

(9) Reconstruction: Unemployment was closely connected with reconstruction. The workers must press their aims on the government. Di Vittorio then praised and endorsed the democratic initiative of the Siena reconstruction committee. The Comitato del Lavoro of every province should do the same.

(10) Nationalisation of Monopolies and Key Industries: Di Vittorio said that labour was representing the interests of the Italian nation - her economic independence - in asking for nationalisation.

(11) Democratisation: The matter was not closed. The Alleanza had promised to study individual cases. Di Vittorio asked all Comitato del Lavoro to present their proposals to the local Allied authorities.

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(12) Regionalism: Di Vittorio said he was in favour of regional CGIL committees and the equal distribution of industry.

(13) Food and Wages: Di Vittorio endorsed the delegate Russo's proposal of transferring the food control to the people. Besides the setting up of communal canteens, and canteens also for State employees, he approved the idea of the workers taking over the flourmills and pasta factories. The Rome prefect had promised that all mills closed for contraband activity would be handed over to the workers, (cheers). These would not be returned to the owners till a year after the declaration of peace. Di Vittorio then warned the Congress of the grave responsibility the workers were thus assuming. Would their bread be better than that of before? The workers must show great self-control. Those who gave way to corruption would be expelled from the union, (moderate cheers). He also warned them of the snare of being brought in to share the illicit profits of owners.

With regard to the bread ration, he stated that the Allies had shown him that it was not possible to increase it for the time being, and so it would be demagogic to ask for more bread now and harmful to the prestige of the CGIL. He also decried the immoral traffic of Black Market and prostitution to which hunger had driven ~~many~~ workers. They must return to work.

(14) Italian Prisoners: Di Vittorio asked the Allies to segregate the few Fascists and to stop treating the mass of Italian prisoners as such. Either they should be put to work and let out of the camps or they should be sent back home. (cheers).

In conclusion, Di Vittorio said that though the CGIL was non-party, it was not as many were saying, non-political. It must not be agnostic to politics. The vital interests of the workers had to be defended. "Bread and Liberty" might well be its slogan. Its task was "the policy of the people against the enemies of the people." The CGIL would take action against such Fascist methods as the murder at Seminara in Calabria, - (the Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro was shot dead by armed bands), - if the Government did not.

Di Vittorio again raised the Catholics' contribution to the Labour movement and was given a great ovation.

The Communist Minister of Agriculture, Frusto Gullo, then briefly addressed the Congress. He said that the strength and safety of the movement

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The Communist Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Gullo, then briefly addressed the Congress. He said that the strength and safety of the new Italy came from Labour, and that the working class had many enemies. If ever the Italian government showed signs of breaking away from the people, he continued, the people would then directly set up a government of liberty and justice. The Minister was applauded. Before the session closed, a telegram was read from the delegates of Agrigento, who said that they could not come to the Congress on account of local trouble.

The fourth day of the Congress was opened by the secretary Grandi, who spoke on the land question. He began by saying that the disaster and the social crisis accompanying it had produced a great thirst for land and that at the same time the working class was no longer engaged against the State,

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but now felt part of it and was ready to do its share of reconstruction. He then sketched the broad lines of agrarian reform:

(1) Latifondo: The Latifondo = the big landed estate = is a survival from the past. It must be abolished.

Grandi added that he did not want to speak of the colonial problem, as there was plenty of land in Italy which needed cultivation.

(2) Land Reclamation Schemes: The only good deed of the Fascist régime = the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes = had been destroyed by the Fascist war. Such schemes must be State run. One must not be afraid of socialisation. This did not mean the land would be run directly by the State but that it would be distributed to land workers' co-operatives who would work it on behalf of the State.

(3) Uncultivated Land: The land-workers had gained by the recent decree, which established their right to occupy and cultivate uncultivated land. A lot could also be done through local agreement.

(4) Mezzadria: The contracts for netayers (mezzadria) would have to be reconsidered, as they had lost their tools and cattle. Above all, the lives of the peasant and his family must be safeguarded. Many people were saying that farmers had got rich in these times but, after all, it was the first time, and the peasant had to husband and save up for the future. It was natural that he should demand such high prices with such an inflated currency.

(5) Hired Labourers (Braccianti): The hired labourers were in very sad conditions. They must come to have a stake, a share in the land they cultivate. Grandi added that the "fittabili," the tenants, the intermediaries, between proprietor and labourer, were getting very rich.

(6) Small Property: Grandi stated that it was untrue that the CGIL was the enemy of small property. The labour sacrifice and husbandry of the small farmer-owners, had also a right to be defended, but not to the point where an excessive division into small holdings might be harmful to national production. The speaker stressed the different requirements of various regions. He agreed that in the vast plains of Russia, the Soviet collective method was the best, but even there private property existed where local conditions demanded it.

Grandi referred also to the Constituent Assembly, which, he said, would have to lay down the broad lines of agrarian reform. All the landworkers must contribute to this end. He said that

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Grandi referred also to the Constituent Assembly, which, he said, would have to lay down the broad lines of agrarian reform. All the landworkers must contribute to this end. He said that a sincere democracy could never turn back, but progress must be well thought out and evolutionary, not revolutionary and violent. Italy was going through a period of change, but even revolution had to find its feet and strike a balance in due course. (assistenti). Later one could go forward to bolder reforms, but the important thing was that the landworkers should become conscious of their own contribution to the reconstruction of the country. (choers).

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The Demo-Christian Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, Giovanni Gronchi, then addressed the Congress in a lofty and polished style, but for that reason seemed to speak over the heads of the Congressmen. He was, perhaps, speaking to the nation.

Stressing the importance of that spiritual solidarity and conscientiousness which must unite the movement itself above materialistic interests and clashes, the Minister said that the labour forces had been overpowered by Capitalist domination because they had been weakened by the mutual distrust of the workers and the intellectuals and middle class. This Congress, by cementing this new alliance would lay the basis of a new civilisation of labour. Warning the delegates that remedies could not be improvised, he declared: "The small reforms of today do not exclude the big reforms of tomorrow. Each reform is adapted to the actualities of the moment. The working classes must feel that the first problem is to reconstruct and produce. This will create the rights on which the substantial reforms of tomorrow will be based."

The Minister concluded by reminding the Congress that Italian liberty was half a gift of the Allies. The Italians must prove their worthiness and so win the peace. (applause).

Antonio Zinni of Florence, a farmer with a gruff but jovial sense of humour, spoke next. He stressed the harm of the clandestine slaughtering of cattle, and the need for hygienic conditions and decent farm cottages for the peasants. He also reminded the Congress of the differences between region and region of which the laws should take account and asked that the peasants be released from the Fascist contracts. He added that, in his experience, agrarian co-operatives were successful. (applause).

Of the twenty other speakers, a good dozen had interesting suggestions to make. The agriculture Minister Gullo listened to the debate with great attention the whole day.

The next two speakers asked for expropriation of the big estates without indemnity. Braga of Catanzaro then asked that only farmers be allowed on the market of land, not rich speculators seeking an investment. Bonomoni of Siena asked that the limits between middle and small properties be fixed. Landisio and Manno of Lecce asked that the farmers be allowed twelve years instead of four to cultivate the poor fallow land taken over.

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Fissore of the Naples "Federterra" warned that landowners were trying to introduce the metayer system in place of tenant holding, as the money of the rent was worthless. They then sold the produce, which they thus got, on the Black Market. A delegate from Reggio Calabria asked that the Italian colonies, where Italian farmers had worked so hard to cultivate the sand, should be returned to them, but some of the delegates were amused at this suggestion. The question of land contracts and co-operatives was discussed by several speakers.

Pastore of Bari declared that the incomes of rich landlords had increased 1,000 per cent, but they had made no contribution to reconstruction, as industrial wealth had done. Agrarian wealth, he proposed, must be controlled.

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He asked for urgent action, as the landowners were not giving way an inch: even the Gullo law of last July, he said, was not being properly applied by the magistrates.

Costa of Sassari then described the feudal conditions in Sardinia. The steel plough had only just been introduced. Of two million hectares, one-third was held by 1,000 landowners, one-third by 1,500 middle class proprietors, and the last third by 71,000 peasants who were dying of hunger. He asked that the milliard lire allotted by the government to Sardinia be devoted to agriculture.

Sammario Leviro of Palermo discussed the question of expropriation. The vital point, he said, was to increase production. To split up the land amongst too many peasants, would leave them worse off than before. Expropriation was a matter for experts. Property was not to be judged from a geographical but an economical point of view.

Mrs. Cingolani of the U.D.I. (Italian Women's League), also spoke. She described the shocking conditions of women harvest workers: the picking of fruit and rice was heavy work. Giving the example of Salerno, she said that they were sometimes made to work for eighteen hours at a stretch, carrying enormous weights and being treated like mules. These women must not be forgotten.

A youth also spoke.
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Grandi/concluded the debate, saying he took special note of the problems of the women and youths and of the conditions in Sardinia, and congratulated Fissore and Pastore for their contributions. He then read the motion, which incorporated the main points of his morning speech, adding the following four points contributed by the various speakers:-

(1) The Congress asks the CGIL and the Land Federation to prepare a complete plan of agrarian reform to be presented to the Constituent Assembly.

It asks that:-

(2) The State endow regional agrarian reconstruction concerns with funds taken from the profits of agrarian industrialists.

(3) That incomes from the land, whether in money or kind, be limited.

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(3) That incomes from the land, whether in money or kind, be limited.

(4) That the law protecting rents should be applied only for the actual cultivators of the land.

Grandi concluded with the motto: "A chi la terra ana, tutta la terra dâ" (Give all the land to those who love it). He was warmly applauded and his motion was passed.

The Communist Balzano staged another scene in this day's session. He interrupted the debate and asked the CGIL to amend article 50 in the Statute which puts restrictions on strikes by utility workers. Di Vittorio replied that the restriction had been imposed for the good of all the workers, but agreed to

amend it on the following terms: the utility workers must guarantee that if they strike, the services will, technically speaking, continue to work. For a complete interruption of the services, they must first obtain the authorisation of the CGIL and their Federation.

On this occasion, Balzano was clearly seen to give signals from the platform to his "colleagues" in the audience.

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On the fifth day the Congress hall was only half occupied. The two main speakers had played their part: only the Socialists Lizzadri and Lericchiute had still to speak. In the last two days, in fact, the Congressmen grew tired and inattentive, and interrupted any speaker who strayed from the argument.

After praising the contribution of the Catholics and also the Socialists themselves to the Labour movement, and explaining that the Fascist Social legislation was a failure because it had been a gift of the "Duce," not a conquest by the workers themselves, he proposed the following main points of democratic social reform, as summed up in the notion he presented for approval:—

(1) The recognition of a predominant interest of the worker in respect to the employer.

Lizzadri argued that the employer and worker did not negotiate on an equal basis because in the case of a strike, the worker knew that he and his family would risk going hungry, whereas the employer, even when he stopped his business, was sure of his good meal at home. The families of the workers must be safeguarded.

(2) The security of work for those who live by their work.

Some hired labourers, for instance, did only 150 days of work a year. They should be assured 250 days a year.

(3) In case of involuntary unemployment, ensure an indispensable minimum for the worker and his family.

After reminding the Congress that there was no unemployment in Russia, Lizzadri said that many specialised workers, so necessary for future reconstruction, were now forced to waste their skill, doing other work.

(4) Adequate pensions.

The present inflation had left pensioners in a very sorry plight. Moreover, there were five kinds of pensions. A single pensions institute must be set up, run by the workers themselves (cheers). Lizzadri proposed pensions at the ages of 65 for men and 60 for women.

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(5) Precise laws to protect the work of women and children, in accordance with the principle of equal pay for equal work. Lizzadri asked that no boy under 15 should be allowed to work and no boy under 18 allowed to do heavy work, (mining, etc).

Women should be taken special care of in child-birth and their physical inequalities taken into consideration.

(6) The organisation of professional schools for the young.

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Lizzadri also asked for free schools to restrain workers incited by accidents.

(7) The reform of Insurance legislation.

Lizzadri asked the intervention of the State in the question of insurance. He mentioned the case of agricultural workers, who were not treated equally with other workers. In fact, they were very poorly treated. For permanent loss of an eye, for instance, the Fascists paid a land worker 1,118 lire indemnity. Speaking generally, Lizzadri recommended that agricultural workers be given better living conditions and also means of entertainment, so that they would not be attracted into the towns.

General working conditions and health measures, scientific prevention of illness as well as cure, were also discussed by Lizzadri.

The next speaker, Eugenio Laricchiuta of Bari, discussed the question of Social Insurance in some detail. He said that the social insurance system must be entirely reviewed, not just patched up. There was a host of insurance institutes of different kinds, which had led to muddle, speculation and quarrels. All forms of insurance should be unified under three main headings:-

- (1) Temporary lack or shortage of wages for whatever reason, (accident, illness, unemployment etc).
- (2) Permanent ditto, (including old age).
- (3) Assistance, (financial or health), for workers' dependents in need, (e.g. in the case of the worker's death).

Laricchiuta then presented a notion with the following points:-

- (1) Social insurance must be controlled by the State.
- (2) All the old institutes should be incorporated in the new one.
- (3) All the regulations regarding all forms of insurance should be simplified and co-ordinated in one document.
- (4) The method of paying the contributions should also be simplified for the workers.

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- (4) The method of paying the contributions should also be simplified for the workers.
- (5) A single concern on a mutual basis, administered by labour representatives and by experts, and with Savings Banks of its own in each commune.

Loricchiuta said that this concern would have to see to clinics, orphanages, homes for the old, holiday homes.

- (6) The insurance rates must be adjusted to the present value of the currency.

- (7) There must be the same accident benefits for agricultural as for industrial workers.

Lericchiuto was applauded on account of his incisive and effective manner of speech as well as for the expert content. He spoke again later, when he added another remark: that a detailed plan of social legislation be drawn up and sent to the directors of the CGIL.

Ten other speakers followed: Mauriello of Naples asked that something be done for the abandoned children of the streets, (sengnizzi), and proposed that the pension age be reduced to 58. Donati of Littoria insisted on illness insurance. Pensions was the favourite topic in this debate.

Lizzadri then replied to Mauriello's proposal, quoting in his support the Beveridge plan, which, he said, had not been applied by the British government.

A delegate then protested saying that the pension ages were now 60 for men and 55 for women. Why increase it to 65? It would be all to the good to give one's place to younger workers sooner. Lizzadri did not reply.

Domenico Colasanto, head of the Naples 'White' Confederation and formerly antagonist of the 'Red' Confederation, then spoke in praise of syndical unity - a suitable person indeed! He referred to the three separate international labour organisations, the Socialist one at Amsterdam, the Christian one at Utrecht and the Communist one at Moscow, and proposed a motion calling on the world solidarity of all the workers. He spoke with vigour and clarity and was applauded.

The Undersecretary of the Navy, Bassano, brought the good wishes of the navy, which he said was now fighting so bravely in a condition of inferiority.

He added that the sailors counted on the help of Labour to restore Italy to her place in Europe. Viva l'Italia, he concluded, and the Congress rose to its feet and cheered.

Di Vittorio next presented and addressed a motion synthesising the main points discussed in his two reports, especially the grave problems of food and salaries. It asks for the transfer of all the temporarily hired class of employees ("avventizi") to the permanent roll, and for the suppression of Fascist work contracts, and the preparation of new ones. It stresses the need for a proper national reconstruction plan, energetically supported by Labour.

Six messages of goodwill from America were then read out, messages from the labour leaders Antonini and Balduino, from the presidents of the C.I.O., and A.F.L., and from Miss Perkins, the American Labour

1 3 4 3

favourite topic in this debate.

Lizzadri then replied to Mauriello's proposal, quoting in his support the Beveridge plan, which, he said, had not been applied by the British government.

A delegate then protested saying that the pension ages were now 60 for men and 55 for women. Why increase it to 65? It would be all to the good to give one's place to younger workers sooner. Lizzadri did not reply.

Domenico Colasanto, head of the Naples White Confederation and formerly antagonist of the Red Confederation, then spoke in praise of syndical unity = a suitable person indeed! He referred to the three separate international labour organisations, the Socialist one at Amsterdam, the Christian one at Utrecht and the Communist one at Moscow, and proposed a notion calling on the world solidarity of all the workers. He spoke with vigour and clarity and was applauded.

The Undersecretary of the Navy, Bassano, brought the good wishes of the navy, which he said was now fighting so bravely in a condition of inferiority. He added that the sailors counted on the help of Labour to restore Italy to her place in Europe. Viva l'Italia, he concluded, and the Congress rose to its feet and cheered.

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Six messages of goodwill from America were then read out, messages from the labour leaders Antonin and Baldanzi, from the presidents of the C.I.O., and A.F.L., and from Miss Perkins, the American Labour Minister. British and other messages were conspicuous by their absence.

The elections were then held. The three secretaries, Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri were re-elected by acclamation. The 26 names of the Directive Committee were then read out and approved by most. There were some protests, however, and some disagreement. The Post and Telegraph Workers Federation and others wanted representatives and expostulated with Di Vittorio, but were of no avail. Some were heard to protest at the undemocratic method of election, no vote was taken, in fact. There are 7 Communists, 7 Dons-Christians,

CONFIDENTIAL

-17-

7 Socialists, 2 Party of Action, 1 Syndical Anarchist, 1 Republican and 1 woman on the Directive Committee. 4 representatives of youth and of the State employees are still to be elected. Of the 26 members elected, ten, should be noted, come from Rome.

Apart from the four federations already formed: the Bank employees federation, the Land federation, the Post and Telegraph workers federation and the Railway workers syndicate, eight other federations were formed during the Congress: the tramway workers (ferro-tramvieri), chemical workers, the school teachers, the flour workers, (bakers, millers, the makers of pasta and of sweetmeats), the motor transport workers, the textile workers, the actors, (spettacolo), and the hotel and restaurant personnel.

The four presidents of the Congress, Fusco, Pastore, Canini and Mazzella, all made closing speeches. Grandi made a straightforward and moving closing speech. His poor health and his simple language only served to enhance the noble figure of the speaker and the Congress responded with most sincere applause.

Di Vittorio finally closed the Congress with a rhetorical and emotional speech. At one point he spoke with heartfelt generosity towards his labour comrades, especially Grandi and even Lizzadri, the next he turned against the exploiters and traitors of the people, the next he described in grandiloquent terms the great tasks of labour. He had worked the audience and himself up to a great pitch of excitement but was clearly groping for a suitably sonorous climax to end with. At last he found it.

Most of the local press, the Demo-Christian paper "Il Denaro d'Italia" no less than "La Voce" the Left-Wing paper, reported fully and approvingly the various debates of the Congress. The former stresses the various significance of the Congress and is particularly pleased by the proposed regional decentralisation of the CGIL and by the Congress's approval of it. It also stresses Di Vittorio's praise of the Catholics, which it prints in italics. Also the liberal paper "Il Giornale" was impressed by the beginning of the Congress, but on 2nd February, it published the comment of the Italian American Labour Council in New York, which said that full support must be given to the Italian Labour organisation so long as it remained democratic, but that it would cease to be so when the Communists decided to suppress any democratic opposition. "By strengthening the democracy of the Italian Labour movement today," it says, "we can contribute substantially to the preservation of democracy in all Italy." The number of the 31st, commenting on the incidents of Balzano and Colasanto, (see report), asks if the desire for brotherhood will overcome the...

6.24

during the Congress:- the tramway workers (ferro-tranviari), chemical workers, the school teachers, the flour workers, (bakers, millers, the makers of pasta and of sweetmeats), the motor transport workers, the textile workers, the actors, (spettacolo), and the hotel and restaurant personnel.

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6-24

L. PETTOLLO,
W.D. Section,
P.W.B. Unit No. 8:

1396

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: F27006

Message Centre No: D/1939

Date/Time of Origin: FEB 142009A

Date Time Rec'd: FEB 150700A

Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED SACRED CITE PHAGE

TO : ACTION ALCOM

SECRET

SECRET.

Reurad ALCOM 1675 of 13 February.

Confirming telephone conversation with you this day, you are authorised to issue orders for travel by air to Doctor GIOVANNI CANINI and Doctor LAMBERTO GIANNITELLI to proceed to LONDON for conference and on completion of mission to return to proper station. Travel will be at the expense of the individuals.

Dist

Action - Pol Sec
Info - A/President
Chief Commissioner
File (2)
Float

ACTION

*Copies sent to Adjutant
& to Labor S/O
15 Feb 45
[Signature]*

SECRET



6423

13971

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: FX 26902
Date/Time of Origin: FEB 14/1857

Message Centre No: D/1951
Date Time Recd: FEB 15/0830
Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED ALEXANDER CITE: FHGBI
TO: DELTBASE, INFO: ALCOM, SHAET MAIN FOR G-2 FOR ELLMAN.

SECRET

INFO - ACTION

SECRET.

ALCOM reference is 1675 of 13 February.
Transmitting FRANCE urgently from ROME to UK without military travel
authorisations are 2 Italian Trades Unionists, DR GIOVANNI CANINI and
DR LAMBERTO GIANNITELLY. Sponsored Foreign Office. Please expedite
transit.

INFO - ACTION

AC DIST

Info Action

Political Sect (2)

Info

A/President
Chief Commissioner
Labour S/C
File (2)
Float -



6422

SECRET

C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

14 February 1945.

adj: 300.4

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : All Concerned

1. The following named Italian Trade Unionists, will proceed to London, England, without delay on temporary duty for a period of approximately one (1) week to attend conference thereof, and upon completion thereof will return to this station:

Dott. Giovanni Canini
Dott. Lamberto Giannitelli

2. Travel by military aircraft is authorized. All charges and expenses incidental to travel by aircraft furnished by ATC or MATS will be borne by the individuals.

3. Authority: Telephone conversation (AG, AFHQ - Mr. Schott, Political Section, this headquarters), 14 February 1945, pending cable confirmation.

By command of Rear Admiral STONE:


G. B. PATE,
WOJG, USA,
Asst Adjutant.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 3 - Ea civ concd
- 1 - Dispatch (ATO)
- 1 - CG, AFHQ
- 1 - CG, MTOUSA
- 1 - Political Sec
- 1 - Labor Sub-Com
- 2 - Files

6421

C O N F I D E N T I A L

TO FOR ACTION AFTER FOR 8-2 FOR INFO BRITISH RESIDEN

1675

13 FEB 46

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

SECRET PD

PARA ONE PD WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE PRESENTLY IN SESSION AT LONDON HAS
INVITED ITALIAN COOPERATION GENERAL OF LONDON TO SEND DELEGATION TO
CONFERENCE PD BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAVE APPROVED PD CONFERENCE ENDS
FEBRUARY ONE SEVEN REPEAT FEBRUARY ONE SEVEN PD

PARA TWO PD ITALIAN COOPERATION WISH TO SEND DOCTOR GIOVANNI CRISTOFARI
DOCTOR LUDOVICO GIANNITELLI THROUGH PD
PARA THREE PD IN VIEW OF URGENT PROPERTY ORIGIN. IF YOU WILL PARAN ONE PARAN
AGREE TO PAIVE MILITARY TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENT GMA PARAN TWO PARAN
CLEAR URGENTLY WITH SHAF AND PARAN THREE PARAN AUTHORIZES THIS HEADQUARTERS
TO ISSUE TRAVEL ORDERS FOR JOURNEY BY AIR TO UNITED KINGDOM

POLITICAL SECTION

279

A. S. HAIFORD
Asst. Political Advisor

6420

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

WHB/ac

13 February 1945

REF : LSC/901

SUBJECT: Italian Trade Union Delegates
to World Conference.TO : Political Section
Mr. Halford

Foreign Office telegram 546 of 10th February requests urgent arrangements to be made for air transport of Italian Trade Union Delegates to World Trade Union Conference.

Delegates nominated are:

Giuseppe Di Vittorio
Dr. Giovanni Canini - Via Pietro Tacchini No. 5
Dr. Lamberto Ciannitelli - Via Flaminia No. 357.

Will you please clear with O.S.S. and other authorities for urgent passage, particularly having in mind that the Conference ends on 17th February.

Di Vittorio is in Toulouse and British Embassy is suggesting that Paris makes arrangements for his forward journey.

W H Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

Copy to: Head of Chancery, British Embassy.

6419

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

14.04/ES

LDD/es

31 January 1945

SUBJECT: First National Congress of General
Confederation of Italian Labour (CGIL)
Naples 28 - 31 January 1945
Inaugural Session.

TO : Chief Commissioner (Thru C.O.S.)
Vice President, Civil Affairs Section
Vice President, Establishment Section
Joint Vice Presidents, Political Section

1. Attached for your information is copy of
Ref LSC/901 HQ AC, Labor S/C to Economic Section,
dated 29 Jan 45, subject as above.

2. A letter of appreciation has been dis-
patched to Mr. Braine and one to Brigadier Dunlop.

3. Full report of the proceedings will be
made available for your information.

4. An extra copy of the report of the in-
augural session is attached to copy for Chief Com-
missioner in the event it is desired to transmit
same to G-5, A.F.H.Q.

L. D. D.
L. D. DENSMORE
Colonel, F A
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section

Incl - m/a

cc: Mr. Braine

6418

909

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

09 January 1995

TO : Col. Theophile

The speeches of Grandi and di Vittorio were well chosen and inspiring to the Congress. Very generous tribute was paid to the U.S. and Great Britain for their assistance in freeing Italy of the invader; emphasis was laid upon the fact that workers of Italy had never desired this war; the intention to support the Allied Nations to the end and the desire that Italy might be allowed to enter the combat as an ally rather than as a mere co-belligerent was voiced; and the workers were exhorted to preserve working-class unanimity in order to rebuild a new Italy from its present devastated state.

1. I attended the inaugural session of the first National Conference of the CCIL at Naples on 28 January 1945, and a brief report for your information is below.

2. At this session there was an audience of about 700, composed of 400 delegates from Italian trade unions, the balance being persons present by invitation. Delegates from Abruzzi were unable to reach Naples in time owing to bad weather conditions, but there was a good attendance from other parts of Italy. Sicily sent a contingent; Bari sent 40 delegates; and 4 anonymous delegates and crossed the lines from enemy-occupied Italy. These latter intended to return and bring particularly that in its entirety should be preserved. The delegates from the North contained a strong Christian Democrat contingent who, it is understood, considered at an early stage the desire that a single union unity should be maintained, particularly by abstention from reference to political issues.

3. On the platform - besides myself, Regional Commissioner for Southern Region, and myself, were given a prominent place and the notables included M. L. Parroco, Undersecretary for Labour; the newly appointed Minister for Naples; M. Lombardi, President of the Naples C.L.D. (Committee of Liberations - Maritima) and others. There were also present officers of the Labour Sub-Commission, who will remain to act as observers throughout the Congress.

4. The Joint Secretaries of CCIL, Grandi, Lissandrini, and Li Vittorio gave addresses; M. Parroco read a message from Prime Minister De Gaulle; M. Lombardi gave an address and I uttered a few words.

The speeches of Grandi and Li Vittorio were well chosen and inspiring to the Congress. Very generous tribute was paid to the U.S. and Great Britain for their assistance in freeing Italy of the invaders; emphasis was laid upon the fact that workers of Italy had never desisted in war; the intention that support the allied nations to the end and the desire that Italy might be allowed to enter the combat as an ally rather than as a mere co-belligerent was voiced; and the workers were exhorted to preserve working-class unanimity in order to rebuild a new Italy from its present devastated state.

The audience was orderly and restrained throughout these addresses; a solitary cry of "Viva la Repubblica" was heard; at the references to the allied land whose mothers and relations might be told, M. Grandi said, that the Italians would never forget their sacrifice, the audience rose. It was fully expected that Li Vittorio the Communist would give prominence to Russian activities, but it must be admitted that he was equally generous in his references, as were others, to the U.S. and Great Britain; and while the audience rose with acclamations to the references to the Russian allies (giving a reception

6437

Authorities for their assistance in arrangements for the Congress and in the very cordial atmosphere that developed, the cause of the Italian-Allyed unity was greatly assisted.

8. This memorandum is for information only to give some indication of the atmosphere at this first session. A full report on the proceedings will be rendered when the observers return, but it can be firmly said that little effort has been spared by the Allied authorities to make the Congress a success - and that this first free gathering of Trade Unionists promises to be a landmark in the development of democracy in Italy.

/s/ W. H. Braine
W. H. BRAINE
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

6415

Page
104

COPY of telegram dated January 24, 1945, No. 135, from
SECSTATE WASHINGTON, addressed to AMEMBASSY ROME.

Following from Ortona for Prunas:

"Your telegram, Bureau International Travail,
received 23rd. Goodrich now in London where meeting
of BIT governing body to open Thursday 25th. At my
request Goodrich being advised by wire directly from
his Washington office of Italian Government wishes. In
view of shortage time I have also wired our Embassy
London directly view taking action in time according
your instruction."

606

6414

Following from Ortona for Prunas:

"Your telegram, Bureau International Travail, received 23rd. Goodrich now in London where meeting of BIT governing body to open Thursday 25th. At my request Goodrich being advised by wire directly from his Washington office of Italian Government wishes. In view of shortage time I have also wired our Embassy London directly view taking action in time according your instruction."

Copy given to
Citibank - 25/1/45 - V.T.

6414

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 3, 1944

Mr. William Schott,
Political Section,
Room No. 10,
Allied Commission,
R o m e.

Dear Mr. Schott:

With reference to the conversation Mr. Ainsworth had with you today over the telephone, will you kindly transmit the enclosed publications on the International Labor Office (2 copies) to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

With many thanks, believe me

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Livengood

Charles A. Livengood
Economic Counselor

Enclosures:
As stated

To H. C. L. - Jan 5

lms

6413

Petition ^{HIS}C/3252
DEC 081700
ROUTINE

CAMERA DEL LAVORO, BARI

COMMISSIONE AILMATA, CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA LAVORO, COMITATO NAZIONALE
LIBERAZIONE, ROMA

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

IN CLEAR.

Organisations of Public Administration's Employees, as adherents Chamber of Work, complaining about insufficiency of the increase allowed on their appointments, ask for the immediate Government's Reconstitution which should be an expression of liberation committees and Organised labor forces to protect workmen's interests. They are ready to act in order to prevent that retrograde and hostile forces could prevail.

Note

This is translation of cable
received through Civil channels

INFO
ACTION LABOR DC (2)
INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER
COS
C & SEC
DC ON SEC
FBI SEC
FILE

6412

May Political Section have 12 more copies
 please for B-10, U.S. Embassy?
 EJS/ao/mab

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 APO 394
 LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

SECRET

COPY No. 11

REF. : 091.446

MEMORANDUM ON THE SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATION TO ITALY

(Submitted by Major E. Scicluna A.C. Labour Sub-Commission to Political Section on 18 Nov. 1944)

Part I	Initial Contacts and preliminaries in Rome	Page 1
Part II	The tour of Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardegna	Page 5
Part III	Second period of sojourn in Rome	Page 13
Part IV	Reflections on the present Politico-Syndical situation	Page 15
Part V	Personalities	Page 29
Part VI	Conclusions and Suggestions	Page 34
Appendix "A"	Itineraries	Page 41

6410

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
EJS/ac/mae
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

18 November 1944

REF: 091,446

SUBJECT: Memorandum on the SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATION TO ITALY

TO : Mr. W. W. Schott (a) and Mr. F. Hookinson (b)
A. C. Joint Vice-Presidents, Political Section
Through Colonel Junius R. Smith
Acting Director, Labour Sub-Commission

FROM : Major E. J. Scicluna
Labour Relations Officer, A. C. Labour Sub-Commission
Officer Conducting Soviet Labour Delegation Tour

I. Initial contacts and Preliminaries in Rome (23 Sept. - 5 Oct. 1944)

1. The Delegation composed of:

Nichail Petrovic TARASOV - Secretary of the Central Syndical Council of the USSR. Head of the Delegation.

Vasili Dementievic AVSEMOV - President of the Central Syndical Committee of Mechanical workers of the USSR - Member of the Delegation.

Piotr Vasilievic SCIUPLEZOV - President of the Syndical Organising Committee of Agricultural workers of Ukraine and Moldavia - Member of the Delegation.

Dimitri Petrovic SCHEVLIAGHIN - Secretary to the Soviet Labour Delegation to Italy.

- 2 -

Came to Italy with the approval of AFHQ, on the invitation of the "Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro". The text of the invitation was submitted to ACC Political Section by Giuseppe di Vittorio, Communist Joint Secretary of CGIL.

2. The Soviet Delegation arrived in Rome on 23 September 1944--the eve of departure of the Anglo-American Trade Union Delegation--which afforded them an opportunity for an informal exchange of views with three of the Anglo-American delegates, namely, O'Brien (T.U.C.), Lawther (T.U.C.) and Baldanzi (C.I.O.).

3. On this early occasion Col. Bain, Director Labour Sub-Commission, briefly explained to the Soviet delegates how the Anglo-American Delegation had been afforded every facility by AFHQ and ACC, suggested at the same time that an early appointment be fixed for a conference to decide in what way ACC could best extend them the same help. Col. Bain also called at the Soviet Embassy the following day in order to have this meeting arranged by them. Five days lapsed before an appointment was fixed.

4. The conference was attended by the four Soviet members of the Delegation, Lt. Commander Grishchinskii (P.A. to General Souslovarev), Col. J.T.R. Bain (Director Labour Sub-Commission), Captain the Earl of Ranfurly (ACC Liaison Branch), and myself. In a very cordial, if somewhat formal atmosphere, the activities and experiences of the Anglo-American Delegation were briefly outlined to the Soviet delegates and an assurance was given that they would be afforded the same facilities. Tarasov was the only spokesman for the Soviet Delegation, stating that:

- a. Their limited time in Italy precluded the adoption of such an ambitious programme as that followed by the Anglo-Americans;
- b. They were already in close contact with CGIL Officials, with whom they had exchanged views;
- c. They had not yet planned any tour but would in due course inform ACC of their intentions and requirements; and
- d. They were indeed grateful for the hospitality and friendship which ACC had so far afforded them and they would call upon

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ACC Labour Sub-Commission for any assistance they might require.

From the trend of this interview and of subsequent conversation, one was led to believe that:

- a. The Delegation had received no specific terms of reference from the Soviet Government;
- b. They considered their mission to be solely "sociological" and "exclusively" to the Italian working classes; and
- c. It was their intention (i) to convey to the Italian workmen a message of good-will from the Soviet workers, (ii) to tell the people of Italy something of their war experiences and of the Nazi atrocity, and (iii) to find out something about the present conditions of the Italian working classes.

5. The Delegation continued to operate independently of Labour Sub-Commission and assumed towards me a courteous attitude of aloofness. A meeting with the Labour Exponents and Organizers of the Rome Area was arranged by the "Camera del Lavoro" under the aegis of the CGIL on 29 September 1944 without previous notification to ACC and almost to make it quite clear that they were not expecting any cooperation from Labour Sub-Commission five invitations were delivered on the eve of the meeting. At this meeting Tarasov spoke publicly for the first time giving an outline of the Russian campaign and emphasising the one final mission of the United Nations, namely, "to finish the Fascist-Nazi beast in its lair". No Agenda had been prepared for the meeting. After some discussion it was decided to give the audience an opportunity of asking questions about life in Soviet Russia—a matter which provided some rather embarrassing moments for the Delegates who had had no previous similar experience. On the whole this first meeting was a failure.

6. On 3 October 1944 Di Vittorio communicated to me the itinerary which the Soviet Labour Delegation were intending to follow on their tour of Southern Italy—informing me at the same time that they would require motor transport for this tour.

The tour was scheduled to take place between 6 October 1944 and 5 November 1944, but the delegation were expecting a cable from Moscow in answer to their request to prolong their stay in Italy. This itinerary was subsequently curtailed with a view to reaching Rome on the 31st October. It was also radically altered for the period in which Di Vittorio was expected to be alone with the Delegation whilst touring his own province—Puglia. (Vide Appendix "A" for Itineraries). Motor transport was made available and the Delegation was informed that as representative of Labour Sub-Commission Major Scicluna would be conducting the party.

On the eve of departure at 2300 hrs. the Secretary of the Delegation informed me that (a) they still did not think it necessary for a military escort to accompany them and (b) they would make their own transport arrangements once it was not possible to get military cars without an accompanying officer. Acting on the instructions of Brigadier Lush, ACC Chief of Staff, Col. Junius R. Smith, (Acting Director, Labour Sub-Commission), at 0015 hrs. on 6 October, officially invited to the Delegation, through their Secretary Mr. Schavliaghin, that their departure would have to be postponed by a few hours in order to clear up this misunderstanding. General Sousloparov, ACC Soviet representative, would be present.

7. At a meeting held in Brigadier Lush's office, the Soviet General, in the absence of the Delegation, undertook to explain to the Delegates that it was advisable to use military transport and to have a conducting officer accompany them.

The party consisting of four Soviet Delegates, Giuseppe Di Vittorio (Communist Sec. CGIL), Orsato Lizzardi (Socialist Sec. CGIL) and myself eventually left Rome for Naples at 1300 hrs. on 6 October 1944.

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II. The Tour of Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardegna - 6 Oct. - 30 Oct. 1944

1. The tour of Southern Italy took the Delegation to the following towns: Naples, Scaffati, Torre del Greco, Foggia, Lucera, San Severo, Serracapriola, Manfredonia, Carignola, Cenossa, Barletta, Andria, Corato, Ruvo, Brindisi, Lecce, Franceville, Bari, Giovinazzo, Taranto, Gioia del Colle, Potenza, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Rossina, Catania, Agrigento, Palermo, Cagliari, Iglesias, and Carbonia.
2. The first mass public meeting was held at the Teatro Grieco Politeama, Naples. This was the only occasion on which Grandi (Demo-Christian Sec. CGIL) was present. Lirzardi returned to Rome on our departure from Naples but, as he was afraid that the tour was about to degenerate into an all-Communist picnic, in order to counter-act the activities of Di Vittorio he made arrangements for Colassanti (Demo-Christian) to accompany the Delegation as a representative of Grandi. Di Vittorio left the Delegation on 20 October 1944 on the conclusion of the tour in Puglia; he was replaced by Pastore (Communist, Gen. Sec. Agricultural Workers Union of Puglia and Calabria).
3. Throughout the tour but more particularly in the earlier stages and whilst Di Vittorio was responsible for all arrangements, the Delegation continued to be very courteous but evasive and reticent--thus maneuvering me into a position of "solandid isolation". I was never informed until the eleventh hour where the Delegation was heading for and what activities they were proposing to follow. On the whole I had to rely on casual remarks and second-hand sources for my information. Between 11 October 1944 and 20 October 1944, the itinerary scheduled out in Rome was completely ignored, so that all hotel reservations were thrown out of alignment and arrangements had to be made for accommodation and catering as circumstances permitted. The duration of a visit in any town was made contingent on the programme arranged by the local Communist Organization and by the "Camera del Lavoro"--political exigencies being the primary consideration for the elaboration or curtailment of their programme.
4. The Delegation was generally met at the entrance of the town by large crowds who might have been awaiting the arrival of the "four anti-Christians" for hours.

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A number of Soviet flags, Communist symbols and placards bearing Communist mottoes and photographs of Lenin were invariably in evidence. Often the municipal band was present. The Party was enthusiastically welcomed and, in procession through the principal streets and to the singing of "Bandiera Rossa" and the "Inno Internazionale", they were escorted to the Theatre or open tribune from where the addresses were to be made. The organized welcoming crowd was often under strict Communist discipline, organized in squads with the juvenile and women's sections brought into special evidence. Mass hysteria and emphasis on red symbolism varied from one place to another, reaching the highest expression in the Puglia, particularly at Andria, San Severo, Carigliola and Taranto.

The Delegation was accompanied by the respective Provincial Secretaries of the "Camera del Lavoro" and of the "Communist Party" and by the Editor of "La Voce"--an ardent communist--between October 10 and 20. A change of guard took place as the Delegation crossed over from one province to another.

Addresses delivered by the Delegates were invariably correct in contents and limited to subtle innuendoes; the Communist representatives of CGIL provided the more obvious onslaught--the trend and intensity of Communist propaganda changing with the locality and in conformity with directions given by the respective Provincial Secretaries. The message delivered was more or less the same but varied from an objective and guarded statement of social injustices that should be urgently remedied--as was put over in the more important centres like Naples or Bari, where speeches would have been considerably publicised, thus causing immediate repercussions--to a violent outburst of malicious invective and provocation of class hatred as was spread in the lesser centres like Barletta, San Severo, Serracapriola, Carigliola, where publicity would have been limited to the local press.

5. The activities of the Delegation throughout the tour might be subdivided as follows:

a. Mass public meetings in the principal theatre or in the open air;

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- b. Meetings at the "Camera del Lavoro" for all Labour organizers and such members of the "Camera" as were actively engaged in canvassing membership or were interested in the Soviet Regime;
- c. Visits to the principal factories followed by a mass meeting of the employees;
- d. Unofficial meetings with the Chief Communist exponents and organizers..

a. Public Mass Meetings. The same procedure was followed throughout at these meetings. The Secretary of the Provincial "Camera del Lavoro" for the Region made the opening address to welcome the Delegates. Often the opportunity was seized to glorify the Soviet way of living, which all workers of the World hoped to achieve at not too distant a future.

TARASOV, sometimes followed by one of the two other delegates, then conveyed a message of "fraternal goodwill" to the Italian workers from the 25 million Soviet workers in the Soviet Unions. Under the Soviet Regime, workers had attained unprecedented Economic, Social and Cultural standards. The Russians were a peace-loving people, happy to live their own lives in their own way when the Nazi hords launched their unexpected attack in order to enslave the Russian people and to deprive them of their national wealth. As one man they had rallied round their leader Stalin. "The people of Russia preferred to die standing than to live on their knees at the mercy of the German Barons." In spite of the ruthless destruction carried out by the Nazi, the Russian Army not only stemmed the tide but also flung out the barbarous Hun, whom they would finish in his own lair. Reference was then also made to the achievements of Russian labour, the steadfastness of the workmen in supporting Stalin and the Glorious Red Army, the Self-sufficiency of the Russian war industry, the speedy reconstruction of industry and of social life no sooner a territory is liberated, the indissoluble bond of friendship between Soviet Russia, USA, and Great Britain, and the benevolent intentions of the Soviet workers towards all the free and Democratic countries of the work who are willing to cooperate against Nazi-Fascism.

A tribute was always paid to Italian Partisans fighting in the North.

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COLASSANTI, (Demo-Christian representative of CGIL) then spoke of the necessity of having a united Trade Union Movement independent of political influences and without religious and racial prejudices. This unity, however, must be gained and maintained through mutual tolerance and reciprocal respect of personal opinion. It is essential to obliterate not only fascist and fascist methods but also to reject from one's self the fascist mentality which appears to have permeated in each of us. "Unity can only be achieved in an atmosphere of liberty of thought and freedom of speech and action. We must avoid any form of compulsion or violence". There are many objectives which the working classes must attain and this can only be done if the solidarity which has been achieved by the CGIL is not jeopardised.

The Communist representative of CGIL spoke next--Di Vittorio up to 20 October and Pastore for the latter part of the tour. Di Vittorio proved to be the more outstanding personality and an experienced demagogue who sized up his audience and worked them up to a pitch. Pastore was more blunt and on the whole a poor speaker who never really succeeded in raising any real enthusiasm in his audience.

DI VITTORIO, invariably referred to the Soviet Delegation as the representative of the "great nation" that first succeeded in breaking all chains and in breaking out the road of progress for other peoples to follow. He then refers to the unity of the Russian people behind Stalin and the unconquered Red Army, to the enthusiasm of the Russian people for the Delegation which was conclusive proof that twenty years of Fascist propaganda had only accentuated the sympathy of the Italian working classes for the people of Soviet Russia, to the distinction that must be made between the Fascist clique who had plunged Italy into an anti-national war and the Italian people who never had cause or reason to wage war against their British or American and above all against their Soviet friends, to the urgent necessity of furthering the war effort of the United Nations and the task which faces the Italian working classes that have to reconstruct the Fatherland materially and spiritually. "But when the Nation has been reconstructed, it shall not be handed over on a platter to the reactionary groups which conceived, organized, supported, and used Fascism for their own ends". Large landowners, big capitalists, unscrupulous bankers had given birth to the Fascism in order that they might continue to exploit the working

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classes. Italy must not return to that form of Democracy which existed before Fascism but it must be an Italy of the working classes, on whom the responsibility of rehabilitation has devolved. No real Democracy can exist as long as "tens of thousands of hectares are in the hands of a few (who have not even bothered to visit their possessions!) while hundreds of thousands do not own enough land in which to bury themselves." This injustice calls for immediate vindication; it can be achieved if the solidarity of all those who make a contribution to production (both manual and intellectual workers) is safeguarded. The CGIL has achieved a unity of organization amongst all working classes unprecedented in the history of Italy; thanks to this solidarity we have already achieved our first victories:

- i. The extraordinary indemnity of High Cost of Living which shall be paid to all wage-earners with effect from August 16th;
- ii. The promulgation of legislation whereby farmers who own no land are empowered to move in on any uncultivated or badly cultivated land; and;
- iii. We have advanced the plea that under present conditions it was "preposterous that landowners (who make no contribution towards cultivation either in work or in expenses!) should be allowed one-half of the produce. The allotment should be two-thirds to the farmer and only one-third (which is already too much!) should go to the proprietor". We have as yet not obtained redress over this injustice but we shall not rest until we achieve our objective. (The Italian Government has since published a Decree allotting the farmer three-fifths of the produce).

These successes do not, of course, solve the economic problems of the masses but merely afford an immediate help; this is the beginning of more radical changes. Our final aim in the agricultural field is to wrest all the land from the hands of the big land-owners in order that these lands might be divided between their rightful claimants--the farmers. Other important tasks are before us. We must oust from our national life all

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Fascists, and we must see to it that all those who have committed crimes, receive their due punishment. We must fight the reactionary elements in our social structure--the big land-owners, big financial interests and trusts since they were the epitome of the Fascist regime. We must lend every possible help to the Partisans fighting alongside the Allies in order to accelerate the downfall of the Fascist-Nazi beast.

PASTORE'S addresses were generally uninspired and somewhat blunt. He adopted the technique of quoting from Colassanti's speech and then twisting its meaning. Colassanti had occasion to protest about this but Pastore facetiously waved these objections aside and continued to do the same. The trend of his speeches was as follows:

a. Soviet Russia had achieved great well-being for its masses, hence the strength behind the resistance against Nazi aggression. The people of Russia had evolved a system which was a model for the rest of the progressive world. In 1917 Russia was a devastated country, a defeated nation in which the masses were at the lowest possible social level but by 1942 the Soviet Regime had attained the highest economic, social and cultural level for the great mass of citizens. Italy was today in a very similar situation, but "would the Italian worker know how to achieve the same ends?" We must return to the position of 1919 and in a united effort we must endeavour to attain our objectives: all peoples get the treatment they deserve and any advantages gained must be earned. Urgent reforms are required in Italy and more especially so in the field of agricultural worker, to whom must be given the rightful ownership of the land. Unity of Labor Organization has been achieved by the CGIL; anyone who attempted to jeopardize that unity was an enemy of the working classes. Every effort must be directed towards: (a) aiding the war effort and the Italian partisans, (b) removing immediately from the national life all those who were part of the Fascist machine or benefitted by Fascism and (c) eliminating the forces of reaction that are still lurking behind the scene.

b. Meetings at the "Camera del Lavoro" -- These meetings took the shape of "inner circle" discussions between the Delegates and the Communist representative

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of the CGIL on the one side and local Communist labour organisers on the other side, with a smattering of non-Communist elements who could not, of course, be openly excluded from attending. I was precluded from attending any of these sessions but I have been able to discover that the main purpose was that of affording an opportunity of obtaining information on the Soviet form of Sociology. Questions covered (i) Organisation and function of the collective farms, (ii) the Stakanovic piece-work system in industry, (iii) Syndical organisation and functions of the Soviet in improving conditions of work and providing social services (iv) aspects of political, religious, school and family life in general.

The Delegates have tended to quibble over (i) the question of freedom of cult, (ii) divorce and the attitude of the State towards the family, (iii) Syndical organisations and the election of representatives (iv) collective bargaining and "Collective Contracts".

Di Vittorio also used these occasions in order to advocate (i) complete sabotage of the Labour Offices; (ii) direct action and agitation as a means of achieving economic and political aspirations; (iii) encroachment on State responsibilities and activities by the Camera del Lavoro (placement of labour, compensation claims, etc.); and (iv) the use of intimidation whenever disciplinary action was contemplated by the constituted authorities.

c. Visits to Principal Industrial Plants—The Delegation took every possible chance of meeting workmen at their jobs, by visiting Railway yards, tobacco factories, steel factories, cotton industries, Port installations, naval dockyards, paper-making plants, wine and spirit factories, sulphur and coal mines, etc... They usually wound up the visit with a short address to the workers. These visits were pre-arranged by the local Camera del Lavoro, and the procedure followed appears to have taken the form of a letter in which the management was informed of the impending arrival of the Soviet Delegation and that it was their intention to visit the plant on a certain date. This procedure generally worked like an open sesame, the Delegation even succeeding to visit the port of Naples without a military escort. At the "Acciaierie Pugliesi di Giovinazzo", which is under Allied Control, it caused, however, an unpleasant incident. On this occasion the two Soviet Delegates present

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were interrupted during their address by the responsible British Officer, who insisted on taking their names and proceeded to escort them out of the premises. The Head of the Delegation (who was not present) asked me to put in a formal verbal protest with the competent military authorities in order that necessary action be taken against the Officer in question. The matter was duly investigated but as no official complaint has been filed by the Delegation, no action was taken apart from a warning to the Officer in charge "to exercise more tact on future occasions".

d. Meetings with Communist Organisers were of an informal nature and often took the form of convivial festivities. I had occasion to be present at the dinner arranged in San Severo, but the mistake of including me in the list of guests at "private" Communist gatherings was never allowed to occur again. As wine flowed more freely and tongues loosened one had the opportunity of hearing some very interesting casual remarks made by the Italian elements in the party. On two occasions one also had occasion to notice Schevliaghin, the Italian-speaking Secretary to the Delegation, in conference with the principal Communist organisers. At Naples a formal meeting was held at the Communist Party HQ. and alleged newspaper representatives (three or four at a time) of "Voce" held a number of sessions at the hotel with Schevliaghin.

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III. Second Period of Sojourn in Rome (31 October - 16 November 1944)

1. The Delegation returned to Rome from Cagliari by air on 30 October 1944. On their return the policy of independent activity was resumed and every subterfuge was used to avoid any contact with me to withhold information as to their whereabouts and their activities. They spent much time at the Soviet Embassy, at the Central Office of the CGIL and there are reasons to believe a considerable time was devoted to conferences with Communist Party Officials. On one occasion without giving any warning, they left Rome for Naples in a Soviet Embassy car and only returned at 0145 hours three days after. They explained that they had gone down to Sorrento to place a commemorative tablet in the Villa once occupied by Garibaldi, which was perfectly true but did not exclude the fact, that it provided an opportunity for further personal contact with the political groups of (i) the workmen's newspaper "Voce", and (ii) Communist Party Hq in Naples. Their policy of courteous cold-shoulder towards me found its best expression in the deliberate omission of my name from the list of guests both on the occasion of the official reception given by the Soviet Embassy to celebrate the 27th Anniversary of the October Revolution, as well as on the occasion of the official dinner arranged by the CGIL in honour of the Delegation on November 5th.

2. During their stay in Rome a visit to the principal Electric plants was arranged by the CGIL; this took the Delegation to Tivoli on 8 November 1944, when it was made an occasion for a "spontaneous" public demonstration.

3. On 5 November 1944, the Rome "Camera del Lavoro" under the patronage of the CGIL organised a public meeting at the Brancaccio Theatre. This was amply covered by the local press--much prominence being given to the invitation extended by the Delegation for an Italian Delegation to visit USSR. The following points are noteworthy:

- a. No press notice of this important meeting was issued, on the other hand the Theatre was packed with workmen with red handkerchiefs in much evidence. Communist Party Hq. had, in fact, circulated "Ordine di Mobilitazione No. 3" to ascertain that there would be a preponderance of Communists at the meeting.

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- b. The addresses made by the Soviet Delegates were for the first time read and not spoken. Both the original Russian text and the Italian translation had been carefully prepared.
 - c. The addresses made were punctuated by enthusiastic applause but most of the audience were not following what was being said owing to a defective loud speaker. This was particularly noticeable during the very long address made by Tarasov and translated in a very muffled voice by Schevlvagin.
 - d. I was not notified of this meeting and there was no "commemorative medal" available for me notwithstanding the fact that everyone in any way connected with the Soviet Delegation visit had been included in the list.
4. The Delegation attended the mass public meeting organized on 12 November by the Communist and Socialist Parties to celebrate the 27th Anniversary of the Soviet Republic. Despite adverse weather conditions the two parties regimented some 12,000 members in an orderly demonstration at the Palatine Hill Stadium, where Togliatti and Menni conjointly laid emphasis on
- i. Their resolve to wipe out every vestige of Fascism in Italy;
 - ii. The glorious achievements of the Red Army--as distinct from the Allied Armies;
 - iii. The common cause of the two popular parties of the left.
5. The Soviet Delegates left Rome for Cairo via Naples at 1530 hours on 16 October 1944. They were seen off from Littorio Airport by the Soviet Ambassador and most of the Soviet personalities in Rome.

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IV. Reflections on the present Politico-Syndical Situation

1. The visit of the Soviet Labour Delegation to Italy was undertaken with a view to furthering the spread of Soviet ideals and creating a spirit of confidence and respect for Soviet Russia rather than as an occasion for the Soviet Labour leaders to see the conditions of the working classes or to study the progress of Trade Union organisation in Italy. This was amply confirmed during the tour not only by their quiescence in the demagogic tactics adopted by Di Vittorio on the return of Lizzadro to Rome but more particularly by their connivance to ditch Colassanti (Demo-Christian) at two crucial points on the tour, namely, at Foggia on our way to Lucera and San Severo, and at Barlette on our way to Cerignola. Colassanti only re-joined the party because he succeeded in "itch-biting" his way to the next stop on the first occasion, and because I went to his rescue on the second occasion. Colassanti, as a representative of Grandi, was officially entitled to the same consideration as Di Vittorio, nevertheless he was treated as a cumbersome unavoidable impediment that could be ignored when present and could be discarded if and when opportunity arose. He was never informed and certainly never consulted on questions affecting the policy or the plans for the Delegation's tour. The tour was, in fact, a partisan triumphal march of Communism—a matter which became obvious to Colassanti, who sought several occasions to deplore with as Di Vittorio's bad faith and the gullibility of Grandi.

2. The agreement reached at the mid-September Rome Congress of the CGIL was not only defiantly ignored by Di Vittorio, but on many occasions he advised his "satellites" to act in complete contrast with the principles therein contained. The Rome Congress, which was sponsored by the Anglo-American Trades Union Delegation, had adopted unanimously a resolution guaranteeing

- a. Democratisation of the Trade-Union Organisation—with Elections to be conducted immediately, by secret direct vote; and
- b. Independence of the Trade Union movement from party politics—with the elimination of political symbolism and of religious or racial discrimination.

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Di Vittorio not only overlooked every glaring breach of these principles but directly and indirectly encouraged it. Some incidents of minor importance in themselves but quite significant taken cumulatively are the following:

- a. In a public square at Lucera he conducted personally the singing of "Bandiera Rossa" and "Internazionale";
- b. At Taranto he instructed La Torre (Communist Provincial Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro) to deny the platform to an anarchist member of the "Camera del Lavoro", adding that the Anarchists ("Sindacalisti" or "Comunisti Liberatori" or "Anarchici") could always "call it a deal by denying the Communists free speech at their next public meeting";
- c. At Foggia Di Vittorio reproached Allegato (Communist Party Zone Secretary) for living at San Severo and not at Foggia--this made it difficult for him to keep in close contact with the Provincial "Camera del Lavoro" which was at Foggia;
- d. Referring to the Secretarial posts of the "Camera del Lavoro" Di Vittorio's instructions to his party officials were that they should temporise whenever the Secretary was a Communist and insist on a "joint secretariat" whenever they happened to be in a minority;
- e. Key positions in the organization of the "Camera del Lavoro" are now occupied by self-appointed Communists--tried members of the party, most of whom were political prisoners at Ponza and/or Ventotene where they came in intimate contact with and under the influence of Di Vittorio and Grieco (mentioned later). The following Provincial Secretaries--All Communists--were accompanying the Delegation in their respective Provinces: PELOSI (Foggia), DE LEONARDIS (Bari), SETERANO (Brindisi) LA TORRE (Taranto) FARRETTI (Potenza), MONTALTO (Cosenza) LO GUIDICE (Reggio Calabria), FICHE (Messina), LO PRESTI (Catania), GUFFARO (Agrigento).

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They all occupied their posts ostensibly for a short initial period and with the "professed intention" of organising elections at the earliest possible date. So far in not a single occasion has the opportune moment for holding an election arrived--notwithstanding the instructions contained in the "Resolution" of the Rome Congress.

- f. The closest cooperation exists between the respective Provincial Secretaries of the "Camera del Lavoro" and of the "Communist Party". In certain instances the premises of the two organisations is the same.

3. The programme arranged for the Delegation in the various towns and villages was entirely in the hands of the Socialist-Communist elements of the "Camera del Lavoro", sometimes in collaboration with the Communist Party Officials. The choice of towns to be visited no less than the elaboration of the programme was governed by political and not by Labour organisation considerations.

In public or closed meetings no reference was ever made to Trade Union activities except for much emphasis laid on the necessity of jealously safeguarding the unity and solidarity of the working classes now attained through the CGIL. It was indeed surprising that the names of Matteotti, Buozzi and Don Minzoni--the accepted martyrs of the Trade Union cause--were never mentioned, a significant fact when it is considered that a tribute to these names was the order of the day at every meeting arranged for the Anglo-American Trade Union Delegation.

The general trend of addresses delivered at these meetings goes to prove that Communist Trade Union organisers have a particular meaning to give to the word "unity" and that is "absorption" and not "fusion".

4. The Demo-Christian CGIL representative (Colassanti) was invariably called upon to speak before the Communists. This procedure, of course, provided the latter with an opportunity to make a refutation of the statements made by the former. Needless to say this was done with malice aforethought so that a marxist point of view could be presented with special stress laid on the inevitability of "Class War". Occasionally a timely, if veiled warning was given to intransigent Communists not to alienate the sentiments of workers with a different political or religious ideology, as their

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adherence could be well consolidated by insisting on the "common economic interests".

Recent successes obtained by CGIL were made to appear as the personal victories of the Communist Labour Leaders, who were ready to pledge themselves to do so much more--"if only workers would remain undivided!"

5. The Delegation was everywhere lavishly entertained at banquets attended by many Communists and a small minority of the "white" trade Union. Expenses in connection with these entertainments as well as for hotel accommodation were ostensibly being defrayed by the local "Camera del Lavoro" though circumstantial evidence suggests other sources. The Delegates were also smothered with flowers and presents. The presents took the shape of artistic trophies the making of which often involved considerable workmanship and time--a matter which indicates that the donors had ample warning of the proposed visit of the Delegation. The generosity lavished on the Soviet Delegates provides a glaring contrast with the stinted hospitality of perhaps a glass of vermouth or wine, offered to the Anglo-American Delegates as well as with the attitude of Di Vittorio who thought fit to accept a refund from the Anglo-Americans for the cost of a wreath that was placed on Enrichi's tomb in Rome--advancing the plea that CGIL was at "a low financial ebb".

The Delegates were equally generous with their tips for which they sought many occasions (50 lire for a shoe-shine--200 lire to the driver of Di Vittorio when the car was not used and not required). They were using Italian currency throughout and not Allied Military Government notes.

There are many Communist Labour organisers or canvassers on the Italian Communist Party pay-roll; similarly party organisers receive a full time salary as one clearly surmised from a conversation between Di Vittorio and Allegato (Provincial Party Secretary at Foggia), when the latter solicited an increase of his allowance.

6. The Communist Party through the South of Italy is regimented--in some places more obviously than in others. During a triumphal parade at Andria the exuberant "master of ceremonies" was running up and down the file yelling at the individual "comrades" to keep in regimental lines. Sometimes it reproduces all

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the Fascist clong and clamour--Red Flags and "Hammer and Sickle" instead of "Fasces", red shirts or red hankerchiefs instead of black shirts, clenched fist instead of Roman salute, singing of "Bandiera Rossa" and "Internazionale" instead of "Giovinezza", Sections and Groups instead of "Squadre", Section and Group leaders instead of "Gerarchi" and "Squadristi" and so on.

Great attention is paid to the "juvenile" and the "women" organisations, which are put into ostentatious evidence. At Taranto the local "whores" were canvassed individually by the responsible organiser in order to create numbers and set the fashion for women taking active part in politics.

Signora Bai, who operates from the Rome Party Headquarters as inspector, in reporting on the situation in the South to Di Vittorio, qualified Cosenza Province as the principal stronghold and Reggio Calabria as the centre in which most progress had been made in the organisation of women.

The Communist influence diminishes as one proceeds South from Puglia towards Reggio Calabria and Sicily with the exception of the Cosenza zone where the presence of Mancini (Socialist Minister without portfolio--Manni School) or Gallo (Communist Minister of Agriculture) at each week-end keeps the flame alive. The Potenza and Matera regions are the least affected areas owing to the presence of many small land-owners, Sicily is not as yet very "red" but for (i) Messina, where FIORE--Regional Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro and a cunning Communist of the Ventotene school--has been active and (ii) Agrigento, a Communist stronghold of pre-Fascist days and the home of the depressed Sulphur Mining industry; Sardegna remains cold to Communism mainly because of the popularity of IUSU, founder of the strong "Partito d'Azione Sardo". Here, the "White" Trade Unions would at the moment find the greatest possible response if they were more organisationally active but the Demo-Christian leaders who should give the lead are living in a complacent atmosphere and are making no real effort to remove the existing difficulties--here as elsewhere--of (i) lack of funds and (ii) absence of suitable energetic organisers.

The Red Trade Unions are using live-wire organisers and are certainly in no financial difficulties so that the Communist cause is likely to make progressive headway as the Separatist Movement declines in Sicily and on Sardinia.

fails to deliver the goods in Sardegna; the precarious economic and social level of the masses, coupled with disillusionment in their present respective causes will suffice to drive the working classes into the hands of the active Communist firebrands who have so far preached the Soviet gospel in the wilderness.

7. There appears to exist the closest cooperation between the principal exponents of the Communist and Socialist Party in most of the important centres of Southern Italy. There were occasions when it was openly stated that there was understanding between them even for a "Coup d'Etat".

The following incidents may be of interest:

- a. At Lecce a lunch party for 35 persons was arranged and speeches were made. Dr. Manno (Socialist Party leader at Lecce) and Refulo (Secretary of the Lecce "Camera del Lavoro" and Varesotene School Communist) separately explained to me that Socialists were in accord for a "Coup d'Etat". Later Sansonetti (Socialist) in a speech referred to the inevitability of a "Coup", if social justice was to be attained in Italy.
- b. The twenty year old woman organiser of Lecce attended exactly three sentences at the mass meeting held in the local theatre and she made it the occasion to pay tribute to the Russian girl who during the Revolution assassinated the Governor of her town saying: Better late than never. "So shall it be with us when Revolution will break in Italy!"
- c. Both Gullo and Mancini, speaking at Cosenza, made reference to the October Revolution of 1917 which was an inspiration to the people of Italy. "The indissoluble link of the Communist and Socialist Parties binds them together for all eventualities."
- d. Pastore systematically referred to the "Glorious October Revolution" and drew a parallel between the situation of Russia then and Italy today.

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e. References to the Italian Revolution that is to come were made by local exponents in several centres--quite openly at Barletta, Ruvo, Corato, Brindisi, Gioia del Colle. At Gioia the local Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro, Capuzzo (Ventotene School), spoke of the Russian Revolution as the pattern for Italy, at Ruvo reference was made to the solidarity of the workmen who had freely joined the "Camera del Lavoro", in order "to put into practice the teachings of Lenin".

At Barletta the Sindaco (Demo-Christian) was interrupted in his speech of welcome with cries of: "We want a Communist Dictatorship".

At Brindisi Soviet Russia was dubbed: "The light from the East"; while at Corato it was plainly stated that "regeneration" can only come through "revolution".

f. Di Vittorio addressing a mass meeting of over 20,000 at Taranto, in glorifying the efforts of the Partisans and paying tribute to the loyalty of the Navy towards the "people of Italy", decried the defection of the Army in terms calculated to discredit it in the eyes of those present. This technique of open anti-militarist propaganda is in Italy considered as the key-note of an advanced phase of Communism.

g. Much circumstantial evidence leads one to believe that the agreement between the Communists and the Kenni School of Socialists is not limited to theoretical planning but has already reached the stage of active preparation for the eventuality. Amongst the more important indications one might mention the following:

a. Di Vittorio, aided and abetted by Lizzadri, has so far succeeded in preventing the promulgation of any legislation in the labour field. Since February 1943 the Italian Minister had delayed the enactment of labour laws--those responsible had no clear idea of either their objectives or of the machinery that would be equal to the existing conditions. H.E. Di Napoli, however, eventually submitted a Draft to cover all important sectors of the labour field:

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This draft was accepted by Labour Sub-Commission, but with the liberation of Rome, there came into play the short-sightedness of his successor, H.E. Gronchi (Demo-Christian) and the sabotage of Di Vittorio.

The situation today is entirely "de facto", in which even the Labour Offices in liberated Italy are in an equivocal situation.

- b. During the meetings held with Labour Organisers at the "Camera del Lavoro", Di Vittorio took the opportunity of laying down the policy of sabotage, agitation and intimidation as outlined in II 5 (b) of this Memo.

- c. There appears to be considerable traffic in firearms. From reliable sources one is informed that:

- i. A "moschetto" is quoted at a standard price of 15,000 lire in Taranto, where Italian sailors are the principal source of supply;
- ii. 12,000 lire is the standard price for a "Berretta" revolver in Florence zone;
- iii. Allied calibre 9 ammunition is bought in the smaller coastal towns between Terracina and Naples, the possible source being the Dump at Anzio, which has been earmarked "unservicable" and was being disposed of out at sea through the good services of two local brigs. It is significant that the Italian Mitro-Beretta machine gun takes calibre 9, which was available at the Anzio Dump.

- iv. General Carbone handed over to the Socialist and Communist Groups considerable quantities of firearms in the Rome Area when the Badoglio Government was overthrown by the Nazi. Only negligible quantities of firearms were handed to the authorities on the promulgation of the AMG ordinance. Between the arms legitimately obtained from General Carbone

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and those seized from the disintegrating Italian Army, the Rome Socialist Communist partisan groups, one is reliably informed, had in their possession hand-grenades, some motor-cycles and armoured cars, as well as approximately 30,000 firearms (including Mitro Berettas), of which some 10,000 were distributed to the sectional leaders while the remainder were held in reserve. Baron Malfatti (recently mentioned as the future "Labour Observer" at the Italian Embassy in London) is amongst those known to have handled large quantities of arms without ever accounting for their allocation or their return.

d. The large majority of partisans are communists and it has been suggested that they receive orders to join the movement from Party Headquarters in order that they might be in possession of firearms. Longo, an outstanding Italian Communist who was political Commissar in Spain, crossed the German line on being released from Ventotene by Badoglio and has now re-appeared as the Commander of the "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alt'Italia" under his previous name GALLO.

e. "Pressure Groups" are now operating both in the political and Labour field, so that:

i. In the forward areas it has now become obvious that the "Partisan Movement", the "Camera del Lavoro" and the "Comitato di Liberazione" are three different phases of the same phenomenon, namely--Communist party initiative.

ii. Pressure is being brought on the employers through the so-called "Commissioni Interne" that are ostensibly an Italian version of the "Work's Committees" but are in reality "Soviets" in the making. This type of pressure assumes greater force in direct ratio to the weakness of the management and is not limited to privately owned industries. There have been occasions when the workmen, at the instigation of the "Commissione Interne", have taken the law into their own

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hands--two instances may be found in the "Telephone Company" at Naples and "Tosi Yards" at Taranto.

- iii. Pressure is being brought to bear on E.E. Bonomi--both directly by the extreme left members of the Cabinet and indirectly through a systematic press campaign--in order to obtain his quiescence in the nomination of "Comissari" in private industry.

There appears to be some truth in the rumour that an attempt on Bonomi's life was being organized and that Di Vittorio was not altogether uninformed.

- iv. Pressure is also brought by Communist so-called Labour Organisers on the individual workman to join the "Camera del Lavoro".

- a. At the Naples Labour Exchange a Communist Official with a representative of the "Camera del Lavoro" were known to have made placement in a job conditional to membership of the "Camera".

- b. At the Candela (Foggia Province), the Communist employee at the Post Office is known to have refused payment of "Family Allowance" to a workman until he had joined the local "Camera del Lavoro". (Unsolicited statement available).

- c. No sooner did Avezzano get transferred to the Italian Government jurisdiction, the "Communist Party" opened a "Labour Exchange" opposite the Labour Office in order to cater for the same services as had been made the responsibility of the Labour Offices. This excoeriment is in keeping with the expressed views of Di Vittorio who considers that placement of Labour and social services should be centered entirely in the hands of the "Camera del Lavoro".

- d. At Ancona, which has ceased to be AMG territory, the Communist Director of the Labour Office has arbitrarily made registration of all workmen at the Labour Office not only compulsory but also conditional to the issue of a Ration Card.

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e. At Anula a Communist Deputation presented itself to the Regional Labour Officer (Major Thomas R. Fisher) and demanded the use of a Fascist building with suitable furniture for an "Over-All" Labour Office that would cater for all Labour problems and would formulate Labour policy for all labour machinery including the Labour Office set-up by Allied Government. They eventually withdrew gracefully when a firm stand was taken by the Labour Officer in question.

f. A Communist Deputation visited the Regional Labour Officer of Region VIII to intimate to him that they were not going to recognise the Regional Labour Director appointed. They would not have anybody who was not a Communist.

g. At the Tosi yards in Taranto, foremen have been warned by aggressive Communists that they were not to report any workmen for smoking in the workshops and that they were not to reduce "overtime". The same clique has arbitrarily warned off the workshops a considerable number of highly-skilled workmen who to this day are out of a job. (More detailed report on the peculiar situation which has developed in the Tosi yards will follow later).

9. From all the above considerations one might surmise that the Communist Party is endeavouring to assign to the various Labour and Political organisations a specific role, thus fixing, as it were, to each of the legally recognised Labour and political organisations their respective jurisdictions and functions in illegal or revolutionary activity.

The legal formations are:

- a. Camera del Lavoro
- b. Commissioni Interne
- c. Party Organisation

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The "Camera del Lavoro" is the melting pot in which workmen of all political creeds are to be influenced by "Economic Considerations" in accepting the theory of "Class War". Through the "Camera" the Communist Party intends to form public opinion amongst the working classes: In here tact and a modicum of outward tolerance are the policy, "unity and solidarity" of all workmen the appeal. In the "Camera" the Communist elements are expected to discharge unobtrusively one of their legal functions, namely, that of setting the stage for a seizure of power by the controlling "underground" group.

The "Commissioni Interne" are made to appear an innocuous "Work's Committee" through which the workmen may air their grievances: In fact, these are the thin edge of the wedge to create the "Consigli di Fabbrica" which Gramsci started in Turin in 1920-21. The "Commissioni Interne" working in concert with the "Communist Cells" would have it in them to declare a strike as and when the opportunity arises or is created. One has already experienced some of the workings of this machinery, in connection with agitation for increased wages and for the elimination of disciplinarians from the management.

Wherever it is possible to introduce a "Commissario" to direct the industry, then every possible trick is played to ascertain that he is a Communist or a Socialist, as this enables the organisation to work more freely.

For some time the Socialist and Communist groups in Rome have been vying with the Partito d'Azione for the appointment of a new "Comissario" to the "Istituto di Ricostruzione Industriale", a para-statal banking organisation through which private industries have been financed. The present Commissario Picardi has been violently attacked by the left wing press. If the parties of the left succeed in occupying this strategic industrial position, they should be in a position to accelerate the socialisation of industry and should at any rate be able to exert a decisive influence on the general trend of Italian Industry as a whole.

The "Communist Party" is organized in the traditional manner with:

1. A legal or official set-up and an underground revolutionary section, a net distinction being made between the officials of the former (Il Partito) and of the latter (L'Apparato):

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ii. Topographical organization into "Federazioni Provinciali", "Federazioni Comunali" or "Cittadine", "Zone", "Settori", "Gruppi", and

iii. "Cellule" or "Gruppi d'Azione" at the industrial or works level.

Admission to the party does not appear to be difficult but it is made amply clear that effective membership remains at the pleasure of the party pundits and is not a matter of course. Waiting lists of "aspirants" or so-called "simpatizzanti" seeking membership exist in every Sectional Office. Considerable discipline is exercised over the members in order not to create any further uneasiness amongst the population--activities have been limited to propaganda, unobtrusive pressure on individual workmen and on the authorities, and occasional demonstrations that are generally orderly. There are reasons to believe, however, that much attention is being given to instruction and proper regimentation of the "action groups" which would be responsible for:

- i. Any acts of terrorism or violence that might have to be started, and
- ii. Direct revolutionary action on "D" Day.

In the light of the foregoing considerations and in absence of Labour legislation, the situation of today may be compared to that of 1919-1922, in which case a pamphlet now on sale throughout the South of Italy, viz. "ANTONIO GRAMSCI--Capo Della Classe Operaia Italiana" by Palmiro Togliatti, (Ercoli) "Edizioni del Partito Comunista Italiana"--1944, should be regarded as a document worthy of the closest study.

Antonio Gramsci--"The First Communist" and "The First Bolshevik" in Italy--is here shown up as the advanced thinker capable of putting ideas into practice. Togliatti endeavours to prove that Gramsci's plan was sound and that it failed only because time had not allowed him to actuate his scheme on national basis. The period of the occupation of industries is carefully analysed and the effectiveness of the machinery which Gramsci had put into motion is also clearly brought out. Today that very same plan is being followed--the same machinery, the same objectives, the same

policy is not as yet the same advanced revolutionary tactics because the time is not yet ripe. To my mind in this modest booklet one can read that part of the Communist plan which is still to come. Without purposefully writing his "Mein Kampf" Togliatti has unwittingly given us a clue to the illegal or revolutionary programme which his senior partner CRIECO is unobtrusively putting into effect. It is significant that the most outstanding Communist syndical personality—Longo—rather than assume the responsibilities of a joint Secretary of CGIL, on being set free with Di Vittorio from Ventotene, considered it more opportune to cross the enemy lines in order to reach Turin, where Gramsci had found such a fruitful experimental ground. Due notice should be taken of the fact that the pamphlet in question was written before the outbreak of war as is relevant from:

a. The Preface—"Queste Pagine furono scritte da Palmiro Togliatti subito dopo la morte di Gramsci e pubblicate all'Estero sulla rivista del nostro Partito, Stato Operaio". Gramsci died on 27 April 1937, and

b. The footnote to an earlier Edition published at 62 Via Salvatore Tommasi, Naples, which runs: "(1) Lo Scritto di Ercoli e del 1938".

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V. PERSONALITIES

1. From information received from reliable sources and from circumstantial evidence one is led to believe that, in the underground movement, the counterparts to Togliatti and DI VITTORIO on the legal side, are RUGGIERO GRIECO and LONGO (Gallo).

2. GRIECO occupies no "official" outstanding position in the Italian Communist Party, yet he is the most capable and most experienced figure in the Party. Like Togliatti, he has for many years been in contact with the Soviet hierarchy, spending much time in Moscow, and like Togliatti, he is a Soviet citizen. In the international Communist Movement, he was the Head of the Western Mediterranean "Sezione E" (Zeterna), an underground Communist set-up with HQ in Paris. During the Spanish Revolution he was responsible for formulating the policy and for guiding: (i) the Italian political Comissar LONGO, Alias GALLO, and (ii) the Editor of "Voce degli Italiani" DI VITTORIO. There is every indication that he is today occupying the Communist key position in Italy as Head of the "underground" movement—issuing directives to Togliatti in the political field, to DI VITTORIO in the Trade Union field and to LONGO (Gallo) in the field of revolutionary direct action. This is a replica of the arrangements during the Spanish Revolution. In the "underground" activities Grieco would represent Rear HQ and Longo the Advanced HQ while Togliatti, acting as the "legal" screen, has the responsibility of setting the stage for the seizure of power by the controlling underground group.

3. LONGO, alias GALLO, was set free from Ventotene by Badoglio. As the most experienced Syndicalist he should have remained in liberated Italy to take up the responsibilities which have now devolved on DI VITTORIO; he preferred to cross the line in order to reach Turin which is regarded as the political center of the Communist Party. Under his old name Gallo, he is now the "political Comissar" of the Northern Patriots, organized by the "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alt'Italia" and on the strength of his present role, he is endeavouring, through Party pressure, to be included in the CLNAI Delegation to visit Southern Italy. This would give him an opportunity of posing as a national figure in Southern Italy and would also provide an excellent occasion for personal contacts with Grieco and others.

Long supplanted DI VITTORIO as "Political Comissar" in Spain, the latter returning to Paris to take over again the most influential anti-Fascist paper ever published

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abroad--"La Voce degli Italiani". Longo was responsible for "purging" more than three thousand volunteers in the ranks of the Republican Foreign Brigades. Most of those executed belonged to the dissident Communist groups--"Trotskyists" and "Communisti libertari" (Anarchists); amongst the latter was BERBERI, the right-hand man of Carlo Rosselli. It is significant that Di Vittorio wrote an article in the "Voce degli Italiani" (between 15th and 25th July 37) not only approving of the "purge" but declaiming it as an act of justice.

4. DI VITTORIO (Nicoletti), together with Grandi (Demo-Christian) and Lizzadri alias Longobardi (Socialist), occupies the leading post in the organisation of the working classes. Of the three joint Secretaries of the CGIL, he is by far the most forceful character and he has so far dominated the scene. Impulsive, violent, bitter, calculating and treacherous he is the typical political gangster and he is bluffing his way in a field in which he has had very limited previous experience. In order to escape judgment, he invariably maneuvers his way into the position of the judge. Apart from his official syndical position, he is now the "Comissario per i Delitti Fascisti", a section of the "Alto Comissariato d'Epurazione". As another Communist--Scoccimarra--is the "Comissario per i funzionari statali", between them, they succeeded in blackmailing into submission or into collaboration most of the principal political figures all of whom have a friend or a relation that they would want to protect. Di Vittorio is not too highly regarded by his colleagues who do not trust him and consider him unduly ambitious and corruptible; he has a weakness for women and a grabbing instinct for money, for which he finds use not only to seek the life of comfort and comparative luxury to which he is used to but also to enhance his power over others. He was denied the Directorship of "Unita"--a matter which still rankles with him. There are reasons to believe that he lives up to his present assignment with some reluctance as he is aware that it is likely to do him damage with a section of the working classes when the double game now being played by the Communists in the Trade Union field is called off.

5. LIZZADRI (Longobardi), Socialist Joint Secretary of the CGIL, first came into prominence as Longobardi, when at the "Congress of Bari", he came over from Rome with important directives from the "underground" political movement of the occupied territories. He is a man of goodwill but appears to be easily influenced by more forceful personalities. He tends to support Di Vittorio more than Grandi even in matters which are essentially and solely in the interest of the Communist cause. With Di Vittorio he has recently been largely responsible for defeating any attempt at the promulgation

of Labour legislation, thus making a complete "volte-face" on his former policy which was that of supporting the Di Napoli Draft Laws.

6. GRANDI, Dato-Christian Joint Secretary of the CGIL, has been well described by his Party Chief, De Gasperi, as "il mistico dell'Unita' Sindacale". He is a sincere advocate of a Trade Union movement that is independent of party politics and democratic in form. He distrusts Di Vittorio but hesitates to declare war on the bad faith of Di Vittorio because he feels that the moment is not yet opportune. In an interview with his Holiness, however, Grandi failed to take a definite stand on this point. In answer to the question as to whether he considered the Communists in good faith over the question of unity in the Trade Union movement, his retort was that "he was not a prophet but he thought that they were". This attitude was in contrast with the statement made to me over three months ago, when he expressed his confidence that the "United Trade Unions would get the better of the 'Red' Trade Unions in due course, but the fight must be staged when the Communists can be made to creak irrevocably on a main issue."

7. Baroncino MALFATTI, the "Labour Observer" designate for the Italian Embassy in London, is a doubtful character who appears to have played a double game during his short career. He has had no experience whatever in the Trade Unions field, being some 25 years of age, and having been in the Army since 1910 when he was in the Armistice Commission in Paris. His nomination as being a suitable person to be in liaison with the British Labour Party and with the Trade Union Congress was made by Togliatti on the insistence of Nenni. Malfatti is now a member of the Socialist Party; he boasts of having been a member since 1940 when he joined at the "Centro Estero" of Paris—a center which has never been known to exist! Like Nenni, his name is linked up with the "Deuxieme Bureau", and he has undoubtedly pledged his allegiance to Nenni, as far as he can be trusted to do so to anyone. The suggestion has been made that Nenni is keen on having Malfatti in London in order to bolster up, through influence abroad, his waning prestige in the Socialist Party. Modigliani, a figurehead of Italian Socialism, though not as clever a politician as Nenni, is fast gaining ascendancy in party ranks. The return of SILVER to Italy has also diminished Nenni's influence. The arrival of Togniarelli, as a spokesman of the leading Socialists in the North has given Nenni considerable food for thought. Togniarelli, one is reliably informed, delivered the following message to Nenni: (i) the "front populaire" policy must cease and the Socialist Party must out loose of Communist directives; (ii) an early date must be fixed for a Socialist Congress in order to define more specifically the policy of the Party and to

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hold an election on a broader base for the leadership of the Party, it being considered that the Congress of Naples, which elected Nenni, was not sufficiently represented; (iii) Nenni must choose between remaining the head of the Party or the Editor of the "Avanti!"; (iv) the "Avanti!" must change its present attitude of aggressive criticism of the Italian Government as long as the Socialist Party remains in the Cabinet.

Malfatti, apart from having no experience whatever in the Trade Union field is considered an unscrupulous adventurer who is alleged to have (i) aided the Socialist and Communist groups in Rome to corner considerable quantities of fire-arms, motor-cycles, hand grenades, etc.... and (ii) collaborated with the German S.S. during his stay in Paris. (iii) betrayed the Allied parachutists at Visso, in order to obtain possession of considerable sums of money in Italian lire, which had been dropped for the purpose of financing the "underground" anti-Fascist movement; (iv) Systematically withheld valuable information regarding road-blocks supplies to him for transmission to the Allied field security service; (v) Knowingly misinformed the Central Committee of the "Fronte Nazionale dei Partiti", regarding the military situation on the 9th of September, thus creating panic and defeating any attempt at concerted action against the Nazi.

More information on these lines has been brought to my notice and a separate report will be submitted in due course.

8. Fabrizio CHORELLI, who at 26 years of age occupies the post of head of "Right - Prop" (Agitazione e Propaganda), is one of the more important figures in the Communist "underground" movement. He gives directives to Velio Spano (Tedeschi) who is the Editor of the Party organ - "Unita'". He is highly thought of in Party circles and is well-known as a writer.

9. Antonello FROMBADORI, ostensibly a minor figure in the Communist Party, holds a position of considerable importance in the "underground" movement. He is responsible for the Terrorist Section, while his present job as secretary to Scoccimarra merely provides him with an opportunity of gaining some experience while awaiting more favourable times for his proper role in the Party. He is 34 years of age, impulsive, energetic, cultured, in Party inner circles he is regarded as one of the intellectuals.

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10. DI CAUSI, recently wounded in a demonstration in Sicily, is also one of the more important intellectuals of the "underground" movement.

PALEOMO, undersecretary for war and **GULLO**, Minister of Agriculture on the other hand have no real standing in the "underground" movement, but the latter has gained Party favour for the political ability shown in forcing through legislation of an essentially Communist Hall-mark.

An important personality in the Italian Communist Party is **FERRI** who is still in U.S.A. Party pundits consider his return to Italy as one of their principal immediate tasks, since his experience as organiser of the Soviet Youth Movement in Russia would serve its best purpose during this preparatory period.

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VI. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. The foregoing considerations conclusively indicate that the Italian people are unwittingly being pressured into swallowing another form of totalitarian Government and present Anglo-American policy in Italy does not appear to be retarding the process.

The Soviet interlude which we have experienced may well be regarded as a timely warning of a more intensive effort on the part of Russia to capture Italy under its sphere of influence, since Italy represents a strategic political boundary in the consolidation of a Soviet ideology throughout the Eastern Mediterranean.

2. In order to enable the individual Italian citizen to voice his views freely on what form of Government he considers best suited to Italy, a bolder stance must be taken by the democratic Governments against the political pressure groups of the left; counter-measures should also be set afoot to neutralize the many factors that are contributing towards the expeditious advent of Communism in Italy. I am submitting hereunder some suggestions for consideration.

3. In the political field, special attention should be devoted to:

- a. Sicily and Sardegna,
- b. The impending political crisis in the Socialist Party ranks,
- c. The urgency of creating a common front for the Parties that stand for "law and order", and
- d. The expediency of forcing the revolutionary issue before the withdrawal from Italy of the Anglo-American troops.

a. Sicily and Sardegna occupy a strategic position in the event of an attempted "Coup d'Etat". These two islands represent the bug-bear of Italian Communism for, as Gramsci pointed out, they could serve as the base from which military action might be able to defeat a revolution or from which a counter-revolution might be staged. Special attention should be given to purge these islands of any Communist fire-brands and to forestall Communist propaganda by enlisting the support of Lussu in Sardegna and by diverting the Separatist movement towards a monarchical movement in Sicily. The

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2.

The wide-spread cries of "Silone could be exported to the Anglo-American authorities."



Partito di Massa
it should be seriously considered to eliminate the same time initiating procedure

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- a. The question of legislation,
 - b. The urgent necessity of calling off the unholy alliance that now exists between the "White" and the "Red" Trade Union Organisations in the CGIL,
 - c. The question of temporarily lending support to any political or Trade Union organisation which is calculated to disrupt the Communist front, and
 - d. The selection of appropriate personnel for the Regional and Provincial Labour Offices.
- a. Practically all Fascist Labour legislation was abrogated by AMG General Orders, and ordinances were set up in place. According to the terms of transference of Italian territory to the Italian Government jurisdiction, AMG legislation is only recognised "for such time as it was in force", only such acts and facts as were the result of such legislation being recognized "in fact" and not "in law". Labour Offices are therefore placed in a peculiar and equivocal position: the right of organisation into free independent Associations remain at the mercy of the self-appointed leaders of the Trade Union movement and, in general, a situation is created which is entirely "ad hoc". In order to attain an atmosphere of law and order and to ensure that a democratic way of thinking and acting prevails, it is absolutely necessary to set up legislation that would: (i) provide state machinery for the study and resolution of Labour problems; and (ii) channelise the Trade Union movement into a disciplined expression of organised labour, in which responsibilities as well as rights are clearly defined. It is unimportant whether the Draft Laws submitted by Di Napoli are once more resuscitated, or a new Draft is undertaken, but it is definitely of consequence as to whether the enactment of labour legislation is delayed any further or not. Opposition has come only from one quarter, namely Communist Party exponents, and it would appear unnecessary to dwell on the "whys and wherefores" this attitude has been taken.

b. The CGIL represents a political intervention in the Trade Union field to ensure that the organisation of Italian workers should be attained on a unitary basis. As Trade Unions were the appendages of political Parties in pre-Fascist days, the CGIL would have been serving a sacred purpose - provided the parties concerned were in good faith and sincerely striving for the creation of a democratic independent form of Trade Unionism. It is indisputably true, however, that Communist Labour leaders are only interested in using Trade Union Organisations as a means of influencing the proletariat. No mutual confidence has ever existed between the two currents.

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The present alliance is only serving:

- a. To strengthen the hands of the left-wing elements, and
- b. To build up an efficient organisational machine, which will remain in the hands of the "Reds",

I am firmly convinced that under these circumstances it would be in the interest of an unrestrained non-partisan organisation of Labour to unmake Di Vittorio and his satellites, thus calling off the hork that has so far been staged. The "White" Trade Unions would even now be undertaking an uneven struggle. In order to overcome the many handicaps with which they start, our moral and material help would be a "sine qua non". Financial difficulties could only be overcome with our unobtrusive intervention in taking the initiative to encourage the provision of funds by (i) landowners and capitalists of goodwill, (ii) Vatican sources, and (iii) the Trade Union movement of U.S.A. and Great Britain.

- c. The Communist Party have a deep fear of (i) the Syndicalist Movement (Anarchist or Communisti Libertari), and (ii) Trotskyists (Bordighieri). The "Syndicalist" are a sincere energetic group of workers whose avowed aim is essentially "rational". They have therefore better acceptance in the North where the masses are more progressive, but as they have no foreign financial resources they are not encroaching on Communist ranks to the best advantage. The ambitious return to Italy of two outstanding emigrants, viz: ENRICO BORGHI at present in New York (205 Lafayette St.), and GIGI DALL'ART at present in Tunis, would considerably strengthen this movement. Ferruccio Girolimetti of Sant'Arcangelo di Romagna (Province of Forli) is an earnest active member of this group and a permit of circulation for a motor truck--on business grounds--would considerably aid this movement as it would enable him (i) to establish better direct contacts with other leaders of the movement, (ii) to coordinate and direct the activities of the movement, and (iii) to earn some money with which to subsidise a newspaper for which permission has already been granted in the Rome area.

Bordiga, an outstanding figure in the leftist movement of pre-Fascism, is now in Naples and has not dared make himself felt. Together with Gramsci he was responsible for the foundation of the Italian Communist Party at the Socialist Congress of Livorno in 1921. It

has been suggested, not without reason, that Bordiga has been warned by the Communists against entering the political field. There are still many of his followers who have either found their way into other political currents or are living low. Bordiga might well be approached with a view to reliving around his supporters. It is interesting that Bordiga referred to Di Vittorio as "the most insidious man in the Italian political field."

d. There is every reason to believe that the Communist Party views with concern the stabilising influence of the Labour Offices in the Labour field. Their systematic antagonism, at first covertly, now openly is symptomatic. It is essential that the Directors of these Offices should be chosen apart from any political considerations and that Communists or extreme left Socialists should be precluded from occupying such posts in view of the policy of sabotage adopted by their respective Party Ego. These appointments are made during the initial military period of the occupation and their selection has been generally at the discretion of an officer who in view of his language difficulties and his association with labor organization in U.S.A. has not always been able to pick on the right time. In my mind, before such appointments are confirmed, the opinion of a trustworthy Italian official with Labour experience should be obtained after due investigation on the spot. This procedure would obviate the possibility of

- a. Having to resort to the drastic measure of removal from office, and
- b. Allowing an officer to be started on the wrong lines and with a partisan hall-mark.

5. In the Social field, the questions calling for consideration are:

- a. The intensive activity of political parties in the field of social services and in the organization of corner-tives;
 - b. The alarming "laissez faire" attitude of the Church towards the spread of materialistic ideology, and
 - c. The necessity of providing counter-propaganda to neutralise the malicious spread of disillusionment in the Allied Commission and the Anglo-American way of thinking and acting.
- a. Political Parties are making a bid for political influence on the masses by (1)

- 39 -

providing legal and medical assistance to the worker through the Trade Union Organisations and through co-operative Societies; (ii) setting up co-operative Societies of "consumption" and of "production or profit".

This policy is also followed by the Demo-Christians with another end in view. They have never ceased to be suspicious of the absorption intent of the Reds and they are therefore endeavouring to keep their supporters together through a co-operative movement. The Communists and Socialists consider this form of organisation as a stumbling stone towards "collective" undertakings. In this connection it is expedient to draft legislation that would provide:

- i. A state organisation to function on the lines of the "Ente Nazionale per l'Assistenza Sociale", which was fairly recently suppressed by the Fascist Regime, and
- ii. A democratic para-statal organisation that would resume the responsibilities of the "Ente Nazionale della Cooperazione" which is now in process of liquidation as a result of Fascist legislation. With reference to the latter, the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro was the financial agency and considering that this Bank finances the Socialist party it is not difficult to explain why socialist exponents are showing considerable initiative in this connection. As the Socialist group in question (Dagani-Margadonna-Sestti-Buonagiacchini) appear to be aiming at a strictly democratic and independent form of Co-operative Agency, the Allied Commission would do well to encourage their activities.
- b. Vatican circles are quite concerned about the present political trend, but appear to take no direct or indirect action to repair the damage being done by Communist propagandists. I submit that the Church might be in a position to do a great deal to counteract through its Clergy much of the fantastic "dome" which is being put across. The Vatican may also be solicited to take a greater interest in the financing and organisation of a Trade Union movement that takes its philosophy from Christian as opposed to Marxist tenets.
- c. Left wing policy includes the malicious spread of "disillusionment" in the Anglo-American aid to Italy. This is done with a view to fostering--by process of elimination--a sympathetic outlook towards the Soviet mode of living. As

- 40 -

the general impression of the Italians is that the Cabinet taken as a whole has achieved nothing and is likely to do no better, it stands to reason that with the elimination of the Anglo-Americans as their hope of salvation, there only remains Soviet Russia to turn to. The masses are not concerned with political ideals and objectives, or the means of achieving both, but they are very much interested in the practical politics of making a decent living. Soviet Russia is made to appear as the one Nation that has given its masses a high economic, social and educational standard, as the magnanimous Nation that is prepared to come to the rescue of the Italian proletariat. Emphasis is made on the generous conditions of armistice to Finland and Rumania, whereas the Anglo-Americans had imposed on Italy the most drastic terms. In this respect the facts are not sufficiently publicised that:

- i. The Soviet Government was a signatory of the Italian Armistice terms, and
- ii. Circumstances were very different when the Italian Armistice was imposed. The Allied Commission is made the scape-goat whenever it is necessary to apportion blame for failure to meet a situation or to improve precarious conditions. The word "Control" - which has certainly been inoperative in the Labour field - is still abused to this day. It may not be out of turn to suggest that periodical official communiques be issued by the Chief Commissioner to fix responsibilities and to inform the public of the actual situation in respect of any important issue under consideration.

6. In conclusion, I submit that much has had to be left unsaid and that a number of facts alluded to in this memo would bear further investigation and elucidation. If it were considered necessary to follow up any particular point, I would welcome an opportunity of discussing that point in greater detail.

E. Sciarra Maj.
E. SCARRA, Major

Labour Relations Officer
Allied Commission
Labour Sub-Commission

339

14

Appendix "A"	I Original Itinerary (as submitted in Rome) on 3 Oct 44	II Curtailed Itinerary (as altered in Naples) on 8 Oct 44	III Actual Itinerary (as actually followed)
Dates			
Oct 6th Frid.	0800 hrs d. Rome 1300 hrs ar. Naples	0800 hrs d. Rome 1300 hrs ar. Naples	1300 hrs d. Rome 1800 hrs ar. Naples
Oct 7th Sat.	NAPLES	NAPLES	NAPLES
Oct 8th Sun.	NAPLES	NAPLES	NAPLES
Oct 9th Mon.	NAPLES	NAPLES	d. Naples ar. d. Torre del Greco ar. d. Scafati ar. Naples
Oct 10th Tues.	0900 hrs d. Naples ar. Foggia d. Foggia 2000 hrs ar. Bari	0900 hrs d. Naples ar. Foggia d. Foggia 2000 hrs ar. Bari	d. Naples ar. Foggia
Oct 11th Wed.	BARI	BARI	d. Foggia ar. d. Lucera ar. San Severo
Oct 12th Thur.	BARI	BARI	d. San Severo ar. d. Serracapriola ar. d. Manfredonia ar. Cerignola
Oct 13th Frid.	BARI	BARI	d. Cerignola ar. d. Canossa ar. d. Barletta ar. d. Andria ar. d. Corato ar. d. Ruvo ar. Bari
Oct 14th Sat.	BARI	BARI	BARI

42

Appendix 'A'	I Original Itinerary (as submitted in Rome) on 3 Oct 44	II Curtailed Itinerary (as altered in Naples) on 8 Oct 44	III Actual Itinerary (as actually followed)
Oct 15 Sun.	BARI	BARI	BARI
Oct 16 Mon.	BARI	BARI	BARI
Oct 17 Tues.	BARI	BARI	d. Bari ar. d. Brindisi ar. Lecce
Oct 18 Wed.	BARI	BARI	d. Lecce ar. d. Francavilla ar. Taranto
Oct 19 Thur.	BARI	BARI	TARANTO
Oct 20 Frid.	BARI	BARI	d. Taranto ar. d. Gioia del Colle ar. Bari
Oct 21 Sat.	d. Bari ar. Cosenza	d. Bari ar. Cosenza	d. Bari ar. Potenza
Oct 22 Sun.	COSENZA	COSENZA	d. Potenza ar. Cosenza
Oct 23 Mon.	d. Cosenza ar. Reggio Calabria	d. Cosenza ar. Reggio Calabria	d. Cosenza ar. Reggio Calabria
Oct 24 Tues.	d. Reggio Calabria ar. Messina	d. Reggio Calabria ar. Messina	d. Reggio Calabria ar. Messina
Oct 25 Wed.	d. Messina ar. Catania	d. Messina ar. Agrigento	d. Messina ar. Catania
Oct 26 Thur.	d. Catania ar. Agrigento	d. Agrigento ar. Palermo	d. Catania ar. Agrigento

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43

Appendix "A"	I Original Itinerary (as submitted in Rome) on 3 Oct 44	II Curtailed Itinerary (as altered in Naples) on 8 Oct 44	III Actual Itinerary (as actually followed)
Oct 27 Frid.	d. Agrigento ar. Palermo	PALERMO	d. Agrigento ar. Palermo
Oct 28 Sat.	PALERMO	d. Palermo ar. Sardegna	d. Palermo (air trans.) ar. Cagliari (Sardegna)
Oct 29 Sun.	PALERMO	SARDEGNA	d. Cagliari ar. d. Carbonia ar. d. Iglesias ar. Cagliari
Oct 30 Mon.	d. Palermo (air trans.) ar. Naples	SARDEGNA	d. Cagliari (air trans.) ar. Rome
Oct 31 Tues.	d. Naples (air trans.) ar. Sardegna	d. Sardegna ar. Rome	ROME
Nov 1 Wed.	SARDEGNA	ROME	ROME
Nov 2 Thur.	SARDEGNA	ROME	ROME
Nov 3 Frid.	d. Sardegna (air trans.) ar. Naples	ROME	ROME
Nov 4 Sat.	d. Naples (air trans.) ar. Rome	ROME	ROME
Nov 5 Sun.	Rome Public Meeting (Brancaccio Theatre)	Rome Public Meeting (Brancaccio Theatre)	Rome Public Meeting (Brancaccio Theatre)

CONFIDENTIAL

EWS/dfe

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

ACTING CHIEF COMM.

ASIS

AOC

S-329

15 SEPT

BY LETTER ABLE SLANT CHARLIE CHARLIE ZERO FOUR ZERO OF TEN SEPTEMBER PD PAREN
 IN AYES FOR GEORGE DASH FIVE ONE UNDER SUGAR POLITICAL ADVISER ONE BRITISH
 RESIDENT MINISTER FROM AOC UNDER STONE PERSONAL PAREN SOVIET DELEGATION INFORMALLY
 ADVISED THAT SOVIET LABOR DELEGATES LEFT MOSCOW YESTERDAY PD I HAVE INFORMED
 GENERAL VASILIEV THE DELEGATES SHOULD NOT ARRIVE IN ITALY UNTIL AUTHORIZATION
 RECEIVED FROM SACRED PD PLEASE TELEGRAPH REPLY BY LETTER TEN SEPTEMBER

ELLERY W. STONE
 Captain, USNR
 Acting Chief Commissioner

666

6388

cc: Labor Sub-Com.
 Political Section

U.S. Representative, A.C.I.
 British High Commissioner
 Colonel Denmore, Economic Section
 CA Branch,

CONFIDENTIAL

By	W.C.C.	Sed'y Gen
DISPATCHED		
Date	15 Sept 11 20	
Via	Sigs	
Initials	JHPC	

EWS/hjp

A/CC QLO

10 September 1944

SUBJECT: Delegation of the Soviet Trade Unions to Italy

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 912
(Personal File: Colonel Spofford)

1. The Deputy Soviet Representative to the Advisory Council, Major General Vasiliev, has informed me that a Delegation of the Soviet Trade Unions is about to come to Italy on the invitation of the General Federation of Labor in Rome. The Delegation includes (1) Mr. M. P. Teranov, chairman of the Delegation, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; (2) Mr. V. D. Aksekov, chairman of the Central Committee of workers in machine tools construction industry; (3) Mr. P. V. Shupletsov, chairman of the Organizing Bureau of workers in Ukrainian and Moldavian state farms; and (4) Mr. D. F. Rhevugin, secretary of the Delegation. General Vasiliev has asked that the Allied Control Commission should give full assistance to the Delegation.

2. I have replied to General Vasiliev that all such visits to Italy by Allied organizations have to receive the prior authorization of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, and that I have accordingly submitted this proposal to Allied Force Headquarters. I shall be grateful for your urgent instructions whether this visit is authorized. In that event I presume that the Allied Control Commission should give the Soviet Delegation the same full assistance as they are giving to the American and British Delegations now in Italy.

6387

KENNETH W. STONE
Captain, USAR
Acting Chief Commissioner

cc: S. S. Political Advisor
British Resident Minister
U. S. Representative, A.C.I.
British High Commissioner
Economic Section, Hq ACC
Civil Affairs Branch, Hq ACC

Drafted by Mr. Caccia, Political Section ✓

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
On 10 SEP 1944
Via Major 2000
47

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

1458

SOVIET DELEGATION
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

127 9 Sept 1415
10RR

Rome, September 8, 1944.

Captain Ellery Stone
Acting Chief Allied
Control Commission.

Dear Captain Stone:

The Delegation of the Soviet Trade Unions, having received the invitation of the General Federation of Labour in Rome, is about to go to Italy.

The Delegation includes ^①Mr. M.P. Tarasov, chairman of the Delegation, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, ^②Mr. V.D. AKSENOV, chairman of the Central Committee of workers in machine tools construction industry, ^③Mr. P.V. Shupletsov, chairman of the Organizing Bureau of workers in Ukrainian and Moldavian state farms, and Mr. D.P. Shevlugin, secretary of ^④the Delegation.

I am confident that the Allied Control Commission will render the assistance to the Delegation of the Soviet Trade Unions.

6386

Very truly yours
A. Vasiliev

A.F. Vasiliev
Major General, R.A.
Deputy Soviet Representative
Advisory Council.

9 Sept 44

Copy send to Economic Section, with out any restriction.

120

- ?
1 Ask ETH?
2. PRO
3 Drill

EWS/hjp

A/CC 040

10 September 1944

My dear General Vasiliev;

Thank you very much for your letter of 8 September informing me that a Delegation of the Soviet Trade Unions is about to leave for Italy on the invitation of the General Federation of Labor in Rome. As all such visits to this military theater by all Allied organizations have to receive the prior authorization of the Supreme Allied Commander, I have immediately communicated to Allied Force Headquarters the desire of the Soviet Government for this Delegation of the Soviet Trade Unions to come to Italy. As soon as I have a reply I shall of course let you know and if, as I anticipate, the visit is approved, the Allied Control Commission will of course be ready to render the same full assistance as they are doing to the American and British Delegations now in Italy.

Yours very truly,

EMERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Major General A. P. Vasiliev, A.A.
Deputy Soviet Representative
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Gaeta, 5
Rome

Drafted by Mr. Caccia, Political Section

A 162 6665

Hq ACC - Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
SEP 10 1944
via <i>mex</i> 2000
initials <i>W</i>

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
AFO 394

No. 115.

8th August, 1944.

I showed your letter 37/150/5 of the 31st July about the forthcoming visit to Italy of representatives of the Trades Union Congress to Col. Bain, the ^{British} head of the Labour Sub Commission here and ~~the~~ proposes to attach Capt. S. J. Scicluna to the delegation as an interpreter and escorting officer. He is a British subject of Maltese extraction about whose history I only know that he was a soccer Blue at Oxford. At present he is a Labour Relations Officer of the Labour Sub Commission.

2. This arrangement has, of course, also had the approval of /the head of the Economic Section, Col. O'Dwyer, as well as of Capt. Stone. All concerned are anxious that so far as A.C.C. is ^{concerned} ~~is concerned~~, the main responsibility for looking after the delegation should be in the hands of the Economic Section and the Labour Sub Commission in particular. As you know, an American delegation is also due to come and the same will apply for them. I think this is right and, although the Political Section will of course be glad to do anything they can to help the British and American delegations, they will keep in the background!

3. As A.C.C. would like to be able to send Capt. Scicluna to meet the British delegation on arrival, could you please let us know as long as possible in advance when and where they are likely to arrive.

4. I am sending a copy of this letter to the High Commissioner's Office.

6384

J. Wyndham, Esq.,
Office of the British Resident Minister,
Mediterranean,
Caserta.

Cast/Scicluna

Office of the British Resident
Minister, Mediterranean,
Caserta.

37/150/5

1st July, 1944.
Labour Relations Office

My Dear Harold,

copies of

You will have seen my notes of the 28th July to G-2(C.I.) and of today's date to G-2(C.I.) and G-5 about the forthcoming visit to Italy of representatives of the United Nations Congress. You will see from the latter note that the Foreign Office have asked whether an interpreter can be made available to the delegation and that I have suggested that the Allied Control Commission may be able to provide one.

We should be very grateful for anything you can do towards the provision of a suitable person.

Yours ever,

? ad. Col. Bain if he John
can help.

J. Synham.

H. A. Gaddis, Esq.

See also Col. Bain's note at foot of paper flapped.

Figure 1

24. The above mentioned the need to learn the lesson as possible
 subject agreement can be given to the study of the history,
 the, respectively and see, the, the, the.

2014-01-23

Copy to: U.S. National Archives,
National Archives, A-010.
Mr. Tolson, Mr. Boardman's copy, from

3369

CONFIDENTIAL

*Political Section**6469
M H*

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

E-389.506/

2 August 1944

SUBJECT: Visit to Italy of T.W.C. representatives

TO : Office of the British Resident Minister, AFHQ

1. In reply to your 37/150/5 dated 31 July 1944.
2. This office raises no objection to the substitution of Mr. Tom O'Brien for Mr. Harrison.
3. The other question in your letter will no doubt be dealt with by G-5.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

W. S. Hill-Billon
W. S. HILL-BILLON
Colonel, General Staff
G-2 (C.I.) Section

Copies to:

U.S. Political Advisor, A.F.H.Q.
Political Section, Allied Control Commission, Rome.
Mr. Halford, High Commissioner's Office, Rome.
G-5, A.F.H.Q.



6382

Return to Political Section

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Suspense _____

Date 1 Aug 44

FROM	TO	FROM	TO
Chief Staff Officer		Patriots Branch	
Secretary General		Security Branch	
Archivist		Intelligence Branch	
✓ Admin Section		Director	
Interior		Executive Officer (A)	
Public Safety		Executive Officer (B)	
Public Health		G-1 (A)	
Property Control		G-1 (B)	
Legal		G-2 (A)	
Education		G-2 (B)	
Monuments & Fine Arts		H.Q. Comdt	
Economic Section		Adjutant	
Agriculture		Message Center	
Commerce		Orders & Bulletins	
Finance		2675 Regt	
Food		Political Section	
Industry		Navy	
Labor	✓	Army	
Mining Division		Air	
Public Works & Utilities		Communications	
Requisition Division		Civil Censorship Group	
Shipping		W. H. D. & P. O. W.	
Transportation		Public Relations Branch	
R.C. & M.G. Section		U.N.R.R.A.	
P.A. to Executive Commissioner			
Civil Affairs Branch			
Information Division			
Liaison Division			
I. & D.P. S.C.			
Italian Refugees Branch			

FOR

Signature _____
Remarks/Recommendation ✓
Information ✓
Approval/Disposal _____
Appropriate Action ✓
Investigation & Report _____
Dispatch _____

6381

REMARKS See memo at foot of 1457

_____ *R. G. Lippert*
_____ *ed.*

1.465

785016

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

TBJ/31P

Political
744
8010

G-5: 210,482-3

31 July 1944

Papers please

SUBJECT: Visit to Italy of Representatives of the Trades
Union Congress.

TO : Office of the British Resident Minister

1. Reference is made to your 37/150/5 of 28 July.

2. In view of MAT 225. (MS JBT 427B of 17 June) will you
please let this Section know immediately G-2 have cleared the
British delegates as it will then be necessary to let ACTAR know
so that they may arrange a similar delegation if they so wish.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

Jackman
T. B. JACKMAN
Major

Copy to:-

U.S. Political Advisor
Political Section, ACC
G-2



6380

7/15/57 Pfl Sec ~~AK~~
Office of the British Resident Minister, C/3
Washington, D.C.
see to

223005

2nd July, 1957

To: C-2 (Info)
From: Mr. [unclear]

Subject: Plans to hold of representatives of the
British Union Congress.

After a representation at the 15th meeting of the Inter-
Allied Council on March 15th, and when was given by the
British Union Congress, the following representatives of the
representatives of the British Union Congress to visit the
the following representatives have been chosen for the visit:
and have agreed for traveling facilities: Mr. [unclear],
resident of the [unclear] [unclear], Mr. [unclear],
university and [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear],
secretary of the International Federation of Women Workers,
is expected to be [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] by
Mr. [unclear] in his letter of the 15th. [unclear] the object of
this visit is to enable the delegates to examine the present
situation in [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] to make
arrangements for [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] to make
arrangements for [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] to make
for representing the movement. The delegates will them-
selves take an active part in the work of re-education.

2. [unclear] should be glad to know that A.S. [unclear] [unclear] no
objection to the entry of the three gentlemen mentioned above
into this country in the immediate future.

223005

Copy to: C-3

U.S. Political Officer
Political Section, Allied Central Commission,
Mr. [unclear], High Commissioner's Office, [unclear]



Col. [unclear] [unclear]

For may work to note 6829

X [unclear] Col. [unclear] of [unclear]

Visitors with [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

divisory Council on March 15th permission was given by the Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief on the 17th March for representation of the Russian Union to visit Italy. The following representatives have been chosen for the visit and have applied for travelling facilities: Mr. Harbster, President of the Mine Workers' Federation, Mr. Harbster of the Sanitized and General Workers' Association and Mr. Chavannes, Secretary of the International Federation of Modern Unions. An application to the Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief by Mr. Harbster in his letter of the 16th March, the object of this visit is to enable the delegates to examine the present situation in the Italian Union, to make contacts with Italian Unionists and to offer suggestions for re-organizing the movement. The delegates will themselves take no active part in the work of re-organization.

2. It should be glad to know that S.I.U. is making no objection to the entry of the three gentlemen mentioned above into this theatre in the immediate future.

24th July 1944

Copy to: D-5

U.S. Political Advisor

Political Section, Allied Control Commission, Mr. Balfour, High Commissioner's Office, Rome.

RECEIVED
30 JUL 1944
A. C. C. S.

Col. Objection

6329

you may wish to note

I want Col. Bain of use

visitors are slight when visit

Mr. Caccia

to see

Notes Thompson

Bain

2/8/44

Chas. Lib. Commun. waves etc to be in on the first meeting

12/8/44

to Col. Bain
Labor Submission for
to P.D. Sec

Copy to

1 Aug

AMERICAN-BRITISH LABOR DELEGATION COMING TO ITALY

BOSTON, June 8 - A joint delegation representing the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Union Congress is to be sent to Italy to assist in rebuilding a democratic trade union movement. AFL President William Green told the Convention of International Laborers here yesterday that Luigi Antonini, Vice President of the Garment Workers' Union, and President of the Italian-American Labor Council, has been chosen as AFL delegate.

6378

1469

HQ. ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Office of the Vice President

Administrative Section

S/hft

6 May 1944

Harold Caccia, Esquire
Political Vice President, ACC
Provincia Eldg
Naples

SUBJECT: Visit of Trade Union Representatives.

In the United Nations broadcast of March 28th, there was stated that British Trade Union Representatives were to visit Italy and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress has chosen Mr. Will Lawther (Miner's Leader) as one of the delegates. Do you know anything about his arrival? He is an old friend of mine.

Stansgate
STANSGATE

I have spoken to 6377

*Lord Stansgate
about this by
telephone -*

*This can now go
fine
7/5*

UNITED NATIONS BROADCAST - 28 March 1944

British Trade Unionists to Visit Italy

LONDON, March 27 - British trade union representatives are to visit Italy for the first time since Mussolini seized power, the BBC report today. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has chosen two delegates, Will Lawther, its President, and Harry Harrison of the National Union of Municipal and General Workers, to meet Italian trade unionists and to discuss future policy, BBC said. (UNN)

6376

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

No. 45.

21st March, 1941.

Many thanks for your undated letter 37/150/0, on the strength of which I gave Gentili the message that you suggested, for his personal and confidential information.

He was greatly disappointed and most anxious to know when the British T.U.C. delegation might be expected. He has noted that the International Labour conference at Philadelphia is due to meet on April 20th and had hoped that he might at least be able to get into touch with British trade union leaders before the British delegation left for the U.S.A.

A. S. Halford, Esq.,
Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGERS.

6375

1) Labor Group (not labor left)
 ⇒ When to C. coming. Philosophy
 meeting by mid April 20.

2) change of plan to be for
 to London then to USA as
 an obs. or del. to

3) new section of the book for the
 labor -

1473

Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
5, Rue Professeur Curtillet,
Algiers.

37/150/0

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

My dear Makins,

Your Letter No.35 of March 10th to Roger Makins. X

2. At the 8th meeting of the Advisory Council held on March 15th it was unanimously agreed that a recommendation should be made to the C.-in-C. to facilitate the visit to Italy of the British T.U.C. delegation. The Minister has already written to the C.-in-C. and the Foreign Office have been informed of the Council's decision. I understand that the Minister's view is that the British delegation should first visit Italy, after which it may be possible to arrange for Gentili to visit the United Kingdom. That seems to be all we can tell him at the moment.

3. We have now received some supplementary information from London about the Belgian socialist whose remarks on the organisation of Trades Unions and the economic situation of labour in Italy were reported in the "Risorgimento" recently (see Roger Makins' letter No.37/150/0 of February 23rd). This individual may have been Omar Becu but more probably it was a man called Oldenbroeck.

4. It seems that last year O.S.S. approached the Passport Control people for the issue of the necessary exit permits, etc. to two individuals called Fano and Jahn in order that the two of them might go to Italy under O.S.S. auspices to engage in sabotage and intelligence work. On this basis the necessary permits and visas were given. It seems however that in reality Fano and Jahn went out to Italy as delegates of the International Transport Workers' Federation to organise transport workers' unions in Italy and that it was only very incidentally that they did any work for O.S.S. Citrine got on to this story owing to the fact that there was some publicity

at 63:4

H. A. Caccia, Esq.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

10th March, 1944.

No. 35.

In my letter of the 23rd February I wrote that Gentile had not yet returned to the charge about the question of his visit to the United Kingdom. He has now done so on several occasions in conversations with General Mason Macfarlane, Colonel Bain and myself.

2. It should be recorded in his favour that he was most helpful personally over the question of the strike. He spoke for the Confederation of Labour and was all out for an amicable settlement. In addition, he is doing his best to see that the meeting on Sunday next and the petition which will follow it are conducted on unobjectionable lines. At the same time Colonel Bain still considers that it would be preferable for trade unionists from the U.K. and the U.S.A. to visit Italy rather than for an emissary of the Confederation of Labour to go abroad. Amongst other things, it is not yet certain that the internal differences in the Trade Union movement in Italy are resolved. We have also discussed this question independently with Feno, and he too is of the opinion that at this stage a visit by American and British trade unionists would do more good; indeed, he was strongly of the opinion that such a visit would be most helpful.

3. I should therefore be most grateful if you could let me know whether I can now give a final answer to Gentile and whether any decision has yet been taken about the proposed visit of British trade unionists to Italy.

4. You will no doubt keep Fred Reinhardt informed.

R. Makins, Esq., C.M.G.,
Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGIERS.

6373

Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
5, Rue Professeur Curtillet,
Algiers.

37/150/0

TOP SECRET & PERSONAL

My dear Harold,

Your letter No.35 of March 10th to Roger Makins. X

2. At the 8th meeting of the Advisory Council held on March 15th it was unanimously agreed that a recommendation should be made to the C.-in-C. to facilitate the visit to Italy of the British T.U.C. delegation. The Minister has already written to the C.-in-C. and the Foreign Office have been informed of the Council's decision. I understand that the Minister's view is that the British delegation should first visit Italy, after which it may be possible to arrange for Gentili to visit the United Kingdom. That seems to be all we can tell him at the moment.

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at 6344

H. A. Caccia, Esq.

about the visit of Fano and Jahn and that the Belgian Socialist Oldenbroeck had announced in public that these men had been out to organize Trades Unions. Citrine was not unnaturally annoyed that difficulties had been experienced in getting permission for his T.U.C. delegates to go to Italy whereas the International Transport Workers' Union delegates had been allowed to go for more or less the same purpose that he had in view for the T.U.C. ones. Not realising that they had been misled by O.S.S., the Foreign Office tried to get Oldenbroeck to tell Citrine that Fano and Jahn had gone out under the auspices of O.S.S. for sabotage purposes. This, however, he refused to do, and when a meeting was held at the Foreign Office with Oldenbroeck, Citrine and O.S.S. with the laudable intention of clearing up what was genuinely believed to be a misunderstanding, it emerged that sabotage, etc. had had very little to do with the visit of Fano and Jahn.

Ans. well,
Hubey
A. S. Halford.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

No. 35.

10th March, 1944.

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3. I should therefore be most grateful if you could let me know whether I can now give a final answer to Gentile and whether any decision has yet been taken about the proposed visit of British trade unionists to Italy.

4. You will no doubt keep Fred Reinhardt informed.

R. Makins, Esq., C.M.G.,
Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGIERS.

6373

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

U.S. Army

February 23, 1944.

Many thanks for your telegram of the 17th February about the question of Gentili's visit to the United Kingdom. He has not yet returned to the charge but from the enclosed PWB report of the proceedings of the meeting held at Salerno last week-end of representatives of the General Confederation of Labor, you will see that a resolution was passed delegating Gentili to proceed at the earliest possible moment to England to effect the participation of Italian labor in the forthcoming World Court of Labor.

I also enclose a copy of a personal report to the Director of the Labor Subcommittee by one of the officers who attended the Salerno Conference. From it you will see that Gentili was wrong in assuming that the differences between the Naples and the Bari groups or between the followers of the different political parties concerned would be resolved at the meeting. In fact, neither the Bari group nor the trade union followers of the Christian Democrat Party attended. In Colonel Bain's opinion this is further evidence that the moment has not yet arrived for a delegate of the Confederation to visit the U. K.

I understand from other sources that the Communist element was greatly in evidence at the Salerno Congress where the Communist followers showed more intelligence, decision and drive than those of any other Party.

6372

From M. of Feb 17th

Your letter 636 Feb. 11th

The question of Gentili's visit to the U.K.
is linked with that of British trade unionists proposed
visit to Italy and cannot be settled until decision has
been reached on the latter. I see no immediate prospect
of his being able to go to the U.K.

2. Reinhardt agrees with the above.

6371

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APC 394

Reference #606

11 February 1944

In August Dick Crossman brought round an Italian called Dino Gentili to see me, explaining that he was an Anti-Fascist, had been living in England up till then and in fact still had a flat in London. Although he had never exactly been an employee of H.M.G., he was, I understand, used on several occasions for propaganda and other purposes connected with the Board of Trade. He tells me that he is well known to Sir J. Grippes and also to Mr. Hugh Dalton and Mr. Attlee.

Gentili has been back in Italy since the early days and is affiliated to the Party of Action. He has also been interesting himself in the reorganization of the trade unions movement here and I enclose an extract of a letter written by the secretary of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro asking for assistance to arrange for Gentili to visit England and eventually the United States. I have consulted Colonel Bain, the Head of the Labour Sub-Commission of APC, who says that the Confederazione are at present neither properly formed nor an unified body. There have been differences between the Naples and Bari groups and although Gentili assures us that these have been resolved between the representatives of the political parties concerned in the labour movement (the Christian Democrats, Party of Action, Socialists, and Communists), this cannot be confirmed until the meeting of Labour Delegates, due to be held at Salerno in a week's time, has taken place.

Gentili says that he does not wish his visit to be official; its object is rather to stimulate in British trade union circles an interest in Italian labour problems and would prepare the way for possible participation in the next international labour conference. In this context the Italian Government are applying for readmission to the International Labour Office with a view to participation in any such conference and their application is being forwarded to Civil Affairs with a request that you should be informed. In explaining the desirability for his visit, Gentili stated that the workers in Italy now look exclusively to Russia and do not feel that U.S. and British labour are concerned about Italy. Gentili makes quite a good impression at first acquaintance; but I suspect that, like other ^{men}, there are personal as well as official reasons behind his request for a trip to London.

In any case both Colonel Bain and I consider that at this stage it would be preferable for representatives of the T.O.C. to visit Italy rather than for an Italian representative to visit the United Kingdom unofficially. Apart from anything else we have not yet agreed that the Italian Government should send any representative to London or Washington officially or unofficially, permanently or temporarily. Whether the moment has yet come even for a visit to Italy of T.O.C. representatives is doubtful. Until we have got further with the present governmental and institutional questions, it might only be embarrassing to all concerned. In any case I trust that General Mason Macfarlane would be consulted before anything of the kind was decided.

As Gentili is most anxious to get going quickly, if he is allowed to go at all, could you telegraph to me as soon as possible what I can tell him. He has explained that he would not like to go on to the U.S.A. until he had been to the United Kingdom and returned to Italy; but you may nevertheless wish to keep Fred Winchampt informed of what has been proposed.

Roger Makins, Esq., C.M.G.

6363

230

Extract of a letter written by the Secretary of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro to Colonel Thomas Lane, Director Labor Division A.M. G., date January 3, 1944

#... I shall be grateful for your assistance in forwarding the request for permission for Mr. Dino Gentili to visit England, and eventually the United States, to further the mission conferred upon him by the trade unions, fully authorized by this General Confederation of Labor.

The terms of the mission of Mr. Gentili may be stated as follows:

- 1 To express to the representatives of labor abroad the desire of the Italian people to share with the people of democracies in the war all of the sacrifices of battlefield and workshop.
- 2 To establish contact between the Italian trade unions and those abroad and to give thereby to the Italian working people a still greater sense of security and faith - which should aid in building a more living spirit, and in increasing their effectiveness in the war effort.

3 To discuss the means by which the workers may assist in re-establishing economic relations between our respective countries, especially as regards the reconstruction of Europe.

The fulfillment of the above mission would create a more favorable situation in Italy, and thus free the Allied Government of any pre-occupation with problems of civilian morale.

! It hardly necessary to add that the mission has a nonpolitical character, in keeping with the principles of the General Confederation of Labor, which unites within it workers of all faiths and political inclinations.

I should like to add that the mission entrusted to Gentili may have the most favorable results, not only in reinforcing the spirit of the Italian workers, but also in reassuring the working people of the democracies at war that the Italian people share with them in sacrifices and efforts.

#

Viale Cassinone 7
 Carl Bauer
 Will tell Naper
 You about (first floor)
 Her - house

Rumor to be
 6368
 S. Cassinone
 Ruthless Dalton
 H. Allen

Copia.

31/20001/1

Commissione dell'Italia in seno Organizzazione Internazionale del Lavoro

Roma, le 29 juillet 1944.

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de Votre lettre du 12 juin 1944, D O/34 par laquelle vous avez bien voulu porter à ma connaissance que le Conseil d'administration du Bureau International du Travail a été saisi, au cours de sa 92ème session, le 27 avril 1944, de la demande de réadmission de l'Italie au sein de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail, qui vous avait été adressée, au nom du Gouvernement italien, par la lettre n. 1494 en date du 24 mars, du Président du Conseil et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

J'ai l'honneur de vous remercier en même temps des dispositions prises pour que me soit communiqué le texte du compte-rendu des débats et des décisions de la vingt-sixième session de la Conférence et pour que me soient régulièrement adressées à l'avenir les publications du Bureau International du Travail.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères

Bononi.

Monsieur le Président
du Conseil d'administration
du Bureau International du Travail

MONTREAL

6367

COPIA

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Chairman Of The Governing Body

Montréal, le 13 juin 1944

Monsieur le Président du Conseil,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de la lettre en date du 21 mars 1944, n.1884, dans laquelle M. le Chef du Gouvernement formulait, au nom du Gouvernement italien, une demande formelle de rémission de l'Italie au sein de l'Organisation internationale du Travail.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que le Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail a été saisi de cette communication au cours de sa 92^{ème} session, le 27 avril 1944; le Conseil d'administration en poursuivra l'examen en temps opportun.

En attendant, le Directeur par interim du Bureau international du Travail prend les dispositions nécessaires pour vous communiquer, aux fins d'information, le texte du compte rendu des débats et des décisions de la vingt-sixième session de la Conférence; il vous adressera régulièrement à l'avenir les publications du Bureau international du Travail.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président du Conseil, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

F. C. Carter Goodrich,
Président du Conseil d'administration

6306

Monsieur le Président du Conseil des Ministres

Chairman Of The Governing Body

Montréal, le 13 juin 1944

Monsieur le Président du Conseil,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de la lettre en date du 21 mars 1944, n. 1884, dans laquelle M. le Chef du Gouvernement formulait, au nom du Gouvernement italien, une demande formelle de réamission de l'Italie au sein de l'Organisation internationale du Travail.

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Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président du Conseil, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

F. to Carter Goodrich,
Président du Conseil d'administration

6306

Monsieur le Président du Conseil des Ministres

R O M E

C o p y

Salern, March 24, 1944

Dear Reber,

Here enclosed I am sending a letter addressed to Mr. Carter Goodrich by which Marshall BADOLLO formally requests that Italy be once more admitted to the International Labour Bureau.

I shall be very grateful if you will be so good as to forward this letter to Washington D.C. at the earliest possible moment.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Signed : PRUNAS

Samuel Reber, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission

N a p l e s

Encl.

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Signed : PRUNAS

Samuel Reber, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission

Naples

Encl.
./.

6363

C o p i a

SEDE DEL GOVERNO ITALIANO

21 Marzo, 1944

Signor Presidente,

le recenti vicende dell' Italia che, uscita da una guerra mai sentita dal suo popolo, è scesa in campo a fianco degli Alleati e quotidianamente si sforza, nonostante la perdurante tragedia che la ha colpita, di ricostruire la sua vita, hanno fatto convergere particolarmente l' attenzione del Reale Governo sui problemi del lavoro. I compiti di ricostruzione, materiale e morale, che abbiamo dinanzi, fanno ritenere quanto mai indispensabile ed urgente che le masse operaie italiane, messe al corrente della attività internazionale del lavoro, adeguino i loro programmi a nuove direttive, alle esigenze della lotta delle Nazioni Unite contro il comune nemico ed alle necessità successive dell' assetto post-bellico.

Il Governo d' Italia pertanto, sicuro che gli organi di questa Presidenza e gli Stati membri del B.I.T. vorranno rendersi conto di tali motivi e dello spirito di collaborazione internazionale che anima la richiesta, chiede formalmente che l' Italia venga riannessa all' ufficio internazionale del lavoro.

Vuolia gradire, Signor Presidente, gli atti
mia alta considerazione.

fto : BADOGLIO

Signor Carter Goodrich,
Presidente dell' Ufficio
Internazionale del Lavoro (B.I.T.)

21 Marzo, 1944

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fto : BADOGLIO

Signor Carter Goodrich,
Presidente dell' Ufficio
Internazionale del Lavoro (B.I.T.)
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PA Section

*Info
Copy*

*NE
608*

Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

Visit of Labour Representatives

A/CC 040

22 Aug 4

Economic Section

1. Reference attached letter C-5 AMHQ (210.482-8) of 19 August 1944, subject "Visit of Labour Representatives".
2. For information and appropriate action.

1 Incl-
as in para 1 above.

Stone.

cc REX YN 3 *Handwritten*
cc. Political Section

38 212
HQ ACC 6363
DISPATCHED
Date Time 22 Aug 17.30
Via *Mag.*
Initials *PAR*

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

TBJ/lasc

U-5: 210.482-8

19 August 1944

SUBJECT: Visit of Labour Representatives.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your L/CO OAO of 15 August.
2. Information has been received from the Office of the British Resident Minister that the British representatives plan to leave England on August 23. He has asked that they be routed straight through to Rome to start their tour from there. In the circumstances it is agreed that their itinerary shall be worked out when they arrive. Exact ETA will be cabled you when known. Your designation of Captain Edward Scicluna as their interpreter is much appreciated.
3. With regard to the American representatives Mr. George Baldanyi and Mr. Luigi Antonini of the CIO and AFL respectively whose visit was foreshadowed in this section's letters 210.4 82-8 of 6 August and of 9 August it is understood that they are flying by commercial aircraft from the States leaving 18 August and arrangements will be made for their onward transport to Italy from Port Loyauté. In view of timings their visit should coincide with that of the British Delegates. Exact ETA will be notified soonest.

For Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

/s/ J
/t/ T. B. JACKMAN
Lt Colonel,

606

6382

(COPY)

Remaining papers
borrowed by Major
Fielden —

28 Aug 44
10:15 am

TOP SECRET

File

100/100

A/CC 000.7

27 August 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Charles M. Spofford, G.S.C.
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5
Allied Force Headquarters

1. I enclose copies of a message which was filed by the Associated Press yesterday, reporting an interview given by the two American Labor leaders, Mr. George Baldanzi and Mr. Luigi Antonini.

2. In view of the open criticisms of probable Soviet army conduct in Berlin implied in the first paragraph and of the strong Anti-British statements contained later in this report, the Censorship Branch of AFHQ referred it to the AOC for advice before dispatch. After consultation with Mr. Alexander Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, Censorship were advised that for military reasons this report should not be dispatched. These military reasons were that such anti-Soviet and anti-British remarks would undoubtedly find their way back to Soviet representatives in Italy as well as to British forces in this area. In that case they could but prejudice good relations between soldiers which were vital in an operational theatre.

3. This morning I was informed that, despite this advice, Col. Scott-Bailey and Col. Hayden had both reached the decision that they could not hold this report in view of the repercussions such censorship would involve. It was consequently dispatched last night.

4. This incident raises two questions. In the first place it is for decision whether the Censorship in Rome should not be instructed that in these matters they must follow the advice given by the Head of AOC, acting in agreement with the British and American Representatives on the Advisory Council. An alternative arrangement would be to instruct the Censorship that, in the event of their disagreeing with the advice proffered by the Head of AOC, acting in agreement with the British and U.S. Representatives on the Advisory Council, they must refer the matter to A.F.H.Q. before any such report is dispatched. The obvious objection to this latter course is the question of time.

5. The second question that arises is whether civilian visitors to Italy of such standing as these two American Labor leaders should not be informed before leaving their country of origin that on entering a theatre of war they automatically assume certain grave responsibilities. The first of these must be that in any public utterances they

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6361

TOP SECRET

should be most careful not to say anything that is likely to hinder the war effort in the area, and of course unmeasured criticism of Allies is bound to be prejudicial. It would probably be helpful if a warning of a similar kind could be given to such civilian visitors immediately on their arrival.

6. I am sending copies of this memorandum to Sir Noel Charles and Mr. Alexander Kirk, as well as to Col. Scott-Bailey.

HILARY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:
AP Press Dispatch

cc: Political Section
British Resident Minister
U.S. Political Advisor
Sir Noel Charles
Mr. Alexander Kirk
Col. Scott-Bailey

6360

TOP SECRET

1495

PARAPHRASE

of

Telegram from State Department dated Aug. 20, 1944

Following persons left en route to Italy on the eighteenth of August by air: Baldanzi and Antonini. Through Labor Sub-commission should be taken up question of communicating this information to Italian Government.

(This telegram refers to a paraphrased telegram from the Department on the same subject dated August 11; the paraphrase has just arrived and copy is attached.)

Copy made 8/22

*W/S
1/K*

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6339

Paraphrase of telegram from State Department

dated August 11, 1944.

Since the War Department has not received clearance from AFHQ for Antonini and Baldanni, plans for their departure are not complete yet. When the plans are completed and the actual departure is scheduled you will be informed.

AFL representative Antonini originally planned to join the British representatives in London, but he now plans to proceed directly to Italy and to join them there. It was informally suggested to AFL that AFL and CIO representatives visit Italy jointly. CIO was favorable but AFL opposed this idea. The Department was informed that such arrangement was agreeable to the British Labor representatives. The Department believes arrangements in Italy should be left entirely to AFHQ which it is assumed will accord similar treatment to Baldanni and Antonini.

STETTINIUS ACTING

6358

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference 26/6/44

TO: Mr. Caccia

FROM: Office of the British High Commissioner in Italy,
Rome.

In May last, the National Federation of Land Workers at Bari submitted a request through this Office that representatives of the Land Workers' Organisations of Great Britain should visit Italy in the near future. A similar request was sent to Mr. Kirk's Office in respect of U.S. Agricultural Unions.

2. After consultation with your American colleague we passed on this request to London. The Foreign Office have now replied that they do not think it would be wise to encourage visits to Italy by representatives of individual unions until it is known how the impending Trades Union Congress visit turns out. The Foreign Office have not therefore passed on the Federation's invitation. The British National Union of Agricultural Workers is however affiliated to the Trades Union Congress and the Foreign Office have therefore informed the Trades Union Congress representatives of the Italian Union's invitation. The U.U.C. representatives have undertaken to make contact with the Secretary of the Italian Union of Land Workers when they get to Italy.

3. You may wish to inform Mr. Schott of the foregoing.

15th Aug. 1944.

Mr Schott

Labour Sub. Com.

Agricultural Sub. Com.

} may care to see

6337

606

request was
Agricultural Unions.

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15th Aug. 1944.

Mr Schott

Labour Sub. Com.

Agricultural Sub. Com.

may want to see

6307

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Visit of Labour Representatives

FILE No.

TO: Economic Section

9 August 1944

1. Reference is made to attached letter G-5:210.482-8, AFHQ, 6 August 1944, above subject.

2. It is requested that your section take appropriate action and that a reply to reference letter be drafted for signature of Acting Chief Commissioner.

3. Attention is directed to Para 4 of reference letter. This matter was discussed at the last Vice-Presidents' Meeting, and it was agreed that Colonel O'Dwyer and Mr. Caccia would confer and designate a conducting interpreter.

4. Note para 5; necessary clearance with A.A.I. should be arranged by RC & MG Section.

1 Incl-
as above.

Stone

6356

cc. Pol. Sec.
RC & MG Sec.

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

TEJ/jw

G-5: 210,482-8

6 August 1944

SUBJECT: Visit of Labour Representatives.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission,
APO 394.

1. In March last following on recommendation at a meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, permission was given for representatives of British Trades Union Congress to visit Italy. No application for travel facilities for the delegation was made for some time but recently requests for facilities were put in, and have been approved, for the following to represent the British Trades Union Congress on the proposed visit.

Mr. Lawther, President of the Mine Workers
Federation.
Mr. Tom O'Brien of the General Council Trades
Union Congress.
Mr. Schevenes, Secretary of the International
Federation of Trades Unions.

2. Following on the original permission given for the British Trades Union Congress to send a delegation, Washington stated that it was desired to have representatives of U.S. labour afforded the same facilities and the principles of this was agreed. Washington have been informed of the authority given for the three gentlemen referred to in paragraph 1 to make their visit and as it is understood that it may be desired that the visit of the U.S. labour organizations should coincide with the British, they have in that event been requested to forward soonest the names of the American representatives for Theatre clearance and to state when they would arrive here. A reply is awaited to this request.

3. It is anticipated that the British delegates will not arrive before the 18th inst.

4. The British Resident Minister reports a request from the Foreign Office that an interpreter, presumably an Italian, but not a politician, be made available to the delegates. Will you please select a suitable person for that work and inform this Headquarters of his name and have him available on call?

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6355

CONFIDENTIAL

5. Will you also please submit here a suggested itinerary for the visit? It is anticipated that the delegates will desire to visit the large centers of population, including Naples and Rome. Will you please also make any necessary clearance with AAI. No definite time limit for the duration of the visit has been fixed.

6. Further details as to ETA, etc., and as to whether the U.S. delegates will in fact co-incide in date with the British delegates will follow as soon as possible.

7. The object of the visit has been stated by the British Resident Minister here to be

"to enable the delegates to examine the present situation as regards Trades Unions activities in Italy, to make contacts with Italian Trades Unionists and to offer suggestions for resuscitating the movement. The delegates will themselves take no active part in the work of reconstruction."

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5

/s/ T. B. Jackman
/t/ T. B. JACKMAN
Major.

(C O P Y)

6354

CONFIDENTIAL

1502

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

~~625~~
~~625~~

G-5: 210.482-8

9 August 1944

SUBJECT: Visit of Labour Representatives.

TO: Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference G-5: 210.482-8 of 6 August paragraph 2, it is likely that U.S. delegation will consist of Mr. George Baldanyi and Mr. Luigi Antonini representatives of the "CIO" and "AFL" respectively.
2. Further information as to ETA etc. will follow when available.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

/s/ T. B. Jackman

T. B. JACKMAN
Major

606

COPY

6353

1503

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

Secretary General

Visit of Labour Representatives

O40 Labor

Economic Section

11 Aug 1944

Ref attached letter G-5: 210.482-2, 9 Aug 44, from G-5, AFHQ,
the letter referred to in para 1 was forwarded to your Section on
9 Aug 44.

T/3 D. F. Edmiston
Chief Clerk

cc: Political Section ✓
R.C. & M.G. Section
Files A & B.

C O P Y

6352

Hq ACC - Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date - Time 12 Aug 1944
Via <i>mag</i>
Initials <i>PRR</i>

Copy for Mr. Samuel Reber.

7

RESTRICTED

To the

United States Representative
on the Advisory Council for Italy,
Care of the American Consulate General,
Naples, Italy.

The Secretary of State encloses a communication of June 13, 1944 for the President of the Italian Council of Ministers from the chairman of the governing body of the International Labor Office, Mr. Carter Goodrich. The letter from Mr. Goodrich is in reply to the Italian Government's formal request to be readmitted into the International Labor Organization.

The United States Representative is requested to deliver the communication to the Italian Prime Minister should he perceive no objection. In this connection reference is made to Algiers' telegram no. 519 of February 17, 3 p.m., despatch no. 467 of April 6, 1944 and the Department's telegram to Algiers for Reber, no. 692 of March 4, 11 p.m.

A copy of this instruction has been sent to the American Political Adviser on the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Allied Force Headquarters. A copy is enclosed for Mr. Reber.

Enclosures:

1. Letter to President of the Italian Council of Ministers, June 13, 1944.
2. Copy of instruction and enclosure to Mr. Reber.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FICE
Chairman of the Governing Body

D O/34

Montréal, le 13 juin 1944.

Monsieur le Président du Conseil,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de la lettre en date du 21 mars 1944, no. 1484, dans laquelle M. le Chef du Gouvernement formulait, au nom du Gouvernement italien, une demande formelle de réadmission de l'Italie au sein de l'Organisation internationale du Travail.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que le Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail a été saisi de cette communication au cours de sa 92^{ème} session, le 27 avril 1944; le Conseil d'administration en poursuivra l'examen en temps opportun.

En attendant, le Directeur par interim du Bureau international du Travail prend les dispositions nécessaires pour vous communiquer, aux fins d'information, le texte du compte rendu des débats et des décisions de la vingt-sixième session de la Conférence; il vous adressera régulièrement à l'avenir les publications du Bureau international du Travail.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Président du Conseil, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

s/s CARTER GOODRICH
Président du Conseil d'administration.

6350

Monsieur le Président du Conseil
des Ministres,
ROME.

1506

UNITED STATES MEMBER
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

*Letter to G. F. R. 3/14
Police with S. R.*

March 7, 1944.

TO: Samuel Reber, Esquire,
Vice President, Political Section,
Allied Control Commission,
Italy.

SUBJECT: Readmission of Italian Government to the
International Labor Organization.

The following is a paraphrase of the Department's
No. 692 of March 11, 11 p.m., marked Confidential for
Reber:

"Has the Italian Government forwarded to Carter
Goodrich an official request to be readmitted to the
International Labor Organization? (Reference Rein-
hardt's 519, February 17, 8 p.m.) In the event this
has not been done you should suggest to the Italian
Foreign Office that the application for readmission
be sent through the open communication channels now
available between Italy and this hemisphere directly
to the Chairman of the governing body of the ILO at
Montreal. It is our view that the problem rests en-
tirely between the International Labor Organization
and the Italian Government, and that at the present
time we should avoid any kind of intervention.

"The United States Government does not wish to have
the Italian Government represented at the conference of
the International Labor organization to be held in April
and it is our opinion that the same view is held by of-
ficials of the ILO. The Department, consequently, is
not anxious to facilitate the transmission of the for-
mal application of the Italian Government. However, if
it is not feasible for the Italian Government to com-
municate its request through postal or telegraphic chan-
nels directly to the International Labor Office at
Montreal, you may undertake to deliver the Italian com-
munication through our facilities, but you must make it

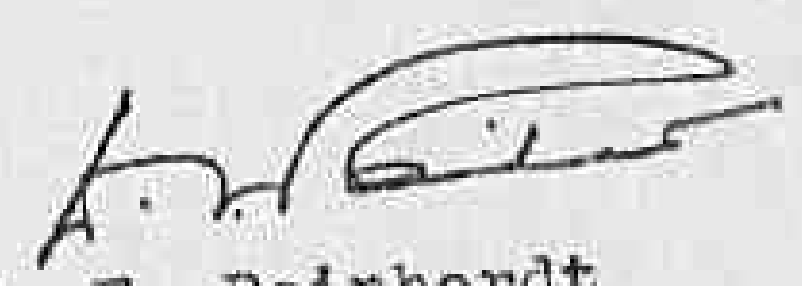
6349

clear ..

- 2 -

clear that by taking this action the United States Government is not indicating any view on the subject of the readmission of Italy to the International Labor Organization.

"We have communicated the substance of this reply to the British Embassy here."


G. F. Reinhardt
Acting United States Member
Advisory Council for Italy.

COPY

8 June 1944

file

SUBJECT: Federazione Nazionale dei Lavoratori della Terra

TO: Miss Kelly, Political Section

This is one of the most important unions in the C.G.L. (General Confederation of Labour). It is Socialist, not Communist, in tendency. At present it is engaged in a rather bitter struggle with the Demochristian Agricultural Union about the membership in the various unions of poor farmers who cannot pay subscriptions--FELIST say they should pay--D.A.U. say let them in free.

LAURENZA and SINCERE (about whom I know nothing, but could find out) are the most important figures.

/s/ S. E. Braybrooke
Captain

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6347

LABOR MISSION TO ITALY: AFL PRESIDENT GREEN TOLD CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS IN BOSTON YESTERDAY THAT JOINT DELEGATION REPRESENTING AFL AND BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS WAS BEING SENT TO ITALY TO AID IN REBUILDING AND MAINTENANCE OF A DEMOCRATIC TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN THAT COUNTRY. MR GREEN SAID THAT THIS WAS FIRST STEP IN CONCERTED EFFORT BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN LABOR TO HELP ESTABLISH DEMOCRATIC LABOR MOVEMENT ON CONTINENT OF EUROPE AS OPPORTUNITY FOR SUCH ACTION IS DEVELOPED WITH ADVANCE OF ALLIED TROOPS. HE ANNOUNCED THAT AFL DELEGATE TO ITALY WOULD BE LUIGI ANTONINI VICE PRESIDENT OF GARMENT WORKERS AND PRESIDENT OF ITALIAN AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL.

6346

8 June 1944

SUBJECT: Federazione Nazionale dei Lavoratori della Terra

TO: Miss Kelly, Political Section

This is one of the most important unions in the C.G.L. (General Confederation of Labour). It is Socialist, not Communist, in tendency. At present it is engaged in a rather bitter struggle with the Demochristian Agricultural Union about the membership in the various unions of poor farmers who cannot pay subscriptions--F.N.L.T. say they should pay--D.A.C. say let them in free.

LAURICIA and SIGNORE (about whom I know nothing, but could find out) are the most important figures.

/s/ S. E. Braybrooke
Captain

6345

SF
HCRef: 129/65/CA22nd April 1944

SUBJECT: Political Meetings.

TO : Headquarters,
Allied Armies in Italy.

1. The matter of labour meetings held during working hours which is the subject of your 2062/2/42 of 2nd April has been given careful study by my political advisers and my Labour Sub-Commission who are in close touch with the labour organisations.

2. The paramount importance of maintaining a regular supply of Italian civilian labour is fully appreciated, and I agree that every effort should be made to prevent such meetings from being held during working hours on week days.

3. I believe, however, that better results can be obtained by appealing to the good sense of the labour organisations rather than by enacting legislation in AMG territory and advising the Italian Government to enact legislation in liberated Italy which would not only be unpopular but politically undesirable in view of the declared policy of the Allied Nations which has taken the form of instructions to us from AMB. Public opinion in the Allied Nations is, as we have already experienced, very susceptible to restrictions on public meetings, however reasonable they may seem locally.

4. I therefore propose directly and through the Italian Government to induce the labour organisations to appreciate that public meetings during working hours jeopardise the war effort and must not be organised. In AMG territory permits will not be issued for meetings except after working hours. I believe that the labour organisations will give their full support.

5. As regards Labour Day which is normally held on 1st May, it has been arranged with the Italian Labour Leaders that Sunday, 30th April, shall be declared Labour Day and that appropriate celebrations may be arranged by workers on that day. Essential services will, of course, be continued and details to ensure this will be discussed with the more prominent of the leaders.

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-2-

6. 30th April will not be regarded as a public holiday and anyone absenting himself from work will not receive payment for that day.

7. In my opinion the probable loss of working time as a result of making 30th April Labour Day will be small in fact, and negligible compared with the psychological gain.

(Sgd) HORN NISOM MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant General,
Chief Commissioner.

Copies to: Economic Section.
Arm Section.
Political Section.

6343

TRANSLATION OF COMMUNICATION FROM THE ITALIAN
FOREIGN OFFICE DATED FEBRUARY 11, 1944 (RECEIVED
FEBRUARY 11, 1944)

File 0

Dear Heber:

The Executive Committee of the International Labor Office met in London on January 17 for the purpose of organizing an international labor conference at a time to be later decided.

You are aware that before the war Italy withdrew from the League of Nations and all organizations connected with it. At the present time the Royal Government would desire to take up its place again in the International Labor Office.

Inasmuch as the President of the Labor Office is at the present time an American citizen, I am addressing you to ask that you be kind enough to forward to Mr. Carter Goodrich, President of the Labor Office, and American representative, the official request of the Royal Government to be re-admitted to the International Labor Office of which it was a member from the beginning. I should be most grateful if you would be kind enough to support our request, taking into account that the Royal Government considers it of particular importance to become a member of the International Labor organization at the time when the latter is preparing to resume its activities.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Prunas

606

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

BRINDISI, 2 Febbraio, 1944

Caro Reber,

Il Comitato esecutivo dell'Ufficio Internazionale del Lavoro si e' riunito il 17 gennaio scorso a Londra allo scopo di organizzare una Conferenza internazionale del Lavoro, in un momento da determinarsi.

Voi sapete che l'Italia lascio' prima della guerra la Societa' delle Nazioni e tutte le organizzazioni connesse. Ora il R. Governo intenderebbe riprendere il suo posto presso l'Ufficio Internazionale del Lavoro.

Poiche' la Presidenza dell'Ufficio e' attualmente nordamericana, io mi rivolgo a Voi per pregarvi di far pervenire al signor Carter Goodrich, Presidente dell'Ufficio e rappresentante degli Stati Uniti, la domanda ufficiale del R. Governo di essere riammesso a far parte dell'Ufficio Internazionale del Lavoro, di cui fece parte sin dalla sua costituzione.

Vi saro' grato, caro Reber, se vorrete cortesemente dar sollecito corso alla nostra richiesta, tenendo presente che il R. Governo considera particolarmente importante di far parte dell'organizzazione Internazionale del Lavoro, al momento in cui essa si accinge a riprendere la sua attivita'.

Credetemi molto cordialmente,

Signor Samuel REBER
Political Section,
Allied Control Commission,

634.

Caro Reber,

Il Comitato esecutivo dell'Ufficio Internazionale del Lavoro si e' riunito il 17 gennaio scorso a Londra allo scopo di organizzare una Conferenza internazionale del Lavoro, in un momento da determinarsi.

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Poiche' la Presidenza dell'Ufficio e' attualmente nordamericana, io mi rivolgo a Voi per pregarvi di far pervenire al signor Carter Goodrich, Presidente dell'Ufficio e rappresentante degli Stati Uniti, la domanda ufficiale del R. Governo di essere riammesso a far parte dell'Ufficio Internazionale del Lavoro, di cui fece parte sin dalla sua costituzione.

Vi saro' grato, caro Reber, se vorrete cortesemente dar sollecito corso alla nostra richiesta, tenendo presente che il R. Governo considera particolarmente importante di far parte dell'organizzazione Internazionale del Lavoro, al momento in cui essa si accinge a riprendere la sua attivita'.

Credetemi molto cordialmente,

Signor Samuel REBER
Political Section,
Allied Control Commission,
BRINDISI.

634.

R. Samuel

606

RESTRICTED

June 25, 1944

To the

United States Representative

on the Advisory Council for Italy,
 Care of the American Consulate General,
 Naples, Italy.

The Secretary of State encloses a communication of June 13, 1944 for the President of the Italian Council of Ministers from the chairman of the governing body of the International Labor Office, Mr. Carter Goodrich. The letter from Mr. Goodrich is in reply to the Italian Government's formal request to be readmitted into the International Labor Organization.

The United States Representative is requested to deliver the communication to the Italian Prime Minister should he perceive no objection. In this connection reference is made to Algiers' telegram no. 519 of February 17, 3 p.m., despatch no. 467 of April 5, 1944 and the Department's telegram to Algiers for Heber, no. 692 of March 4, 11 p.m.

A copy of this instruction has been sent to the American Political Adviser on the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Allied Force Headquarters. A copy is enclosed for Mr. Reber.

Enclosures:

1. Letter to President of the Italian Council of Ministers, June 13, 1944.
2. Copy of instruction and enclosure

6340

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1516

RESTRICTED

June 23, 1944

to the

United States Representative
on the Advisory Council for Italy,
Care of the American Consulate General,
Naples, Italy.

The Secretary of State encloses a communication of June 13, 1944 for the President of the Italian Council of Ministers from the chairman of the governing body of the International Labor Office, Mr. Carter Goodrich. The letter from Mr. Goodrich is in reply to the Italian Government's formal request to be readmitted into the International Labor Organization.

The United States Representative is requested to deliver the communication to the Italian Prime Minister should he perceive no objection. In this connection reference is made to Algiers' telegram no. 519 of February 17, 8 p.m., despatch no. 467 of April 5, 1944 and the Department's telegram to Algiers for Reber, no. 692 of March 4, 11 p.m.

A copy of this instruction has been sent to the American Political Adviser on the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Allied Force Headquarters. A copy is enclosed for Mr. Reber.

Enclosures:

1. Letter to President of the Italian Council of Ministers, June 13, 1944.
2. Copy of instruction and enclosure to Mr. Reber.

6340

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
Chairman of the Governing Body

D O/34

Montréal, le 13 juin 1944.

Monsieur le Président du Conseil,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de la lettre en date du 21 mars 1944, no. 1484, dans laquelle M. le Chef du Gouvernement formulait, au nom du Gouvernement italien, une demande formelle de réadmission de l'Italie au sein de l'Organisation internationale du Travail.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que le Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail a été saisi de cette communication au cours de sa 92^{ème} session, le 27 avril 1944; le Conseil d'administration en poursuivra l'examen en temps opportun.

En attendant, le Directeur par interim du Bureau international du Travail prend les dispositions nécessaires pour vous communiquer, aux fins d'information, le texte du compte rendu des débats et des décisions de la vingt-sixième session de la Conférence; il vous adressera régulièrement à l'avenir les publications du Bureau international du Travail.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Président du Conseil, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

s/s CARTER GOODRICH
Président du Conseil d'administration.

Monsieur le Président du Conseil
des Ministres,
ROME.

6339

1519

ILO

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APG 394

U.S. ARMY

Refer 606

March 27, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Acting United States Member, Advisory Council
for Italy.

Reference is made to the Department's instruction concern-
ing the request of the Italian Government to be re-admitted to
the International Labor Office.

In compliance with the Department's suggestion, the head
of the Italian Government has addressed to the President of the
International Labor Office a letter, which is enclosed, and re-
quests that it be forwarded as soon as possible through appropriate
official channels to Washington.

Samuel Reber
Vice President, Allied Control Commission
Political Section

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6338

1 5 2 0
R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI
--

N° 1483

Salerno, March 24, 1944.

Dear Reber,

Here enclosed I am sending a letter addressed to Mr. Carter Goodrich by which Marshall Badoglio formally requests that Italy be once more admitted to the International Labour Bureau.

I shall be very grateful if you will be so good as to forward this letter to Washington D.C. at the earliest possible moment.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

R. Rumel

Samuel Reber, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission
Naples.

Encl.

6337

OUTGOING

27 JAN 1944

HAC/and

SECRET

ROUTINE

PATIMA REAR

FREEDOM FOR MGS

JAN

JAN

REURAD TWO EIGHT ONE FIVE ONE OF ONE THREE JANUARY 27 TO FREEDOM FOR MGS FROM
PATIMA REAR SIGNED MCGARLANE ID NONE OFFICIALLY ATTEMPT AS LAG TO PERMIT
 FROM ORGANISATION OF LABOUR IS STILL IN PROCESS OF REVISION ONE ONE PATIMA
 TELETYPE ONE SEVEN ZERO FOUR OF THREE ZERO DECEMBER 27 BUT UNDERSTAND
 ORGANISATION OF VARIOUS UNIONS IS PROCEEDING UNOFFICIALLY ONE THOUGH IT IS
 IMPOSSIBLE TO FIX NUMBERS

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT K. DON

Major, A.G.D.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Mr. Caccia

6336

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

6 February 1944

TO: Chief Commissioner

Deputy Chief Commissioner has made the following suggestion for dealing with Taranto and other labor situations in the interests of insuring orderly L O C :-

In consideration of a pledge from labor union and unorganized workers that there will be no strikes, mass absences, etc., for duration of war, the Government would agree to establish an arbitration board composed as follows:

- 1 representative from Government
- 1 representative from Labor
- 1 representative from Employers
- (or 3 from each to avoid tie vote)

Subjects to be dealt with by the Board:-

- (a) Wages
- (b) Food Rationing
- (c) Elimination of black market

In the last analysis topics (a) and (b) and only the final settlement by us -- under our actual control of imports and our desire at least to control inflation, but that need not stop the Board making findings on these subjects.

As to topic (c) the Government should request labor suggestions for, and cooperation, in eliminating the black market. The Government must pledge itself to remove any corrupt or incompetent officials whom labor can prove are assisting black market operations.

Because of our interests in points (a) and (b), we might consider having an observer on the Board without vote. The advantage to us of this would be to discourage the Government from making settlement with the workers by acceding to wage and food demands we might finally have to veto. In other words we might want to sit in without official voice or vote to keep from having the first two points dumped in the last analysis in our laps.

WJG

CONFIDENTIALALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

HP/DW/jw

MGS 091.4-1

27 December 1943

SUBJECT: Organization of Italian Labor.

TO: HQ, Allied Control Commission
HQ, Allied Military Government, CMF

1. Reference is made to a message originated by HQ AMG, Sicily, number A-643 of 16 October, in which instructions were requested as to whether or not employees in Sicily should be granted the right to organize and select representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining.

2. It was considered that the matter was one which should be decided not as effecting Sicily alone, but as one requiring the definition of a policy which would extend throughout the Kingdom of Italy. This was felt to be desirable, particularly in view of the procedure approved by the Badoglio Government on 2 September.

3. Approval has now been given by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to permit, on a strictly voluntary and democratic basis,

- (a) The election of shop stewards, who are to be unpaid workshop representatives of non-Fascist Labor Unions, and
- (b) Employees to organize and to select representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining.

The foregoing will be subject at all times to the authority of the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission, to approve or disapprove any agreements which may be entered into.

4. Only in case of doubt need reference be made to this Headquarters, but it is desired to stress the importance of maintaining trade union responsibility in carrying out the above policy.

For the Chief of Section:

HENRY PARKMAN, JR.
Lt. Colonel, G.S.C.

Copy to:

HQ AMG 15 Army Group
The Office of the American Minister
The Office of the British Resident Minister
PWB
IROCOPY: /mip

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17

LABOR RELATIONS

Whereas in Sicily by General Order No. 8 and in Calabria, Lucania and the Province of Salerno by Regional Order No. 5, the Fascist Corporative Syndicate System was dissolved and a method provided for reestablishing and assuring freedom of labor organization;

Now, therefore, in furtherance of the objectives of said General and Regional Orders, I, CHARLES M. SPOFFORD, Colonel, G.S.C., Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, hereby order as follows:

ARTICLE I

Right of Organization

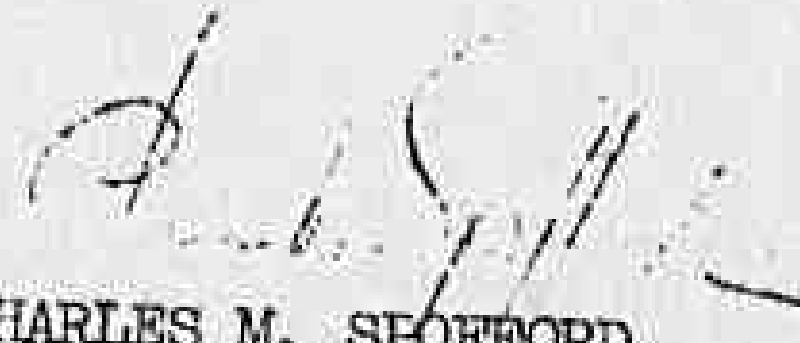
Employees shall have the right to organize, hold meetings, and select representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining with respect to all matters pertaining to or connected with their employment, including such matters as concern hours, wages, working conditions, grievances, disputes and mutual social and economic assistance.

ARTICLE II

Effective Date

This Order shall become operative in Sicily, Calabria, Lucania and the Province of Salerno on the date hereof.

Dated: 18 January, 1944.


CHARLES M. SPOFFORD,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

6333

3

CONFIDENTIAL

HC
WSALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

B-389.506/18

31 July 1944

SUBJECT: Visit to Italy of Representatives of the Trades Union Congress.

TO : Office of the British Resident Minister.
(Attn: Mr. Wyndham).

1. No objection is raised to the entry to Italy of the delegates named in your letter of 28 July 1944. (Ref. 37/150-5). They should, of course, obtain Allied Force Permits from the Military Permit Office, London.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. S. Hill-Linton
S. S. HILL-LINTON
Colonel, General Staff
G-2 (C.I.) Section

606

Copies to:

G-5.
U.S. Political Adviser.
Political Section, Allied Control Commission.
Mr. Halford, High Commissioner's Office, Rome.

6332

CONFIDENTIAL

APC 394

Reference #606

19 February 1944

The Risorgimento recently published a message with a London date-line of 15 February stating that on 1 February a Belgian socialist, who was head of the Merchant Seamen's Section of the International Transport Workers' Union, spoke to a meeting of members of the House of Commons about the reorganisation of free unions and about the economic situation of labourers in Italy. The article says that he spoke of the new legislation concerning Italian unions whereby collective contracts are allowed and over 100 unions have already been constituted in liberated Italy. It is said that this delegate of the International Transport Workers Union had just come back from a visit to liberated Italy.

Neither we nor the Labour subcommittee have any idea who this person can be and on what authority he talks. We should be most grateful if you could find out and let us know: he seems to have tried to be helpful by what he said!

Roger Makins, Esq., C.M.G.

606

6331 .

ANNO II - N. 2

PREZZO LIRE UNA

Mercoledì 18 febbraio 1944

RISORGIMENTO

Per le inserzioni Pubblicità U.P.I.
6, Brigida n. 51 - Piazza Trieste
e Trento n. 7 - Napoli

Edito da "IL MATTINO" - "ROMA" - "CORRIERE DI NAPOLI"

Direzione e Redazione: An-
drea Gallia N. 7 - Nap

FRONTE ITALIANO

Continua la pressione alleata sulle linee tedesche

FRONTE ITALIANO, 15

Su entrambi i fronti della 5. Armata è stata mantenuta la pressione contro il nemico. Continuano gli aspri combattimenti a Cassino. Un piccolo attacco nemico è stato respinto nella zona di sbarco. Attività offensiva delle pattuglie dell'8. Armata su tutto il fronte.

Le comunicazioni ferroviarie dell'Alta Italia sono state ieri attaccate da bombardieri pesanti. Sono state attaccate Modena, Brescia, Ferrara, Mantova, Verona ed Arezzo. Gli snodi ferroviari di Perugia venivano bombardati da bombardieri medi.

Linee nemiche di comunicazione, depositi di rifornimenti, trasporti ferroviari e colonne di automezzi sono stati attaccati dai caccia bombardieri. Nella testa di sbarco i caccia hanno continuato il pattugliamento offensivo.

Al largo della costa dalmata veniva attaccato naviglio nemico.

21 aerei nemici sono stati distrutti. Manca un aereo alleato.

L'aviazione alleata del Mediterraneo ha compiuto circa 1.500 voli di guerra, mentre l'attività aerea nemica nelle zone di combattimento ammontava approssimativamente a 60 voli di guerra.

Su tutti i fronti non si registrano sviluppi degni di nota.

Sul fronte principale della 5. Armata le truppe americane hanno continuato i combattimenti casa per casa nell'abitato di Cassino.

Nel frattempo l'artiglieria alleata ha lanciato delle granate a scoppio ritardato, nel pomeriggio del 14 febbraio, lanciando volantini sul Monastero della celebre Abbazia, ammonendo tutti gli italiani presenti a lasciare il Monastero. I volantini, in un italiano dicevano: «Amici italiani, attenzione! Finora abbiamo cercato accuratamente di non bombardare il Monastero di Montecassino. I tedeschi hanno saputo approfittarne. Ora la lotta si è avvicinata sempre di più alle mura sacre. E' venuta l'ora di puntare i nostri cannoni contro l'Abbazia. Vi esortiamo in modo che voi possiate scappare. Vi diffidiamo urgentemente: abbandonate il Monastero. Fatele subito. Rispettate questo avviso. E' per il vostro bene». I foglietti venivano la sera: 5. Armata.

Il primo bombardamento sull'Abbazia di Montecassino è avvenuto verso le ore 9.30 di ieri. Sono state osservate diverse centrali. Un centinaio di tedeschi fuggivano ed i cannonieri hanno puntato i pezzi contro di loro. Circa duecento civili uscivano poscia, dall'abitato. Tra quelli che si

giare le operazioni di terra è messa in rilievo dal corrispondente dell'ente radiofonico, Dainoff. Egli osserva che le unità da guerra americane, britanniche, francesi ed olandesi attaccano senza posa i mezzi di trasporto tedeschi sulle strade litoranee e controbattano le artiglierie tedesche.

Un aeroporto è stato costruito da ingegneri americani sul fronte della quinta Armata, in pieno bombardamento nemico. La costruzione è stata effettuata tra le esplosioni continue, in mezzo alla polvere, ed è durata dall'alba al tramonto. E' stato necessario livellare le buche prodotte dalle bombe e spianare macerie di strade bombardate. L'aeroporto serve adesso da pista di lancio nella testa di ponte effettuata a sud di Roma.

Sul fronte dell'8. Armata sono continuate le azioni di pattuglie ed i duelli di artiglieria. I canadesi hanno inviato parecchie forti pattuglie che hanno impegnato il nemico. Altre pattuglie, composte di indiani, hanno diretto il fuoco nella zona di Orsogna, osservando movimento di automezzi nemici subito ostacolato dall'artiglieria alleata. Il traffico nella zona montagnosa è stato ancora ostacolato dai banchi di neve.

Lunedì è stata osservata sul fronte di Cassino una troupe

Un altro tentativo tedesco di attacco contro un convoglio è fallito completamente

LONDRA, 15

Un comunicato dell'Ammiragliato britannico annuncia il fallimento di un altro tentativo tedesco di attaccare un convoglio alleato nell'Atlantico. L'attacco venne sferrato e sventato sabato sera.

Subito dopo il tramonto, una formazione di sette «Einkel» e di «Focke Wulf» fu avvistata mentre si avvicinava a sei-cento chilometri ad occidente di Capo Finisterre. Quattro caccia spiegarono il volo dalla portaerei «Perseus», di scorta al convoglio, ed intercettarono la formazione prima che potesse effettuare l'attacco. Un «Einkel» e un «Focke Wulf» venivano abbattuti, un altro «Focke Wulf» veniva colpito. Il convoglio continuava la sua rotta indenne. I caccia ritornarono alla base.

Oggetti di vestiario americani

per gli italiani bisognosi

BARI, 15

La locale Croce Rossa Americana ha annunciato che è arrivato per mare un carico di oggetti di vestiario per essere distribuiti fra le donne ed i bambini bisognosi di Bari e del circostante territorio.

I dirigenti delle organizzazioni assistenziali hanno detto che la distribuzione gratuita fra i rifugiati bisognosi comincerà immediatamente.

La resistenza armata del popolo bulgaro contro il governo

LONDRA, 15

Il corpo di polizia recentemente costituito con truppe scelte dell'esercito regolare non è riuscito ad arginare la resistenza armata del popolo al governo bulgaro. Le autorità di Sofia hanno dovuto sostituire quattro capi di provincia perché infideli. Il corrispondente del «News Chronicle» da Arkara parla di intensa opposizione al governo in tre provincie. In una di esse altri 20 cosiddetti comunisti venivano recentemente impiccati in luogo pubblico.

Il capo della propaganda del Comando Supremo tedesco si è dimesso

Le forze russe avanzano in direzione di Pskov

Numerose altre località liberate dai sovietici

MOSCA, 15

Il comunicato diramato questa sera a Mosca annuncia che oggi a sud e a sud est della città di Gdov le truppe sovietiche hanno avanzato e occupato alcune località. A sud di Luga le truppe russe, continuando la avanzata, hanno occupato più di 40 località abitate e una stazione ferroviaria.

A nord di Svenigorodka-Shpolja le truppe sovietiche hanno continuato a combattere per la liquidazione delle truppe nemiche accerchiate e, stringendo sempre più la morsa, hanno espugnato alcuni casermi del nemico saldamente fortificati.

In pari tempo, a nord ovest di Svenigorodka hanno stroncato con successo un attacco di carri armati e di fanterie del nemico che cercava di soccorrere le truppe accerchiate.

Negli altri settori del fronte, operazioni esplorative, duelli di artiglieria e di mortai e combattimenti di carattere locale.

Ieri, su tutti, il fronte, il nemico ha perduto 71 carri armati e 32 velivoli.

Dopo la conquista di Korsun, l'importante casale tedesco nella sacca a sud del medio Dnieper, le truppe sovietiche hanno continuato la loro pressione contro le dieci divisioni tedesche accerchiate. Korsun è stata presa d'assalto insieme con altre piccole località vicine.

I tedeschi hanno rinnovato i loro disperati sforzi per arrivare al varco. In uno di questi tentativi, una unità germanica è stata completamente annientata, lasciando sul terreno più di mille uomini.

Nella regione a nord di Svenigorodka, Von Manstein continua

a gettare grandi masse di carri armati e di fanterie contro l'anello sovietico. A prezzo di gravi perdite di uomini e di equipaggiamenti, il nemico è riuscito a aprirsi una breccia di non grande importanza nelle difese. Per ottenere questo piccolo successo i tedeschi hanno perduto duemila uomini e più di 73 carri armati.

Altri dodici aeroplani tedeschi da trasporto sono stati distrutti. Essi servivano non solo a ritirare rifornimenti alle truppe tedesche accerchiate, ma anche a porre in salvo gli ufficiali.

Nel settore nord le armate russe avanzano su un fronte di 16 chilometri in due direzioni: lungo la ferrovia che costeggia la sponda orientale del lago Peibius lungo la strada per Pskov. Questa città è ora investita dalle colonne sovietiche da due lati.

Le forze aeree sovietiche e i patrioti rosa ostacolano i tedeschi durante la loro ritirata. Iati della grande strada da Luga a Pskov, secondo quanto si riferisce, sono coperti di rottami di veicoli fatti saltare in aria dalla guerriglia dei patrioti, i quali si sono dimostrati anche utili nello spazzare i campi di mine sulle vie della armata rossa.

Le condizioni atmosferiche sono attualmente particolarmente difficili, con forte gelo alternato con improvvisi disgeli. Le strade sono una pozza di fango e neve durante la giornata, ma si coprono di ghiaccio nella notte. I feriti tedeschi che sono caduti nelle paludi e negli stagni sono rimasti congelati nel corso della mattinata.

Mentre a Berlino il dottor Goebbels continua a pubblicare rapporti ottimistici sui combattimenti in Russia, si apprende che è stato ordinato a 160 giornalisti germanici che informano i loro giornali dalla Russia bianca e dall'Ucraina, di rientrare in Germania dalle regioni occupate.

Sul fronte del Pacifico

Incessante martellamento delle basi militari giapponesi

Un'altra piccola isola occupata dagli americani

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FRONTE ITALIANO

Continua la pressione alleata sulle linee tedesche

FRONTE ITALIANO, 15

Su entrambi i fronti della 5. Armata è stata mantenuta la pressione contro il nemico. Continuano gli aspri combattimenti a Cassino. Un piccolo attacco nemico è stato respinto nella zona di sbarco. Attività offensiva delle patrie dell'8. Armata su tutto il fronte.

Le comunicazioni ferroviarie dell'Alta Italia sono state attaccate da bombardieri pesanti. Sono state attaccate anche, Brescia, Ferrara, Mantova, Verona ed Arezzo. Gli ferroviari di Perugia venivano bombardati da bombardieri medi.

Le comunicazioni di comunicazione, depositi di rifornimenti, trasporti ferroviari e colonne di automezzi sono stati attaccati dai caccia bombardieri. Nella testa di sbarco i caccia continuano il pattugliamento offensivo.

Il largo della costa dalmata veniva attaccato navigli.

alcuni aerei nemici sono stati distrutti. Manca un aereo al-

l'aviazione alleata del Mediterraneo ha compiuto circa 10 voli di guerra, mentre l'attività aerea nemica nelle zone di combattimento ammontava approssimativamente a 10 voli di guerra.

tutti i fronti non si re-

no avviluppi depri di

fronte principale della

matà, le truppe ameri-

hanno continuato i

attimenti casa per casa

abitato di Cassino.

frattanto l'artiglieria

ha lanciato delle gra-

scopie rittardate, nel

iggio del 14 febbraio,

endo isolanti sul Mo-

ro della celebre Abba-

monumenti tutti gli sta-

presenti a lasciare il

terro. I volontari, E. Uti-

sono dicevano: «Andrei-

mi, attenzione! Finora

no cercato accuratamen-

te non bombardare il Mo-

ro di Montecassino. I te-

stano sapete profittar-

la ora la lotta si è avvi-

a sempre di più alle sue

zare. E' venuta l'ora di

re i nostri cannoni con-

Abbazia. Vi avvisiamo in

che voi possiate irri-

diffidiamo urgentemen-

te bombardare il Monastero.

o subito. Rispettate que-

sto. E' per il nostro

o. I foglietti recavano la

8. Armata.

primo bombardamento

Abbazia di Montecassino

venuto verso le ore 9.30.

giare le operazioni di terra è messa in rilievo dal corrispondente dell'ente radiofonico, Dantag. Egli osserva che le unità da guerra americane, britanniche, francesi ed olandesi attaccano senza posa i mezzi di trasporto tedeschi sulle strade litoranee e controbattano le artiglierie tedesche.

Un aeroporto è stato costruito da ingegneri americani sul fronte della quinta Armata, in pieno bombardamento nemico. La costruzione è stata effettuata tra le esplosioni continue, in mezzo alla polvere, ed è durata dall'alba al tramonto. E' stato necessario lucellare le buche prodotte dalle bombe e spianare macerie di strade bombardate. L'aeroporto serve adesso da pista di lancio nella testa di ponte effettuata a sud di Roma.

Sul fronte dell'8. Armata sono continuate le azioni di pattuglie ed i duelli di artiglieria. I canadesi hanno inviato parecchie forti pattuglie che hanno impegnato il nemico. Altre pattuglie, composte di indiani, hanno diretto il fuoco nella zona di Orsogna, osservando movimento di automezzi nemici subito ostacolato dall'artiglieria alleata. Il traffico nella zona montagnosa è stato ancora ostacolato dai banchi di neve.

Lunedì è stata osservata sul fronte di Cassino una tregua

Un altro tentativo tedesco di attacco contro un convoglio è fallito completamente

LONDRA, 15

Un comunicato dell'Ammiragliato britannico annuncia il fallimento di un altro tentativo tedesco di attaccare un convoglio alleato nell'Atlantico. L'attacco venne sferrato e sventato sabato sera.

Subito dopo il tramonto, una formazione di sette «Einkel 71» e di «Foke Wulfs» fu avvistata mentre si avvicinava, a sei-cento chilometri ad occidente di Capo Finisterre. Quattro caccia spiegarono il volo dalla portaerei «Persoon», di scorta al convoglio, ed intercettavano la formazione prima che potesse effettuare lo attacco. Un «Einkel» e un «Foke Wulf» venivano abbattuti, un altro «Foke Wulf» veniva colpito. Il convoglio continuava la sua rotta indenne. I caccia ritornavano alla base.

Oggetti di vestiario americani

per gli italiani bisognosi

BARI, 15

La locale Croce Rossa Americana ha annunciato che è arrivato per mare un carico di oggetti di vestiario per essere distribuiti fra le donne ed i bambini bisognosi di Bari e del circostante territorio.

I dirigenti delle organizzazioni assistenziali hanno detto che la distribuzione gratuita fra i rifugiati bisognosi comincerà immediatamente.

La resistenza armata del popolo bulgaro contro il governo

LONDRA, 15

Il corpo di polizia recentemente costituito con truppe scelte dell'esercito regolare non è riuscito a reprimere la resistenza armata del popolo al governo bulgaro. Le autorità di Sofia hanno dovuto sostituire quattro capi di provincia perché infidi. Il corrispondente del «News Chronicle» da Ankara parla di intensa opposizione al governo in tre provincie. In una di esse altri 20 cosiddetti comunisti venivano recentemente impiccati in luogo pubblico.

Il capo della propaganda del Comando Supremo tedesco si è dimesso

Le forze russe avanzano in direzione di Pskov

Numerose altre località liberate dai sovietici

MOSCA, 15

Il comunicato dirompente questa sera a Mosca annuncia che oggi a sud e a sud est della città di Gdov le truppe sovietiche hanno avanzato e occupato alcune località. A sud di Luga le truppe russe, continuando la avanzata, hanno occupato più di 40 località abitate e una stazione ferroviaria.

A nord di Svenigorodka-Shepola le truppe sovietiche hanno continuato a combattere per la liquidazione delle truppe nemiche accerchiate e, stringendo sempre più la morsa, hanno espugnato alcuni caposaldi del nemico saldamente fortificati.

In pari tempo, a nord ovest di Svenigorodka hanno stroncato con successo un attacco di carri armati e di fanterie del nemico che cercava di soccorrere le truppe accerchiate.

Negli altri settori del fronte, operazioni esplorative, duelli di artiglieria e di mortai e combattimenti di carattere locale.

Ieri, su tutto il fronte, il nemico ha perduto 71 carri armati e 32 velivoli.

Dopo la conquista di Korsun, l'importante caposaldo tedesco nella sacca a sud del medio Dnieper, le truppe sovietiche hanno continuato la loro pressione contro le due divisioni tedesche accerchiate. Korsun è stata presa d'assalto insieme con altre piccole località vicine.

I tedeschi hanno rinnovato i loro disperati sforzi per catturare un varco. In uno di questi tentativi, una unità germanica è stata completamente annientata, lasciando sul terreno più di mille uomini.

Nella regione a nord di Svenigorodka, Von Mannstein continua

a gettare grandi masse di carri armati e di fanterie contro l'anello sovietico. A prezzo di gravi perdite di uomini e di equipaggiamenti, il nemico è riuscito ad aprirsi una breccia di non grande importanza nelle difese. Per ottenere questo piccolo successo i tedeschi hanno perduto duemila uomini e più di 73 carri armati.

Altri dodici aeroplani tedeschi da trasporto sono stati distrutti. Essi servivano non solo a recare rifornimenti alle truppe tedesche accerchiate, ma anche a porre in salvo gli ufficiali.

Nel settore nord le armate russe avanzano su un fronte di 160 chilometri in due direzioni: lungo la ferrovia che costeggia la sponda orientale del lago Peipus e lungo la strada per Pskov. Questa città è ora incavata dalle colonne sovietiche da due lati.

Le forze aeree sovietiche e di patrioti rossi ostacolano i tedeschi durante la loro ritirata. I lati della grande strada da Luga a Pskov, secondo quanto si riferisce, sono coperti di rottami di veicoli fatti saltare in aria dalla guerriglia dei patrioti, i quali si sono dimostrati anche utili nello spazzare i campi di mine sulle vie della armata rossa.

Le condizioni atmosferiche sono attualmente particolarmente difficili, con forte gelo alterantesi con improvvisi disgeli. Le strade sono una pozza di fango e neve durante la giornata, ma si coprono di ghiaccio nelle notti. I feriti tedeschi che sono caduti nelle ghiande e negli stagni sono rimasti congelati nel corso della mattinata.

Mentre a Berlino il dottor Goebbels continua a pubblicare rapporti ottimistici sui combattimenti in Russia, si apprende che è stato ordinato a 100 giornalisti germanici che informano i loro giornali dalla Russia bianca e dall'Ucraina, di rientrare in Germania dalle regioni occupate.

Sul fronte del Pacifico

Incessante martellamento delle basi militari giapponesi

Un'altra piccola isola occupata dagli americani

La zona di combattimento ammontava approssimativamente a 60 voli di guerra.

Su tutti i fronti non si registrano sviluppi degni di nota.

Sul fronte principale della 5. Armata le truppe americane hanno continuato i combattimenti casa per casa nell'abitato di Cassino.

Nel frattempo l'artiglieria alleata ha lanciato delle granate a scoppio ritardato, nel pomeriggio del 14 febbraio, lanciando volanti sul Monastero della celebre Abbazia, ammucchiando tutti gli italiani presenti a lasciarli al Monastero. I volontari, giunti in italiano dicevano: «Amici italiani, attenzione! Finora abbiamo cercato accuratamente di non bombardare il Monastero di Montecassino. I tedeschi hanno saputo approfittarne. Ora la lotta si è avvicinata sempre di più alle sue mura sacre. E' venuta l'ora di puntare i nostri cannoni contro l'Abbazia. Vi avvisiamo in modo che voi possiate a portarvi. Vi diffidiamo urgentemente: abbandonate il Monastero, fatevi subito. Rispettate questo avviso. E' per il nostro bene». I foglietti recavano la firma: 5. Armata.

Il primo bombardamento sull'Abbazia di Montecassino è avvenuto verso le ore 9.30 di ieri. Sono state osservate diverse centrate. Un centinaio di tedeschi fuggivano ed i cannonieri hanno puntato i pezzi contro di loro. Circa duecento civili uscivano, poscia, dall'edificio. Le artiglierie alleate riprendevano in pieno. I bombardamenti sono continuati nel pomeriggio.

Cento «fortezze volanti», in quattro ondate, centravano ripetutamente la Badia.

A parte la lotta dentro l'abitato di Cassino, l'attività alleata lungo il resto del fronte principale della 5. Armata è consistita essenzialmente in pattuglie offensive e in duelli di artiglierie. Sulle colline il terreno continua ad essere aspramente conteso. Nelle vicinanze di Monte Castellone, dopo un vano contrattacco nemico avvenuto il 12 febbraio, le truppe alleate hanno potuto contro i corpi di 240 nemici rimasti sul terreno.

Nella zona di sbarco la lotta nel combattimento di una certa importanza perduta dalle forze, dopo che il primo grande sforzo nemico di eliminare la testa di sbarco si è risolto in un sanguinoso fallimento.

L'insolito di guerra della «linea» presso il Quartier Generale alleato ha continuato nel pomeriggio di ieri che la via Appia è sotto il fuoco dei cannoni degli incrociatori e dei cacciatorpediniere che continuano a perquisire lungo le coste tirreniche. La crescente importanza delle artiglierie aeree per appog-

giare le operazioni di terra è messa in rilievo dal corrispondente dell'ente radiofonico, Donino. Egli osserva che le unità da guerra americane, britanniche, francesi ed olandesi attaccano senza posa i mezzi di trasporto tedeschi sulle strade litoranee e controbattano le artiglierie tedesche.

Un aeroporto è stato costruito da ingegneri americani sul fronte della quata Armata, in pieno bombardamento nemico. La costruzione è stata effettuata tra le esplosioni continue, in mezzo alla polvere, ed è durata dall'alba al tramonto. E' stato necessario livellare le buche prodotte dalle bombe e spianare macerie di strade bombardate. L'aeroporto serve adesso da pista di lancio nella testa di ponte effettuata a sud di Roma.

Sul fronte dell'8. Armata sono continuate le azioni di pattuglie ed i duelli di artiglierie. I canadesi hanno inviato parecchie forti pattuglie che hanno impegnato il nemico. Altre pattuglie composte di indiani, hanno diretto il fuoco nella zona di Orsogna, osservando movimento di automezzi nemici subito ostacolati dall'artiglieria alleata. Il traffico nella zona montagnosa è stato ancora ostacolato dai banchi di neve.

Lunedì è stata osservata sul fronte di Cassino una tregua di 3 ore per permettere ai tedeschi di raccogliere i loro morti.

Questa è la seconda tregua richiesta dai tedeschi in 3 settimane.

Più di 200 corpi sono stati rinvenuti, compresi i 33 raccolti dalla 5. Armata proprio davanti alle sue posizioni e trasportati in un posto sicuro, fra le linee.

Gli obiettivi tedeschi in Europa bombardati giorno e notte

LONDRA, 15. Notte e giorno i bombardieri alleati si alternano negli obiettivi tedeschi dell'Europa. E' stato ufficialmente annunciato a Londra che nel pomeriggio di oggi bombardieri americani decollati dalle basi della Gran Bretagna hanno attraversato il canale della Manica per continuare l'offensiva aerea delle basi tedesche della Francia settentrionale.

Il comando della difesa Armata aerea americana annuncia che questa mattina bombardieri medi degli Stati Uniti hanno bombardato obiettivi militari tedeschi

americani per gli italiani bisognosi

BARI, 15

La locale Croce Rossa Americana ha annunciato che è arrivato per mare un carico di oggetti di vestiario per essere distribuiti fra le donne ed i bambini bisognosi di Bari e del circostante territorio.

I dirigenti delle organizzazioni assistenziali hanno detto che la distribuzione gratuita fra i rifugiati bisognosi comincerà immediatamente.

La assistenza armata del popolo bulgaro contro il governo

LONDRA, 15

Il corpo di polizia recentemente costituito con truppe scelte dell'esercito regolare non è riuscito a arginare la resistenza armata del popolo al gov. (P) bulgaro. Le autorità di Sofia hanno dovuto sostituire quattro capi di provincia perché infidi. Il corrispondente del «News Chronicle» da Ankara parla di intensa opposizione al governo in tre provincie. In una di esse altri 20 cosiddetti comunisti venivano recentemente impiccati in luogo pubblico.

Il capo della propaganda del Comando Supremo tedesco si è dimesso

STOCOLMA, 15

Il «Dagens Nyheter» ha oggi da Zurigo che il Maggiore Generale Von Weidel, Capo della Sezione Propaganda del Comando Supremo germanico, ha rassegnato le dimissioni in segno di protesta contro i recenti bollettini tedeschi concernenti le bucrasmi su Londra.

Si dice che abbia dichiarato che le esagerazioni in contenuto propagandistico in affidate nei comunisti del Comando Supremo nazista.

nemico saldamente fortificati

In pari tempo, a nord ovest di Svenigorodka hanno stroncato con successo un attacco di carri armati e di fanterie del nemico che cercava di soccorrere le truppe accerchiate.

Negli altri settori del fronte, operazioni esplorative, duelli di artiglieria e di mortai e combattimenti di carattere locale.

Ieri, su tutti, il fronte, il nemico ha perduto 71 carri armati e 32 velivoli.

Dopo la conquista di Korsun, l'importante caposaldo tedesco nella sacca a sud del medio Dniester, le truppe sovietiche hanno continuato la loro pressione contro le dieci divisioni tedesche accerchiate. Korsun è stata presa d'assalto insieme con altre piccole località vicine.

I tedeschi hanno rinnovato i loro disperati sforzi per aprirvi un varco. In uno di questi tentativi, una unità germanica è stata completamente annientata, lasciando sul terreno più di mille uomini.

Nella regione a nord di Svenigorodka, Von Manstein continua

l'attacco in strada per Kiev. Questa città è ora investita dalle colonne sovietiche da due lati.

Le forze aeree sovietiche e patrioti rossi ostacolano i tedeschi durante la loro ritirata. Inti della grande strada da Luga a Polkov, secondo quanto si riferisce, sono esparsi di rottami di veicoli fatti saltare in aria dalla guerriglia dei patrioti, quali si sono dimostrati anche utili nello spazzare i carri e mine sulle vie della armata rossa.

Le condizioni atmosferiche sono attualmente particolarmente difficili, con forte gelo alterna con improvvisi disgeli. Le strade sono una pozza di fango e neve durante la giornata, ma si coprono di ghiaccio nella notte. I feriti, eschi che sono caduti nelle paludi e negli stagni sono rimasti congelati nel corso della mattinata.

Mentre a Berlino il dottor Goebbels continua a pubblicare rapporti ottimistici sui combattimenti in Russia, si apprende che è stato ordinato a 180 giornalisti germanici che informano i loro giornali dalla Russia bianca e dall'Ucraina, di rientrare in Germania dalle zone occupate.

Sul fronte del Pacifico

Incessante martellamento delle basi militari giapponesi

Un'altra piccola isola occupata dagli americani tra la Nuova Guinea e la Nuova Britannia

WASHINGTON, 15

Ancora una volta apparecchi alleati hanno portato la loro offensiva al di là di Rabaul con un altro violento bombardamento in pieno giorno, effettuato da bombardieri pesanti scortati, su un aerodromo a Kavieng nella Nuova Irlanda. 147 tonnellate di bombe sono state lanciate smantellando la pista di lancio, distruggendo due bombardieri al suolo, facendo saltare un deposito di munizioni ed appiccando molti incendi. Non c'è stata opposizione da parte della difesa.

In un altro attacco effettuato subito su Rabaul la caccia nemica si alzò, ma non riuscì a salvare i tre principali aerodromi dalla pioggia di circa 100 tonnellate di esplosivo. Sette caccia giapponesi sono stati abbattuti mentre gli alleati hanno portato tre aerei.

Un aerodromo è stato anche l'obiettivo di bombardieri medi scortati che hanno attaccato le isole dell'Ammiraglio. Qui hanno sganciato 50 tonnellate di bombe su depositi giapponesi.

Una formazione che ha attaccato un aerodromo e naviglio a Wewak, nella Nuova Guinea non ha incontrato aerei giapponesi, ma ne ha distrutti 7 al suolo e suolo probabilmente altri quattro. Due

piroscafi sono stati lasciati in fiamme ed un altro, un piroscafo da carico di 3.000 tonnellate, è affondato.

Truppe americane hanno occupato sabato una piccola isola tra la Nuova Guinea e la Nuova Britannia, che fu lasciata da parte durante lo sbarco a Capo Gloucester. Non si hanno notizie di resistenza nemica.

Nel Pacifico Centrale formazioni statunitensi hanno continuato i loro martellamenti sugli avamposti giapponesi nelle isole Marshall attaccando per tre giorni di seguito l'atollo di Eniwetok. In tale periodo apparecchi levatizi da portaerei hanno compiuto sei attacchi sull'aerodromo ed altre installazioni.

L'atollo di Eniwetok è quasi a 600 km da Kwajalein nelle isole Marshall.

Il Quartiere Generale di la Flotta del Pacifico a Pearl Harbor ha annunciato lunedì che gli attacchi su Eniwetok hanno avuto luogo il 10, 11 e il 12 febbraio (esclusivo locale).

Prima dell'alba di sabato scorso, ha detto un portavoce, apparecchi levatizi da una portaerei hanno attaccato l'atollo di Eniwetok distruggendo impianti al suolo.

Durante la stessa giornata

...e di combattimento ammontava approssimativamente a 60 voli di guerra.

Su tutti i fronti non si registrano sviluppi degni di nota. Sul fronte principale della Armata le truppe americane hanno continuato i combattimenti casa per casa nell'abitato di Cassino.

Nel frattempo l'artiglieria alleata ha lanciato delle gragnuole a scoppio ritardato, nel pomeriggio del 12 febbraio, mandando voluttosi sul Monastero della celebre Abbazia, ammonendo tutti gli italiani presenti a lasciare il monastero. I volontari, che avevano detto: «Abbiamo deciso: o vinciamo, o moriamo», hanno cercato accuratamente di non bombardare il Monastero di Montecassino. I tedeschi hanno approfittato di questa ora di tregua per arrivare alla porta di via delle Vigne sacre. E' venuta l'ora di andare a nostri cannoni contro l'Abbazia. Vi avvisiamo che voi possedete i giorni. Vi diffidiamo urgentemente di abbandonare il Monastero. Siete subito. Rispettate questa avvisata. E' per il vostro bene. I fuggitivi ricevono la pena: 5. Armata.

Il primo bombardamento dell'Abbazia di Montecassino è avvenuto verso le ore 9.30. Ieri, sono state osservate delle truppe. Un centinaio di tedeschi fuggivano ed i nostri cannoni hanno puntato i loro colpi contro di loro. Circa duecento civili uscivano, poi, l'edificio. Le artiglierie alleate riprendevano la piena. I bombardamenti sono continuati nel pomeriggio. Cento fortissime voluttose, in altre ondate, continuavano a bombardare la Badia.

A parte la lotta dentro l'abitato di Cassino, l'attività si è sviluppata lungo il resto del fronte. In particolare la 5. Armata è stata particolarmente attiva nelle offensive e in duelli di artiglieria. Sulle colline il terreno continua ad essere aspramente. Nelle vicinanze di Monte Cassino, dopo un controllo aerea molto attento il 12 febbraio, le truppe alleate hanno potuto contare oggi su 240 nemici rimasti sul terreno.

Nella zona di sbocco la nostra artiglieria ha continuato di una da importanza pendente da giorno, dopo che il primo colpo, sferrato contro il centro della testa di sbarco, si è fatto in un'azione molto faticosa.

Quello di guerra della nostra artiglieria, presso il Quartiere generale alleato ha compiuto nel pomeriggio di ieri la sua prima e sotto il fuoco dei cannoni degli incrociatori e dei cacciatorpediniere, continuano a bombardare le coste tirreniche. La nostra artiglieria ha continuato a bombardare per aria.

piare le operazioni di terra è messa in rilievo dal corrispondente dell'ente radiofonico, Daning. Egli osserva che le unità da guerra americane, britanniche, francesi ed olandesi attaccano senza posa i mezzi di trasporto tedeschi sulle strade litoranee e controllano le artiglierie tedesche.

Un aeroporto è stato costruito da ingegneri americani sul fronte della quinta Armata, in pieno bombardamento nemico. La costruzione è stata effettuata tra le esplosioni continue, in mezzo alla polvere, ed è durata dall'alba al tramonto. E' stato necessario livellare le buche prodotte dalle bombe e spianare macerie di strade bombardate. L'aeroporto serve adesso da pista di lancio nella testa di ponte effettuata a sud di Roma.

Sul fronte dell'8. Armata sono continue le azioni di pattuglie ed i duelli di artiglieria. I canadesi hanno inviato parecchie forti pattuglie che hanno impegnato il nemico. Altre pattuglie composte di indiani, hanno diretto il fuoco nella zona di Orsogna, osservando movimenti di automezzi nemici subito ostacolati dall'artiglieria alleata. Il traffico nella zona montagnosa è stato ancora ostacolato dai banchi di neve.

Lunedì è stata osservata sul fronte di Cassino una treppia di 3 ore per permettere ai tedeschi di raccogliere i loro morti.

Questa è la seconda trappola richiesta dai tedeschi in 2 settimane.

Più di 200 morti sono stati rimossi, compresi i 43 feriti della 5. Armata proprio davanti alle sue posizioni e trasportati in un punto infermeria fra le linee.

G'i obiettivi tedeschi in Europa bombardati giorno e notte

LONDRA, 15. Notte e giorno i bombardieri alleati si alternano agli obiettivi tedeschi dell'Europa. E' stato ufficialmente annunciato a Londra che nel pomeriggio di oggi bombardieri americani decollati dalle basi della Gran Bretagna hanno attraversato il Canale della Manica per continuare l'offensiva aerea delle basi tedesche della Francia settentrionale.

Il comando della prima Armata americana annuncia che questa mattina bombardieri degli Stati Uniti hanno bombardato obiettivi militari tedeschi

americani per gli italiani bisognosi

BARI, 15. La locale Croce Rossa Americana ha annunciato che è arrivato per mare un carico di oggetti di vestiario per essere distribuiti fra le donne ed i bambini bisognosi di Bari e del circostante territorio.

I dirigenti delle organizzazioni assistenziali hanno detto che la distribuzione gratuita fra i rifugiati bisognosi comincerà immediatamente.

La assistenza armata del popolo bulgaro contro il governo

LONDRA, 15. Il corpo di polizia recentemente costituito con truppe scelte dell'esercito regolare non è riuscito a arginare la resistenza armata del popolo al governo bulgaro. Le autorità di Sofia hanno dovuto sostituire quattro capi di provincia perché infidi. Il corrispondente del «News Chronicle» da Atkara parla di intensa opposizione al governo in tre provincie. In una di esse altri 20 esecutori comunisti venivano recentemente impiccati in luogo pubblico.

Il capo della propaganda del Comando Supremo tedesco si è dimesso

STOCOLMA, 15. Il «Dagens Nyheter» ha oggi da Berlino che il Maggiore Generale Von Weizel, Capo della Sezione Propaganda del Comando Supremo germanico, ha rassegnato le dimissioni in segno di protesta contro i recenti bollettini tedeschi concernenti le incursioni su Londra.

Si dice che abbia dichiarato che le esagerazioni del comandante provengono in ultima analisi dal Comando Supremo nazista.

Nella Francia settentrionale, che sono importanti segreti. In tutte e due queste azioni le formazioni da bombardamento sono state scortate da caccia alleati e dalla RAF.

Nella giornata di ieri, come è stato precedentemente annunciato, bombardieri nostri e alleati, scortati da caccia, hanno attaccato obiettivi nella Francia settentrionale. Quattro aerei alleati non hanno fatto ritorno. Tre loro tedeschi sono stati distrutti.

La scorsa notte, senza velivoli nemici ha sorvolato il territorio britannico.

nemico saldamente fortificati.

In pari tempo, a nord ovest di Svenigorodka hanno stroncato con successo un attacco di carri armati e di fanterie del nemico che cercava di soccorrere le truppe accerchiate.

Negli altri settori del fronte, operazioni esplorative, duelli di artiglieria e di mortai e combattimenti di carattere locale.

Ieri, su tutti, il fronte, il nemico ha perduto 71 carri armati e 32 velivoli.

Dopo la conquista di Korsun, l'importante caposaldo tedesco nella stecca a sud del medio Dnieper, le truppe sovietiche hanno continuato la loro pressione contro le due divisioni tedesche accerchiate. Korsun è stata presa d'assalto insieme con altre piccole località vicine.

I tedeschi hanno rinnovato i loro disegni offensivi, ma senza successo. In uno di questi tentativi, una unità germanica è stata completamente anientata, lasciando sul terreno più di mille uomini.

Nella regione a nord di Svenigorodka, Von Manstein continua

Sul fronte del Pacifico

Incessante martellamento delle basi militari giapponesi

Un'altra piccola isola occupata dagli americani tra la Nuova Guinea e la Nuova Britannia

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In un altro attacco effettuato sabato su Rabaul la caccia nemica si alzò, ma non riuscì a intercettare i tre principali aerodromi della piana di circa 100 tonnellate di esplosivo. Sette caccia giapponesi sono stati abbattuti mentre gli alleati hanno perduto tre aerei.

Un aeroplano è stato anche abbattuto da bombardieri alleati che hanno attaccato le basi dell'Armata aerea. Essi hanno sganciato 90 tonnellate di bombe su obiettivi giapponesi.

Una formazione che ha attaccato un aerodromo e naviglio a Kavieng nella Nuova Guinea non ha riscontrato aerei giapponesi, ma distrutti 7 al suolo e sul mare.

Durante la scorsa giornata

avvicina la strada per Pskov. Questa città è ora invasa dalle colonne sovietiche da due lati.

Le forze merce sovietiche e di patrioti russi ostacolano i tedeschi durante la loro ritirata. I lati della grande strada da Luga a Pskov, secondo quanto si riferisce, sono coperti di rottami di veicoli fatti saltare in aria dalla guerriglia dei patrioti, i quali si sono dimostrati anche utili nello spazzare i campi di mine sulle vie della armata rossa.

Le condizioni atmosferiche sono attualmente particolarmente difficili, con forte gelo alternandosi con improvvisi disgeli. Le strade sono una pozza di fango e neve durante la giornata, ma si coprono di ghiaccio nella notte. I feriti tedeschi che sono caduti nelle paludi e negli stagni sono rimasti congelati nel corso della mattinata.

Mentre a Berlino il dottor Goebbels continua a pubblicare rapporti ottimistici sui combattimenti in Russia, si apprende che è stato ordinato a 160 giornalisti germanici che informano i loro giornali dalla Russia bianca e dall'Ucraina, di rientrare in Germania dalle regioni occupate.

La guerra continua.

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La guerra continua.

bombardieri «Mitchell» della set-
tima Armata aerea bombardieri
in picchiata «Dauntless» e caccia
«Airacobras» hanno attaccato tre
isoli tenuti dal nemico nelle
isole Marshall.

Oltre 37.000 tonnellate di naviglio nipponico affondate negli ultimi 19 giorni

CIUNG-KING, 15.
Viene ufficialmente annunciato
a Ciung-King che l'aviazione a-
mericana ha affondato negli ul-
timi 19 giorni 37 mila e 300 ton-
nellate di naviglio nipponico.
Queste navi trasportavano trup-
pe e materiale bellico alla Cina
occupata, alla Malesia, al Siam,
alla Birmania e si ritornavano
cariche di rifornimenti.

Nulla può salvare la Finlandia se non una resa immediata

LONDRA, 15.
Gli statisti finlandesi che si
trovano ora a Stoccolma stann-
cercando di concludere una pace
negoziata.

Il corrispondente diplomatico
della «B.B.C.» dice: «Non vi è che
un solo modo per la Finlandia
di uscire dalla guerra: la resa
immediata e incondizionata».

Gli statisti finlandesi sono ri-
masi indietro se credono ancora
di poter mercanteggiare.

Il corrispondente del «Times»
da Stoccolma commenta: «E' cer-
to ora che la Finlandia sarà co-
stretta a uscire dalla guerra a
tempo e luogo, dalle vittoriose
armate russe. Nulla può salvare
la Finlandia da questa fine se
non una resa immediata».

Secondo dispacci da Stoccolma
all'Associated Press, lo statista
finlandese Paasikivi avrebbe con-
ferito con l'ambasciatore sovietico
nella capitale svedese, signor
Kollontay. Secondo tali infor-
mazioni, un funzionario della
Legazione finnica avrebbe di-
chiarato che Paasikivi avrà in
giornata un secondo colloquio
con la signora Kollontay.

I giornali di ogni colore poli-
tico discutono apertamente le
prospettive di pace.

Il Consiglio dei Ministri di
Finlandia si sarebbe riunito ieri
e la discussione si sarebbe pro-
tratta per tutta la giornata.

Crescente attività delle organizzazioni clandestine in Germania

STOCOLMA, 15.
Il giornale svedese «Afton
Tidningen» riferisce una cre-
scente attività delle organiza-
zioni clandestine tedesche nel
territorio germanico. Manifesta-
zioni sono stati recentemente fatti cir-
colare nelle case di Berlino
coordinando i soldati a porre fine
alla guerra. Il giornale ritiene
che i manifestanti sono stati stam-
pati in paesi occupati e intro-
dotti clandestinamente a Berlino
da soldati. Simili manifesti po-
no stati recentemente distribuiti
ai ferrovieri tedeschi.

Secondo il giornale svizzero
«Arbeiter Zeitung» i soli uomi-
ni che circolano ancora per le
vie della capitale tedesca indos-

Intensa attività dei patrioti nel Lazio

LONDRA, 15.
A giudizio di radio Bari, lo sbar-
co effettuato a sud di Roma, prelu-
dio ad eventi maggiori, ha dato
nuovo impulso all'attività dei pa-
trioti, specialmente nel Lazio e
negli Abruzzi, dove si rende in-
differibile al compimento dei te-
deschi. Ecco, d'altra parte, alcuni
particolari della vittoriosa opera
dei patrioti.

A Cesano, in provincia di Ro-
ma, un gruppo di patrioti attac-
cava con bombe a mano un auto-
carro carico di truppe tedesche,
alle quali infliggeva gravi per-
dite. A Castagneto, in Maremma,
un carrello sulla Pisa-Roma, che
precedeva un treno tedesco, saltò
in aria in seguito all'esplosione
di una mina collocata dai patrioti.
In tal modo il treno, carico di
uomini e di materiale bellico, ur-
gentemente richiesti nella zona di
Anzio, subì un notevole ritardo
con grave danno per i piani te-
deschi. Nel giacimento di mercurio
presso Idria, i patrioti compi-
vano atti di sabotaggio, provo-
cando enormi danni. In seguito a
questo colpo di mano la produ-
zione del minerale è ridotta del
80 per cento.

Il maresciallo Kuckler sarebbe stato destituito

BERNA, 15.
Secondo notizie da Stoccolma,
il maresciallo Kuckler, coman-
dante in capo delle armate te-
desche sul fronte russo, sarebbe
stato destituito in seguito allo
sfondamento del fronte di Le-
ningrado. Al suo posto sarebbe
stato designato il generale Mo-
del, comandante della 9. armata
nel settore centrale.

Torturatori di prigionieri d'innanzi al Tribunale di Algeri

ALGERI, 15.
Undici ufficiali, accusati di aver
torturato i prigionieri nel
campo di concentramento del go-
verno di Vichy a Adjerat, vicino
a Colomb Bechar in Algeria, sa-
ranno processati questa settema-
na dal Tribunale militare di
Algeri.

Considerando l'importanza dei
casi e permettendo le sedute
giornaliere, i processi si cred-
ranno al massimo in tre
giorni. I dibattimenti saranno
preziosi e sentiti 15 o più testimoni.
La giuria sarà formata da tre
ufficiali — un colonnello e due
tenenti colonnelli — e due civili.

Notizie brevi

Il comunicato di Lord Louis
Mountbatten, comandante del Coman-
do del Quartiere Generale dell'Asia
sud-orientale, dice: «Caccia e qua-
driglia bombardieri americani hanno
celebrato sabato il secondo anniver-
sario del 10. Gruppo Aereo Stati-
unitense in India attaccando su larga
scala obiettivi della linea aerea sot-
terranea».

«Contemporaneamente essi hanno
compreso 120 voli di guerra in una
dozzina di missioni separate contro
truppe e concentramenti di riforni-
menti nemici».

Ieri, al Cairo, è stato annun-
ziato dal Governo l'approvazione
della Costituzione democratica e
popolare.

CRONACA

Una precisazione del Comitato di L. N. In risposta alle dichiarazioni di Badoglio

In risposta alle dichiarazioni
del Maresciallo Badoglio e del
Sottosegretario Beaulieu, l'Ufficio
Stampa del Comitato di Libe-
razione Nazionale comunica:

La decisione dei Governi Al-
leati di restituire all'Ammini-
strazione Italiana quelle parti
del territorio nazionale che era-
no restite sotto il controllo del-
l'A. M. G., è stata accolta con
soddisfazione nei circoli politici
italiani.

Non si potrebbe, tuttavia, dis-
simulare che questa soddisfa-
zione è limitata da riserve. Il
Comitato di Liberazione Nazio-
nale sa bene che la proposta o-
riginaria della Commissione di
Controllo Interalleata, racco-
mandando la restituzione, non
poteva, in nessun modo, tendere
al rafforzamento della posizione
dell'attuale Governo italiano, o,
addirittura, di quella personale
del Re d'Italia.

E la dichiarazione recente del
Generale Wilson che questa re-
stituzione non implicava «al-
cun impegno da parte del Go-
verno Alleato, dopo l'occupazio-
ne di Roma, nel riguardi della
Amministrazione attuale italia-
na», sembra sottolineare, con
perfetta chiarezza, che gli Al-
leati non hanno l'intenzione di
prendere posizione a fianco del
Re e di Badoglio contro i Par-
titi, del Comitato di Liberazione
Nazionale.

Ma nei circoli realisti e po-
vernativi, le cose non si vedono
in questa luce. Badoglio stesso,
annunciando la restituzione, ha
creduto suo dovere accompagna-
re la notizia con un proclama-
to, nel quale — dopo aver usa-
to parole forti contro l'infame
regime d'oppressione di cui, tut-
tavia, egli è stato per molti an-
ni Capo di S. M. Generale — è
detto che non saranno le «ante-
cedenze alla sua politica, da
qualsiasi parte queste proven-
gano. Se — aggiunge — vi sono
delle persone che cercano pa-
ralizzare lo sforzo di guerra, esse
saranno punite in maniera
esemplare».

Per chiunque conosca la tra-
scuratezza fascista, l'espr-
«certare di paralizzare lo sfor-
zo di guerra» ha un senso pre-
ciso. «Cercare di paralizzare lo
sforzo di guerra» significa non
accettare l'Amministrazione Ba-
doglio. «Cercare di paralizzare
lo sforzo di guerra» significa
denunciare i fascisti che hanno
posti di prim'ordine nell'Ammi-
nistrazione Badoglio. «Cercare
di paralizzare lo sforzo di guer-
ra» significa, infine, parlare
contro il Re.

Ecco quindi che i fascisti
traggono motivo, da un atto
comuniato nell'interesse generale
dell'Italia, per una condotta

appoggio, cui credono aver di-
ritto.

Non bisogna dimenticare, in-
fatti, che a fianco del piccolo
Esercito Italiano — che d'al-
tronde in gran parte non è rea-
lista — c'è l'Esercito dei Comi-
tati di Liberazione Nazionale,
cioè l'Esercito dei Partigiani.
Quest'esercito esige che i tradi-
tori, qualunque sia il loro gra-
do, vengano eliminati per sem-
pre dalla vita pubblica italiana.

Il nuovo Commissario prefettizio di Acerra

S. E. il Prefetto ha nominato
Commissario prefettizio di Acer-
ra il dott. Carlo Petrella.

Notiziario scolastico

Il R. Provveditorato agli studi
comunica:

Gli insegnanti vincitori del con-
corso magistrale di V categoria so-
no invitati a ritirare subito per-
sonalmente, o per mezzo di perso-
na all'uopo regolarmente autoriz-
zata, presso la 2. sezione del Pro-
veditorato agli Studi i provvedimenti
di nomina, che li riguardano, e di
assegnazione della sede. Valga lo
stesso avviso per gli insegnanti vin-
citori di concorsi nelle scuole del-
l'ordine secondario; per gli in-
segnanti di ruolo in sedi occupate
dal nemico, i quali si trovano in Na-
poli a disposizione del Provvedito-
rato agli Studi; per gli aspiranti a
incarichi e supplenze, compresi nel-
le graduatorie degli abilitati, all'uo-
po compilati. I Presidi degli istituti
regi di ogni ordine e grado sono
pregati di venire a prender nota,
presso il Provveditorato agli Studi,
della nomina già deliberata e, nella
occasione, di segnalare le eventuali
ulteriori necessità delle scuole, per
quanto attiene alla definitiva dis-
tribuzione del personale insegnante. I
Capì degli Istituti paragrafi, par-
ticolari e privati non potranno assu-
mere personale insegnante che non
sia abilitato. Difettandone, consul-
teranno, presso l'ufficio scolastico,
le graduatorie di cui sopra.

Il primo congresso della Conf. Gen. del Lavoro

Per i giorni 18, 19, 20 corr. è
stato convocato a Salerno il Pri-
mo Congresso per l'Italia liberata
della Confederazione Generale del
Lavoro. Il Congresso sarà una
grande manifestazione di unità
sindacale.

Rassegna del Cinema

Sette ragazze innamorate

Si tratta di una lieta storia di
amore raccontata da Frank Borzage
in quel suo stile delicato e soave
fatto di piccole cose, di armoniose
sfumature, di graziose e fuggevoli
immagini. E' la storia di sette olande-
sine trapiantate col padre nel
villaggio di Deil situato nelle a-
glianze di New-York, villaggio
che rappresenta per estetica usi e
costumi un angolo di Olanda fatto
sorgere come per incanto in Ame-
rica. Colà capita un giovane cro-
nista Enrico Torgart, al quale si
appuntano gli occhi dei vecchie e-
migranti che vede in lui il partito
adatto per la sua primogenita Re-
gina. Eppoi all'innocenza ragazza
il giovanotto preferisce la candida
Billy che è ben presto cotta di lui.

Convocazioni ed assemblee

L'Associazione dei Liberi
centi indice una riunione di
tutti i suoi soci — alla quale
sono intervenire anche i
docenti non soci — allo scopo
di discutere le modalità del
dinamento dell'insegnamento
libero universitario, secondo
esigenze dei nuovi tempi. La
riunione, che si terrà alle
undici di giovedì 24 febbraio,
nella sala della biblioteca
Facoltà di Lettere, nella
universitaria di Corso Um-
berti — gentilmente concessa dal
gnifico Rettore cui s'è mol-
to cuore il rifiorire dell'inse-
gnamento libero — sarà prece-
data dall'elezione di un ristretto
comitato Esecutivo, al quale
sarà le consegne il Consiglio
rettivo uscente, che, fra co-
sti ed avversari politici, ha
tenuto in vita la gloriosa A-
ssociazione, fondata 50 anni or-
no dai liberi docenti napoletani.

Presso il Centro della Rice-
zione è stata costituita l'Unio-
ne Artisti e Guanti.

L'Unione ha proceduto alla
na dei propri dirigenti nelle
sone dei signori: Vitale Vito
Presidente; Ruspanti Oscar
pretario; De Rosa Attilio, Cas-
sapi Salvatore, Rappa Mi-
Guarino Giuseppe, Meccardi C-
do, L'bertino Luigi, Consiglieri
canfora Ciro, Pozzola Agost-
Parrella Carmine Sindaci.

Per qualunque chiarimento
faciliti e non iscritti potranno
volgersi alla Segreteria delle
ni Libere Artigiane in via M-
n. 5, tutti i giorni, dalle ore 10
alle 12.

ENCICLOPEDIA Italiana
anni completa, acquisto per-
tanti. Rivolgarsi Viale Col-
ne 7 secondo piano.

CERCASI riparatore di carr-
e e orafici, d'auto. Pro-
tarsi dal Capitano Zucker,
ragge del RWD, via Marfuc-

2a PUBBLICAZIONE - Di-
rante definitivo il terzo tes-
sione Libretto «Istoria»
niero 2000 L. 20.000.03. Sede
triale R. 119 Napoli - ricor-
Winter Vincenzo - Pretore N-
con decreto 26-11-1943, diffi-
tentore produrlo Cancellieri
ro 6 mesi 3.a Pubbl. questo
viso facendo valere stesso
valore eventuali opposizioni.

SALOTTO mogano conver-
tre persone finestre ven-
visibili 14-17 Parco Margher-
AUTO efficiente comprati
mediata, esclusi mod-
Carbone, Amministrazione
mento, Vico Risto S. Car-

Nelle prime ore del 13 feb-
dopo breve malattia, cric-
namente epinevasi.

Gav. Ferdinando Santoro.

A tumulazione avvenuta i
Giovanni ed Eduardo. Il g-
Pietro Rosario, la sorella Bi-
le autore Ida Morano e Mor-
Alloenti, i nipoti Santama-
Rosario, ed i parenti tutti ad
partecipano.

Si dispongono dalle vie.

Il 10 corr. in Cava del T

Intensa attività dei patrioti nel Lazio

LONDRA, 15.

A giudizio di radio Bari lo sbarco alleato a sud di Roma, preludio ad eventi maggiori, ha dato nuove impulsi all'attività dei patrioti, specialmente nel Lazio e negli Abruzzi, dove si rende in difficile al complice dei tedeschi. Ecco, d'altra parte, alcuni particolari della vittoriosa opera dei patrioti.

A Cesano, in provincia di Roma, un gruppo di patrioti attaccava con bombe a mano un autocarro carico di truppe tedesche, alle quali infliggeva gravi perdite. A Castagneto, in Maremma, un corredo sulla Pisa-Roma, che precedeva un treno tedesco, saltò in aria in seguito all'esplosione di una mina collocata dai patrioti. In tal modo il treno, carico di uomini e di materiale bellico, urgentemente richiesti nella zona di Anzio, subì un notevole ritardo con grave danno per i piani tedeschi. Nel giacimento di mercurio presso Idria, i patrioti compivano atti di sabotaggio, provocando enormi danni. In seguito a questo colpo di mano la produzione della miniera è ridotta del 90 per cento.

Il maresciallo Kuckler sarebbe stato destituito

BERNA, 15.

Secondo notizie da Stoccolma, il maresciallo Kuckler, comandante in capo delle armate tedesche sul fronte russo, sarebbe stato destituito in seguito allo sfondamento del fronte di Leningrado. Al suo posto sarebbe stato designato il generale Mosdele, comandante della 9. armata nel settore centrale.

Torturatori di prigionieri d'innanzi al Tribunale di Algeri

ALGERI, 15.

Undici ufficiali accusati di aver torturato i prigionieri nel campo di concentramento del governo di Vichy a Adjerat, vicino a Colomb Bechar in Algeria, saranno processati questa settimana dal Tribunale militare I Algeri.

Considerando l'importanza dei casi e permettendo le sedute giornaliere i processi, si credono finiranno al massimo in tre giorni. Saranno ascoltati 15 o più testimoni. La giuria sarà formata da tre ufficiali — un colonnello e due tenenti colonnelli — e due civili.

Notizie brevi

Il comunicato di Lord Louis Mountbatten, comandante del Comando del Quartiere Generale dell'Asia sud-orientale, dice: «Caccia e cacciatori-bombardieri americani hanno celebrato sabato il secondo anniversario del 10. Gruppo Aereo Steno-ntense in Italia attaccando su larga scala obiettivi della Germania settentrionale».

Contemporaneamente essi hanno occupato 120 voli di guerra e una dozzina di missioni separate contro truppe e concentramenti di rifornimenti nemici.

Ieri, al Cairo, è stato annunciata dal Governo egiziano la formazione dell'Unione democratica e popolare.

CRONACA

Una precisazione del Comitato di L. N. in risposta alle dichiarazioni di Badoglio

In risposta alle dichiarazioni del Maresciallo Badoglio e del Sottosegretario Bealli, l'Ufficio Stampa del Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale comunica:

La decisione dei Governi Alleati di restituire all'Amministrazione italiana quelle parti del territorio nazionale che erano restite sotto il controllo dell'A. M. G., è stata accolta con soddisfazione nei circoli politici italiani.

Non si potrebbe, tuttavia, dissimulare che questa soddisfazione è limitata da riserve. Il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale sa bene che la proposta originaria della Commissione di Controllo Interalleata, raccomandando la restituzione, non poteva, in nessun modo, tendere al rafforzamento della posizione dell'attuale Governo italiano, o, addirittura, di quella personale del Re d'Italia.

E la dichiarazione recente del Generale Wilson che questa restituzione non implicava alcun impegno da parte del Governo Alleato, dopo l'occupazione di Roma, nel riguardi della Amministrazione attuale italiana, sembra sottolineare, con perfetta chiarezza, che gli Alleati non hanno l'intenzione di prendere posizione a fianco del Re e di Badoglio contro i Partiti, del Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale.

Ma nei circoli realisti e governativi, le cose non si vedono in questa luce. Badoglio stesso, annunciando la restituzione, ha creduto, suo dovere accompagnare la notizia con un proclama, nel quale — dopo aver usato parole forti contro l'infame regime d'oppressione di cui, tuttavia, egli è stato per molti anni Capo di S. M. Generale — è detto che non saranno tollerate «resistenze alla sua politica, da qualsiasi parte queste provenivano. Se — aggiunge — vi sono delle persone che cercano paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra, esse saranno punite in maniera esemplare».

Per chiunque conosca la fraseologia fascista, l'espressione «cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» ha un senso preciso. «Cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» significa non accettare l'Amministrazione Badoglio. «Cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» significa denunciare i fascisti che hanno posti di primo ordine nell'Amministrazione Badoglio. «Cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» significa, infine, parlare contro il Re.

Ecco quindi che i fascisti traggono motivo, da un atto compiuto nell'interesse generale dell'Italia, per un'attività di

appoggio, cui credono aver diritto.

Non bisogna dimenticare, infatti, che a fianco del piccolo Esercito Italiano — che d'altronde in gran parte non è realista — v'è l'Esercito dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale, cioè l'Esercito dei Partigiani. Quest'esercito esige che i traditori, qualunque sia il loro grado, vengano eliminati per sempre dalla vita pubblica italiana.

Il nuovo Commissario prefettizio di Acerra

S. E. il Prefetto ha nominato Commissario prefettizio di Acerra il dott. Carlo Petrella.

Notiziario scolastico

Il R. Provveditorato agli studi comunica:

Gli insegnanti vincitori del concorso magistrale di V categoria sono invitati a ritirare subito personalmente, o per mezzo di persona all'uopo regolarmente autorizzata, presso la 2. sezione del Provveditorato agli studi i provvedimenti di nomina, che li riguardano, e di assegnazione della sede. Valga lo stesso avviso per gli insegnanti vincitori di concorso nelle scuole dell'ordine secondario; per gli insegnanti di ruolo in sedi occupate dal nemico. I quali si trovino in Napoli a disposizione del Provveditorato agli studi; per gli aspiranti a incarichi e supplenze, compresi nelle graduatorie degli abilitati, all'uopo compilato. I Prestiti degli istituti regi di ogni ordine e grado sono pregati di venire a prender nota, presso il Provveditorato agli studi, delle nomine già deliberate e, nella occasione, di segnalare le eventuali ulteriori necessità delle scuole, per quanto attiene alla definitiva sistemazione del personale insegnante. I Capitoli degli istituti parificati, parificati e privati non potranno assumere personale insegnante che non sia abilitato. Dittandone, consultando, presso l'ufficio scolastico, le graduatorie di cui sopra.

Il primo congresso della Conf. Gen. del Lavoro

Per i giorni 18, 19, 20 corr. è stato convocato a Salerno il Primo Congresso per l'Italia liberata della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro. Il Congresso sarà una grande manifestazione di unità sindacale.

Rassegna del Cinema

Sette ragazze innamorate

Si tratta di una bella storia di amore raccontata da Frank Borzage in quel suo stile delicato e soave fatto di piccole cose, di armoniose sfumature, di graziose e fuggevoli immagini. E' la storia di sette olandesi trapiantate col padre nel villaggio di New York, villaggio che rappresenta per estetica usi e costumi un angolo di Olanda fatto sorgere come per incanto in America. Colà capita un giovane olandese Enrico Torgart, nel quale si appuntano gli occhi del vecchio emigrato che vede in lui il partito adatto per la sua primogenita Regina. Eppoi l'altissima ragazza il giovanotto preferisce la candida Billy che è ben presto cotta di lui.

Convocazioni ed assemblee

L'Associazione dei Liberi Docenti indica una riunione di tutti i suoi soci — alla quale possono intervenire anche i liberi docenti non soci — allo scopo di discutere le modalità del riordinamento dell'insegnamento libero universitario, secondo le esigenze dei nuovi tempi. In tale riunione, che si terrà alle ore undici di giovedì 24 febbraio p.v. nella sala della biblioteca della Facoltà di Lettere, nella sede universitaria di Corso Umberto — gentilmente concessa dal Magnifico Rettore cui s'è molto a cuore il risorgere dell'insegnamento libero — sarà preceduto dall'elezione di un ristretto Comitato Esecutivo, al quale passerà le consegne il Consiglio Direttivo uscente, che, fra contrasti ed avversità politiche, ha tenuto in vita la gloriosa Associazione, fondata 50 anni or sono dai liberi docenti napoletani.

Presso il Centro della Ricostruzione è stata costituita l'Unione Libera Artigiani Gualati.

L'Unione ha proceduto alla nomina dei propri dirigenti nelle persone dei signori: Vitale Vincenzo, Presidente; Ruspantini Oscar, Segretario; De Rosa Attilio, Cassiere; Eposito Salvatore, Rappa Michele, Guarino Giuseppe, Moccanti Corrado, L'ebertino Luigi, Consiglieri; Accanfora Ciro, Pozzolina Agostino e Parrella Carmine Sindaci.

Per qualunque chiarimento, piazze libere e non iscritti potranno rivolgersi alla Segreteria della Unione Libera Artigiani in via Medina n. 5, tutti i giorni, dalle ore 10 alle ore 12.

ENCICLOPEDIA Italiana Treccani completa, acquisto per contanti. Rivolgarsi V.le Calabritto 7 secondo piano.

CERCASI riparatore di carrozzerie e orafici d'auto. Presentarsi dal Capitano Zucker, garage del PWB via Marucci 61.

2a PUBBLICAZIONE - Dichiarato definitivo il fermo per dispersione Libretto «Istoria» Numero 2000. L. 20.000.03. Sede Centrale B. D. Napoli - ricorrente Winter Vincenzo - Pretore Napoli con decreto 26-11-1943, diffida delatore produrlo Cancelleria entro 6 mesi 3a Pubbl. questo avviso facendo valere, stesso luogo, esenzioni, opposizioni.

SALOTTO mogano conveniente tre persone finestre ventagli vetri 14-17 Parco Margherita 11 AUTO efficiente comprasi immediata. Esclusi mediatori. Carbone Amministrazione Risorgimento, V.le Rotte S. Carlo.

Nelle prime ore del 13 febbraio dopo breve malattia, cristianamente spegnevasi.

Cav. Ferdinando Santamaria

A tumulazione avvenuta i figli Giovanni ed Eduardo, il genero Pietro Rosario, la sorella Bianca, le suore Ida Morano e Morosina Alciati, i nipoti Santamaria e Rosario, ed i parenti tutti affrenti partecipano.

Si dispenza dalle visite.

Il 10 corr. in Cava del Tirreno

I giornali di ogni colore politico discutono apertamente le prospettive di pace.

Il Consiglio dei ministri di Finlandia si sarebbe svolto ieri e la discussione si sarebbe protratta per tutta la giornata.

Crescente attività delle organizzazioni clandestine in Germania

STOCCHOLMA, 13.

Il giornale svedese «Allon Tidning» riferisce una crescente attività delle organizzazioni clandestine tedesche nel territorio germanico. Manifestazioni sono state recentemente fatte circolare nelle caserme di Berlino esortando i soldati a porre fine alla guerra. Il giornale ritiene che i manifestanti sono stati stampati in paesi occupati e introdotti clandestinamente a Berlino da soldati. Simili manifesti sono stati recentemente distribuiti ai ferrovieri tedeschi.

Secondo il giornale svizzero «Arbeiter Zeitung» i soli uomini che circolano ancora per le vie della capitale tedesca indossano l'uniforme delle S. A. e delle S.S. Benché tutti i loro compagni fra i 16 e i 40 anni siano stati mobilitati, essi stanno nella retroguardia con compito speciale. Ciò ha fortemente indignato la popolazione tedesca.

Una reazione ai Comuni sui sindacati liberi in Italia

LONDRA, 15.

Il 1. febbraio alla Camera dei Comuni un socialista leghista capo della Sezione Marina Mercantile della Federazione Internazionale Addetti ai trasporti ha fatto una relazione sulla rinascita dei Sindacati Liberi Italiani e sulla situazione economica dei lavoratori in Italia. Egli ha illustrato le nuove norme legislative che regolano i Sindacati italiani e che permettono a questi di stipulare contratti collettivi ed ha inoltre comunicato che oltre 100 Sindacati erano stati costituiti nell'Italia liberata.

I deputati conservatori hanno risposto con vivo interesse la relazione del deputato della Federazione Internazionale degli Addetti ai Trasporti il quale era di ritorno da una visita nell'Italia liberata.

Un comunicato del campo di concentramento del governo di Vichy a Adierat, vicino a Colomb Bechar in Algeria, saranno processati questa settimana dal Tribunale militare di Algeri.

Considerando l'importanza dei casi e permettendole le sedute giornaliere i processi, si credono finiranno al massimo in tre giorni. Saranno presentati prove e sentiti 15 e più testimoni. La giuria sarà formata da tre ufficiali — un colonnello e due tenenti colonnelli — e due civili.

Notizie brevi

Il comunicato di Lord Louis Mountbatten, comandante del Comando del Quartiere Generale dell'Asia sud-orientale, dice: «Caccia e omicidio-bombardieri americani hanno celebrato sabato il secondo anniversario del 10. Gruppo Aereo Statunitense in Italia attaccando in larga scala obiettivi della tirannia settentrionale».

«Contemporaneamente essi hanno compiuto 120 voli di guerra in una dozzina di missioni separate contro truppe e concentramenti di rifornimenti nemici».

Terzi, al Cairo, è stato annunciata dal Governo jugoslavo la formazione dell'Unione democratica e popolare.

Un messaggio al Primo Ministro Jugoslavo, Bozidar Petic, del Presidente del Congresso Nazionale diceva: «L'unione opererà col movimento di resistenza nazionale e abbandonerà ogni attività politica».

Il comunicato odierno del Quartiere Generale di Tito reca che i tedeschi hanno occupato le città di Lublino e Koprivica, entrambe a soli pochi chilometri dal confine ungherese, nonché parecchi villaggi nella provincia croata di Podgorina.

Nella Bosnia orientale, reparti di cecchi operanti agli ordini tedeschi, sono stati annientati fra Gračanica e Vitezina.

Il dottor Leone Truesdell, capo dell'Ufficio Nord-americano per il risanamento della popolazione, ha reso noto che le statistiche risultanti dal razionamento mostrano un aumento all'incirca del 3 per cento della popolazione degli Stati Uniti durante il '43.

Una nave antiaerea tedesca e cinque unità antisommergibili sono state annientate danneggiando da una delle Marina britannica in una azione al largo delle coste olandesi la notte scorsa.

La radio di Buenos Aires annuncia che otto giapponesi sono stati arrestati per spionaggio.

Si annuncia ufficialmente che il capo della Missione Militare Alleata presso i guerriglieri albanesi, Generale di Brigata Davies, è stato gravemente ferito il mese scorso, e ora prigioniero di guerra dei tedeschi.

to parole forti contro l'infame regime d'oppressione di cui, tuttavia, egli è stato per molti anni Capo di S. M. Generale — è del tutto certo che non saranno le sole resistenze alla sua politica, da qualsiasi parte queste provengano. Se — aggiunge — vi sono delle persone che cercano pazientemente un modo di guerra, esse saranno punte in maniera esemplare.

Per chiunque conosca la strategia fascista, l'espressione «cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» ha un senso preciso. «Cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» significa non accettare l'Amministrazione Badoglio. «Cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» significa denunciare i fascisti che hanno posti di primo ordine nell'Amministrazione Badoglio. «Cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» significa, infine, parlare contro il Re.

Ecco quindi che i fascisti traggono motivo da un atto compiuto nell'interesse generale dell'Italia, per approfittarne, secondo le vecchie regole dello sfruttamento fascista.

Sono già in prospettiva gli scopi che si prefigge Badoglio. Per rendersene conto basta soltanto leggere le istruzioni da lui impartite ai funzionari di P. S. ed ai Carabinieri. Basta seguire l'attività dei Carabinieri in Provincia, che essi cercano, secondo i mezzi di cui dispongono, di gettare il discredito sugli elementi antifascisti e di diffondere il terrore.

Sarebbe facile citare, sull'argomento, fatti specifici.

E' evidente, in queste condizioni, che non si può accettare senza riserve il deliberato dei Generali Alleati.

Il fascismo non è una parola, esso è un fatto ed una dottrina. Esso è anche una maniera di pensare.

Di fronte all'attività dell'Amministrazione Badoglio, i Partiti antifascisti hanno, perciò, il diritto di riaccettare piena libertà d'azione, e sperano di trovare presso gli Alleati quella imparzialità, se non anche quella

Il primo congresso della Conf. Gen. del Lavoro

Per i giorni 18, 19, 20 corr. è stato convocato a Salerno il Primo Congresso per l'Italia liberata della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro. Il Congresso sarà una grande manifestazione di unità sindacale.

Rassegna del Cinema

Sette ragazze innamorate

Si tratta di una bella storia di amore raccontata da Frank Borzage in quel suo stile delicato e soave fatto di piccole cose, di armoniose sfumature, di graziose e fuggevoli immagini. E' la storia di sette olandesi trapiantate col padre nel villaggio di Dett situata nelle vicinanze di New-York, villaggio che rappresenta per estetica un certo angolo di Olanda fatto sorgere come per incanto in America. Colà capita un giovane crociato, Enrico Teggart, sul quale si appuntano gli occhi del vecchio emigrato che vede in lui il partito adatto per la sua primogenita Regina. Epperò all'altare una ragazza il giovanotto preferisce la candida Lily che è ben presto colta di lui e divi in quel modo il bel sogno d'amore si realizza sarebbe affar lungo. Tra complicazioni ed equivoci l'avventura si conclude nel modo previsto.

Il film ha spunti parati, una cornice caratteristica, alcune sequenze labbricate d'immaginosa inventiva ed è interpretato ottimamente da Kathryn Grayson che ricorda alla lontana la Dorian della quale ripete i costumi e un po' le mosse. Van Heflin è nella parte del fausto genitore con sussiego e bravura e Marsh Hunt è il giovanotto.

Lutto di un nostro dipendente

Un grave lutto ha colpito il nostro thagrafo Rocco Napolitano con la morte del suocero Prof. Francesco Paolo D'Amore, una delle più note figure artistiche della nostra città, che per moltissimi anni fu primo violino del Real Teatro San Carlo.

Alla devoluta famiglia, ed in particolare modo al nostro compianto di lavoro Rocco Napolitano, vivano condoglianze.

CINEMATOGRAFI

MARGHERITA - La preda - e Com. Riv. Montola ore 10.
REGINA ELENA ore 11 - Rivoluzione - Laurel, Hardy att. 12.45.
S. BRIGIDA - ore 11.30, «Il più famoso Schlengy» e d. att.
UNIVERTY ore 11.30, «Una moglie ideale» e d. att.

2a PUBBLICAZIONE - Dato definitivo il fermo d'opposizione Libretto «Istoria» numero 20 - L. 20.000.03. Sede legale B. Napoli - ricco Winter Vincenzo - Pretore con decreto 28-11-1943, diffidente produrre Cancellieri ro 6 mesi 3.a Pubbl. quest'anno facendo valere, alla fine, eventuali opposizioni.

SALOTTO mogano converte tre persone finestre vetriabili 14-17 Parco Margherita AUTO efficiente compresi mediatore, esclusi mod. Carbone Amministrazione d'imento. Vico Rotto S. Cor

Nelle prime ore del 13 febbraio dopo breve malattia, cristianamente spagnevasi il

Cav. Ferdinando Santamar

A tumulazione avvenuta il Giovanni ed Eduardo, il g. Pietro Rosario, la sorella Bilio quore Ida Morano e More Alleanzi, i nipoti Santamar Rosario, ed i parenti tutti partecipano.

Si dispongono dalle visite.

Il 10 corr. in Cava del T. spagnevasi la signora

GIUSEPPINA GRASSINI
IN GIACCHETTI

Ne danno il triste annuncio tumulazione avvenuta, il m. Oscar, la figlia Lidia col m. Alfredo Maglietta, le sorelle na ed Emilia, ed i parenti tutti partecipano.

Il giorno otto c. m. spirava bacio del Signore il

Prof. Mons. Luigi Donadeo dell'Almo Collegio dei Teo Parroco della S. S. Annunziata Napoli. Protonotario Apostolico

I nipoti ed i parenti tutti d. ranti partecipano.

Angeli 16 Febbraio 1944.

In Vico Equense il 13 Febbraio dopo atroce sofferenza, ha cessato di vivere la Signora

ASSUNTA FRIGERI

Vedova D'AGOSTINO

I figli, il genero Avv. Giovanni Pansini, le nuore, i nipotini parenti tutti, angosciati, partecipano a tumulazione avvenuta Napoli, Piazza S. Domenico Maggiore n. 9.

TIPOGRAFIA DELLA S. E.

ogni colore politico, spertemente le attività di pace. Consiglio dei ministri di cui si sarebbe fatto terz' discussione si sarebbe pro- per tutta la giornata.

rescente attività le organizzazioni destine in Germania

STOCCHOLMA, 15. Il giornale svedese «Afton-ghen» riferisce una cre- scita delle organizzazioni clandestine tedesche nel- l'area germanica. Manifesti fatti recentemente fatti cir- colare nelle caserme di Berlino, dove i soldati a porre fine guerra, il giornale ritiene manifesti sono stati stam- pati in paesi occupati e intro- dotti clandestinamente a Berlino. Simili manifesti so- no recentemente distribuiti rovieri tedeschi. Secondo il giornale svizzero «Zettung» i soli nomi- ti circolano ancora per le- della capitale tedesca indus- triale della S. A. e S. S. Benché tutti i loro com- piti fra i 10 e i 60 anni siano nobilitati, essi stanno nelle guardie con compito spe- ciale ha fortemente indug- na la popolazione tedesca.

re azione ai Comuni sindacati liberi in Italia

LONDRA, 15. Il 15 febbraio alla Camera dei Comuni un socialista boia capo Sezione Marina Mercantile, Federazione Internazionale di trasporti ha fatto u- n'azione sulla rinascita dei- dei liberi italiani e sulla- l'azione economica del lavoro- in Italia. Egli ha illustrato- ove norme legislative che- no i Sindacati italiani e- ermettono a quelli di at- tività collettive ed ha- comunicato che oltre 100- ati operai sono stati en- trati nell'Italia liberata.

Spunti correnti hanno- o con vivo interesse la re- e del dibattito della Fede- e Internazionale degli Ad- di Trasporti, il quale era di- o da una visita nell'Italia- a.

campo di concentramento del go- verno di Vichy a Adjerat, vicino a Colomb Bechar in Algeria, sa- ranno processati questa settimana dal Tribunale militare d'Algeri.

Considerando l'importanza del- cusi e permettendo le sedute giornaliero i processi, si cred- faranno al massimo in tre- prove e sentiti 15 o più testimoni. La giuria sarà formata da tre ufficiali — un colonnello e due- tenti colonnelli — e due civili.

Notizie brevi

Il comunicato di Lord Louis Mountbatten, comandante del Coman- do del Quartiere Generale dell'Aid- sud-orientale, dice: «Danza e ca- cia-bombardieri americani hanno celebrato sabato il secondo anniver- sario del 19 Gruppo Aereo Steno- nense in India attaccando su larga scala obiettivi della tiratura sci- tentamento.

«Contemporaneamente essi hanno compiuto 120 voli di guerra in una dozzina di missioni separate contro truppe e concentramenti di rifor- menti nemici».

Ieri, al Cairo, è stato annun- ziato dal Governo egiziano la for- mazione dell'«Unione democratica e popolare».

Un messaggio al Primo Ministro jugoslavo, Josip Broz Tich, del Presidente del Congresso Nazionale dierna, «L'Unione operaia del mo- vimento di resistenza nazionale e abbandonerà ogni attività politica».

Il comunicato odierno del- l'Quartiere Generale di Tito reca che i tedeschi hanno occupato le città di Lublitz e Koprivica, entrambe a solo pochi chilometri dal confine ungherese, nonché parecchi vilag- gi nella provincia croata di Pod- gorina.

Nella Russia orientale, reparti di- catori, operanti agli ordini tate- schi, sono stati annientati fra gra- tifica e Vitebsk.

Il dottor Leone Truesdell, capo dell'Ufficio Stati-americano per il censimento della popolazione, ha reso noto che le statistiche risul- tati del censimento mostrano un aumento all'incirca del 2 per cento della popolazione degli Stati Uniti durante il '40.

Una nave militare tedesca è- cingua nella antinavmarati sono state gravemente danneggiate, da- nati della Marina britannica in una azione ai largo delle coste olandesi- la notte scorsa.

La radio di Buenos Aires an- nuncia che otto giapponesi sono stati arrestati per spionaggio.

Si annuncia ufficialmente che il capo della Missione militare Al- leata presso i guerriglieri albanesi, Generale di Divisione Dantes, rima- sto gravemente ferito il mese scorso, è ora prigioniero di guerra dei tedeschi.

to parole forti contro l'infame regime d'oppressione di cui, tut- tavvia, egli è stato per molti an- ni Capo di S. M. Generale — è del tutto non saranno le «ate- «esistenza alla sua politica, da- qualsiasi parte queste proven- gano. Se — aggiunge — vi sono delle persone che cercano pa- ralizzare lo sforzo di guerra, esse saranno punte in maniera esemplare.

Per chiunque conosca la tra- scola fascista, l'espr- «concitare di paralizzare lo sfor- zo di guerra» ha un senso pre- ciso. «Cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» significa non accettare l'Amministrazione Ba- doglio. «Cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guerra» significa denunciare i fascisti che hanno posti di prim'ordine nell'Ammi- nistrazione Badoglio. «Cercare di paralizzare lo sforzo di guer- ra» significa, infine, parlare contro il Re.

Ecco quindi che i fascisti traggono motivo, da un atto compiuto nell'interesse generale dell'Italia, per proffittarne, se- condo le vecchie regole dello sfruttamento fascista.

Sono già in prospettiva gli scopi che si prefigge Badoglio. Per rendersene conto basta sol- tanto leggere le istruzioni da lui impartite ai funzionari, di P. S. ed ai Carabinieri. Basta seguire l'attività dei Carabinieri in Provincia, ove essi cercano, secondo i mezzi di cui dispon- gono, di gettare il discredito su- gli elementi antifascisti e di diffondere il terrore.

Sarebbe facile citare, sull'ar- gomento, fatti specifici.

E' evidente, in queste condi- zioni, che non si può accettare senza riserva il deliberato dei Governi Alleati.

Il fascismo non è una parola, esso è un fatto ed una dottrina.

Esso è anche una maniera di pensare.

Di fronte all'attività dell'Am- ministrazione Badoglio, i Par- titi antifascisti hanno, perciò, il diritto di riaffermare piena liber- tà d'azione, a scartare di trun- co presso gli Alleati quella im- parzialità, se non anche quello

Il primo congresso della Conf. Gen. del Lavoro

Per i giorni 18, 19, 20 corr. è stato convocato a Salerno il Pri- mo Congresso per l'Italia liberata della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro. Il Congresso sarà una grande manifestazione di unità sindacale.

Rassegna del Cinema

Sette ragazze innamorate

Si tratta di una bella storia di amore raccontata da Frank Borzage in quel suo stile delizioso e soave fatto di piccole cose, di armoniose sfumature, di graziose e fuggevoli immagini. E' la storia di sette olandesi trapiantate col padre nel villaggio di Delft situato nelle a- giacanze di New-York, villaggio che rappresenta per estetica usi e costumi un angolo di Olanda fatto sorgere come per incanto in Ame- rica. Colà capita un giovane ero- nista, Enrico Teggart, sul quale si appuntano gli occhi del vecchio e- migrato che vede in lui il partito adatto per la sua primogenita Re- gina. Epperò all'altare una ragazza il giovanotto preferisce la candida Lily che è ben presto cotta di lui e divi in quel modo il bel sogno d'amore si realizza sarebbe affar lungo. Tra complicazioni ed equi- voci l'avventura si conclude nel modo previsto.

Il film ha spunti portati una cornice caratteristica, alcune se- quenze imbroccate d'immaginosa inventiva ed è interpretato ottima- mente da Kathryn Grayson che ri- corda alla lontana la Daria della quale ripeté i corseggi e un po' le mosse. Van Heflin è nella parte del fausto genitore con suoiego e bravura e Marsha Hunt è il gio- vanotto.

Lutto di un nostro dipendente

Un grave lutto ha colpito il no- stro teatro Rodio Napolitano con la morte del suocero Prof. Fran- cesco Paolo D'Amore, una delle più note figure artistiche della nostra città, che per moltissimi anni fu primo violino del Real Teatro San Carlo.

Alla desolata famiglia, ed in par- ticolare modo al nostro compagno di lavoro Rodio Napolitano, vivissime condoglianze.

CINEMATOGRAFI

MARGHERITA «La preda» e Com. Riv. Mongia ore 10.
REGINA ELENA ore 11. «Il via- ggio». Laurel, Hardy ore 17.45.
S. BILICIDA ore 11-17.30. «Il- l'ultimo Salsburg» e d. all.
UMBERTO ore 11 ore 17.30. «Una moglie ideale» e Coc. all.

3a PUBBLICAZIONE - Dich- arato definitivo il fermo per di- spersione Libretto «Istoria» Nu- mero 20. L. 20.000.03. Sede Con- trale B. Napoli - ricorrere Winter Vincenzo - Pretore Napoli con decreto 26-11-1943, diffida de- tentore produrlo Cancelleria en- tro 6 mesi 3a Pubbl. questo av- viso, facendo valere, stesso, o- tre eventuali opposizioni.

SALOTTO mogano convenien- tre persone finestre venisio- vili 14-17 Parco Margherita II AUTO efficiente compresi im- mediatamente, esclusi mediatori, Carbone Amministrazione Riser- cimento, Vico Rotte S. Carlo

Nelle prime ore del 13 febbraio dopo breve malattia, cristiana- mente spaghevasi il

Cav. Ferdinando Santamaria

A tumulazione avvenuta i figli Giovanni ed Eduardo, il genero Pietro Rosario, la sorella Bianca, le suore Ida Morano e Morosina Alciati, i nipoti Santamaria e Rosario, ed i parenti tutti affranti partecipano.

Si d'azione dalle v.le.

Il 10 corr. in Cava del Tirreno spaghevasi la e'gnora

GIUSEPPINA GRASSINI
IN GIACCHETTI

Ne danno il triste annuncio a tumulazione avvenuta, il marito Oscar, la figlia Lidia col marito Alfredo Magliocco, le sorelle Te- ra ed Emilia, ed i parenti tutti.

Il giorno otto e. m. spirava nel bacio del Signore il

Prof. Mons. Luigi Donadeo

dell'Almo Collegio dei Teologi l'Arcivescovo della S. S. Annunziata di Napoli. Protonotario Apostolico.

I nipoti ed i parenti tutti dolo- ranti partecipano.

Angri 16 Febbraio 1944.

In Vico Equense il 13 Febbraio, dopo atroci sofferenze, ha cessato di vivere la Signora

ASSUNTA FRIGERI

Vedova D'AGOSTINO

I figli, il genero Avv. Giovanni Paresi, le suore, i nipotini, i parenti tutti, angosciati, parte- cipano a tumulazione avvenuta. Napoli, Piazza S. Domenico Mag- giore n. 9.

TIPOGRAFIA DELLA S. E. M.

1535

27 JAN 1944

2073

OUTGOING

RAC/and

SECRET

ROUTINE

ATTN: REAR

EXCLUDED FOR INFO

13

2186

JAN 27/656A

JAN

REURAD TWO THREE ONE FIVE ONE OF ONE THREE JANUARY IS TO WASHINGTON FOR INFO FROM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS NOW OFFICIAL AT WASHINGTON AND TO BE
FROM ORGANIZATION OF LABOR IS STILL IN PROCESS OF REVIEWING AND THE FEDERAL
TELEGRAM IS BEING SENT FROM OF THREE ONE DECEMBER IS BUT 2 WASHINGTON
ORGANIZATION OF VARIOUS TYPES IS PROGRESSING UNOFFICIALLY AND THOUGH IT IS
IMPOSSIBLE TO FILE NUMBER

606-1-2000

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. BOE
Major, A.C.D.
Secretary of the Commission

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AS Files
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- 1 - Mr. Gossie

6329

U. S. SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING

MESSAGE

14 JAN 1944
/dfs

SVC/RELAY NO.

CLASS: SECRET

PREC : ROUTINE

FROM : FREEDOM SIGNED CIND CITE WINGS

TO : FATIMA FOR JOYCE, WILFOT FOR AMO, FARGO FOR STORTFORD AND
EABLE FOR DUNLOP

M/C NO : 10/14

REF NO: 28151

FILED : JAN 13 1815A

REC'D : JAN 14 0316A

London desires information as to approximate number of non-Fascist labor unions now functioning. Requested each of you report number for your own area to this Headquarters.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Labor Sub-Commission - ACTION

15 Jan 44 -

Mr. Doe - Only Capt Albright
can handle. He has all
info. except Mr. Ricci
who has been notified that
Mr. Doe is due 30 Jan to
London by Robert as transport
subject. *[Signature]*

6328

U. S. SECRET

Equals British SECRET

1537

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INCOMING

23 DEC 1948 573

/mip

12/24

13/15

DEC 232058A

DEC 240955A

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

FREEDOM SIGNED CINC CITE FHCIV LHEUREUX

FATIMA FOR JOYCE FOR REBER

Department of State is most anxious to receive a brief report on the struggle of Italian Trade Unions in liberated territory. Comment is desired on such new leadership as may be asserting itself within the Unions and on their political alignments if any.

DISTRIBUTION:

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TO FREEDOM

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Labor Orgs. in Italy

OUTGOING

30/dec

30 DEC 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

PATINA FROM 1938-R

PATINA

#1704

REFERENCE YOUR ONE EIGHT FOUR FIVE FIVE DEDUCED TWO THREE TO TO FREEDOM FROM PATINA FROM
BEING GIVEN JUNE TO STATE DEDUCED LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED IN DEDUCED
 DEDUCED ALIEN MILITARY CONTROL LEAVING THE WAY OPEN FOR DEDUCED AND FORMATION OF
 NEW UNIONS TO TERRITORIAL AND NEW WORKERS HAVE ALREADY ESTABLISHED THEIR UNIONS IN
 DEDUCED AREA TO IN DEDUCED UNDER ITALIAN JURISDICTION OR LABOR ORGANIZATION IS IN DEDUCED
 OF DEDUCED BUT FASCIST LEADERSHIP IN DEDUCED TWO HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE UNDER DEDUCED
 DEDUCED OF LABOR OR DEDUCED OR IS DEDUCED TO A POLICE OF NEW ORGANIZATION OF LABOR
 BUT IS DEDUCED IN DEDUCED IN DEDUCED DEDUCED BY DEDUCED DEDUCED IN DEDUCED
 DEDUCED POLITICAL SITUATION TO NEW LABOR WORKERS STATE DEDUCED DEDUCED IS DEDUCED
 ALONG NEW DEDUCED POLITICAL AIDS TO DEDUCED DEDUCED TO LEADERSHIP IN DEDUCED AND THE
 DEDUCED TO DEDUCED LABOR DEDUCED DEDUCED TO KEEP UNIONS AND DEDUCED OUT OF PARTY
 POLITICAL TO FORT OF DEDUCED OR DEDUCED OR ARE DEDUCED OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT WITH
 DEDUCED DEDUCED ALONG THE SIX PARTIES PARTICULARLY THE DEDUCED DEMOCRATS AND
 DEDUCED TO LABOR IN DEDUCED ALIEN DEDUCED FASCIST AND DEDUCED TO BRING ABOUT THE MOST
 RAPID ELIMINATION OF ALL REMAINING FASCISTS OR NEW FASCIST DEDUCED TO NEW AN ACTIVE FORM
 OF ORGANIZATION DEDUCED IN DEDUCED ITALY AND NAPLES IS BEING CARRIED ON BY NEW OR AN ITALIAN
 NATIONAL NEW WAS SENT OUT FROM DEDUCED LAST MONTH AS DEDUCED OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT
 WORKERS ASSOCIATION

AUTHENTICATED:

6326

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- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Capt. Albright
- 1 - Mr. Reber

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ROBERT E. DON
 Major, A.G.D.
 Secretary of the Commission

1540

641 26 DEC 1943

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- INCOMING

668

1/26

CONFIDENTIAL

824

PRIORITY

DEC 291430A

AMG 15 ARMY GROUP CITE FA 627

DEC 260340A

FATIMA RPT FREEDOM FOR MGS

Morse Labour officer Naples reports contacting an Italian subject named P P Fano with a British passport of 22 October 1943 and holding letter signed by Acting Secretary General International Transport Workers Federation appointing Fano as representative in Italy of said organization to help organize transport workers here. Fano born in Rome but lived London 1938 Topoke 943 employed Foreign Office PID 1940 to 1943 arrived Algiers on Labour Mission for ITWF November 1943 and hence direct to Italy. States Mission approved by U.S. and British Governments. Fano attending railroad workers conference Bari on 9 January 1944 and then intends return Naples. Morse urgently requires advice concerning this man. Nothing known here. Advise earliest.

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- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - General Taylor (ACTION)

6325

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1541

785016

U.S. SECRET
Special British SECRET

474

27 DEC 1945

OUTGOING

RMA/nd

14/27

1666

DEC 27/78A

SECRET

PRIORITY

PATMA

URGENT FOR PATMA FOR STOFFORD RPTD TO 15 ARMY GROUP (AMG)

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION HAS NO INFORMATION ON PAHO MISSION EXCEPT THAT HE
 HAS CREDENTIALS AS REPRESENTATIVE OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS
 FEDERATIONS ID TO URGENT FOR PATMA FOR STOFFORD REFERENCE YOUR JGR ONE TWO SIX
REPEATED TO ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP RAISE AMG BAREN REFERENCE YOUR PA SIX TWO SEVEN
FROM PATMA SIGNED JOYCE ID BRITISH GOVERNMENT APPROVAL ASSURED FROM ISSUANCE OF
PASSPORT ID WILL SECURE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BEFORE BARI MEETING

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
 Major, A.G.D.
 Secretary of the Commission

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - Capt Albright

6524

U.S. SECRET
Special British SECRET

1542

30 JUL 1943

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
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OUTGOING

SR/and
4/30
1704

301535A

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

FATIMA FROM LEBER

FROM LEBER

REFERENCE YOUR ONE EIGHT FOUR FOUR FIVE ENCEMBER TWO THREE PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA FROM
 UNDER ARMED MILITARY CONTROL LEAVING THE WAY OPEN FOR REORGANIZATION AND FORMATION OF
 NEW UNIONS PD TYPOGRAPHICAL AND BOOK WORKERS HAVE ALREADY ESTABLISHED THEIR UNIONS IN
 NAPLES AREA PD IN TERRITORY UNDER ITALIAN JURISDICTION CHA LABOR LEGISLATION IS IN PROCESS
 OF REVISION BUT FASCIST LEADERSHIP IN UNIONS HAS BEEN REMOVED PD THE UNDER LEBER
 SECRETARY OF LABOR CHA COUNCIL CHA IS COMMITTED TO A POLICY OF FREE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR
 BUT IS HINDERED IN PUTTING IT INTO EXECUTION BY DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN MILITARY
 DASH POLITICAL SITUATION PD PARA LABOR SOURCES STATE RECENT REORGANIZATION IS PROCEEDING
 ALONG NON DASH POLITICAL LINES PD DURING PROCESS NO LEADERSHIP IN PARTICULAR HAS YET
 EMERGED PD FREEDOM LABOR ELEMENTS INTEND TO KEEP UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS OUT OF PARTY
 POLITICS PD MOST OF THEM CHA PERSONS CHA ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT WITH
 MEMBERSHIP DISPERSED AMONG THE SIX PARTIES PARTICULARLY THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND
 COMMUNISTS PD LABOR IS STRONGLY ANTI DASH FASCIST AND DESIROUS TO BRING ABOUT THE MOST
 RAPID ELIMINATION OF ANY REMAINING FASCISTS OR NEAR FASCIST ELEMENTS PD PARA AN ACTIVE WORK
 OF ORGANIZATION BOTH IN KINGDOM ITALY AND NAPLES IS BEING CARRIED ON BY PARA CHA AN ITALIAN
 NATIONAL WHO WAS SENT OUT FROM ENGLAND LAST MONTH AS DELEGATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS
 ASSOCIATION

6323

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- 2 - AG Files
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- 1 - Capt. Albright
- 1 - Mr. Reber

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. BOB
 Major, A.G.D.
 Secretary of the Commission

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential - Routine -

30 DEC 1943

For Freedom from Fascism from Victor signed Joyce. Reference your
18445, December 23.

State-controlled labor syndicates have been abolished in
territory under Allied military control, leaving the way open for
reorganization and formation of new unions. Typographical and
dock workers have already established their unions in Naples
area. In territory under Italian jurisdiction, labor legislation
is in process of revision but Fascist leadership in syndicates
has been removed. The Under-secretary of labor, Corbino, is
committed to a policy of free organization of labor but is handi-
capped in putting it into ~~force~~ execution by difficulties
inherent in military-political situation.

labor unions state present reorganization is proceeding along
non-political lines. During process no leadership in particular has yet
emerged. Present labor elements intend to keep unions and syndicates
out of party politics. Most of them, however, are members of the
National Liberation front with memberships dispersed among
See Parties particularly the Christian Democrats and
Communists. Labor is strongly anti-Fascist and desirous to
bring about the most rapid elimination of any remaining Fascists

in ~~pseudo~~ new Fascist elements.

An active work of organization both in King's Italy and Naples is being carried on by Fano, an Italian national who was sent out from England last month as delegate of the International Transport Workers Association.

(In addition to mail distribution, please make extra copy for Capt. Albright. Refer sub-committee)

6321

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE /mip

SVC/RELAY NO.

M/C NO : 12/24

CLASS: CONFIDENTIAL

REF NO: 18/45

PREC : ROUTINE

FILED : DEC 232058A

FROM : FREEDOM SIGNED CINC CITE FACIV LHEUREUX

REC'D : DEC 240955A

TO : FATELA FOR JOYCE FOR REMER

Department of State is most anxious to receive a brief report on the struggle of Italian Trade Unions in liberated territory. Comment is desired on such new leadership as may be asserting itself within the Unions and on their political alignments if any.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - General Taylor - INFO
- 1 - Mr. Reber - ACTION



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INCOMING

23 DEC 1943

573

/mip

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

FREEDOM SIGNED CINC GITE ENCLIV LHMORRUK

FATIMA FOR JOYCE FOR REBER

12/21

12/25

LMO 232058A

DEC 21, 0955A

Department of State is most anxious to receive a brief report on the struggle of Italian Trade Unions in liberated territory. Comment is desired on such new leadership as may be asserting itself within the Unions and on their political alignments if any.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG
- 1 - Diary
- 1 - General Taylor - INFO
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603
 1/10/44
 1/10/44
 1/10/44

6.1.8

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
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May Capron

CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI PER L'INCREMENTO DEGLI DEI SALARI E
DEGLI STIPENDI

Tra le più gravi questioni che il nuovo Governo Democratico nazionale ha dovuto affrontare sin dai primi giorni della sua costituzione, v'è quella che concerne i salari degli operai e gli stipendi dei funzionari; di quelle categorie, cioè, che vivendo a reddito fisso, si trovano nelle condizioni più sfavorevoli rispetto al graduale e sensibile aumento del costo della vita.

Proprio nei giorni scorsi una Commissione di Ministri pose in rilievo i motivi che rendono tali aumenti, che sono poi adeguamenti, necessari ed improrogabili.

Il Consiglio dei Ministri di oggi è tornato ancora sulla questione ed ha deciso di fare di nuovo presente alla Commissione Alleata di Controllo la necessità di migliorare d'urgenza le condizioni penosissime di larghe categorie di operai e di funzionari.

1-6-44



607

6010

1548

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Date 11-20-44

Suspense _____

FROM	TO	FROM	TO
Chief Staff Officer		Patriots Branch	
Secretary General		Security Branch	
Archivist		International Branch	
Admin Section		Director	
Interior		Executive Officer (A)	
Public Safety		Executive Officer (B)	
Public Health		G-1 (A)	
Property Control		G-1 (B)	
Legal		G-4 (A)	
Education		G-4 (B)	
Monuments & Fine Arts		H.Q. Compt	
Economic Section		Adjutant	
Agriculture		Message Center	
Commerce		Orders & Bulletins	
Finance		2575 Post	
Food		Political Section	
Industry		Navy	
✓ Labor		Army	
Mining Division		Air	
Public Works & Utilities		Communications	
Requisition Division		Civil Censorship Group	
Shipping		W. M. D. & P. O. W.	
Transportation		Public Relations Branch	
R.C. & M.C. Section		U.N.R.R.A.	
P.A. to Executive Commissioner			
Civil Affairs Branch			
Information Division			
Liaison Division			
I. & D.P. S.C.			
Italian Refugees Branch			

OR

Signature _____
Remarks/Recommendation _____
Information _____
Approval/Disposal _____
Appropriate Action _____
Investigation & Report _____
Dispatch _____

REMARKS

For your information

607

6317

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
XPO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

COPY

JRS/rmw

TEL : 478904

REF : 091.4661

SUBJECT: Gazzetta Ufficiale, No. 81 of 14 November, 1944,
Paragraph 1-H, "Legislative Decree of Lieutenant
General, No. 303 of 2 November, 1944."

TO : Legal Sub-Commission

1. With respect to the Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General, No. 303, signed 2 November, 1944, which increases wages for workers in private industry, it is requested that all the provisions contained in this Decree be excluded from the Provinces of Emilia, Liguria, Venezia, Lombardia and Piemonte.

2. It is further requested that in its application to A.M.G. areas in Toscana, Marche-Abruzzi e Molise, and Umbria-Lazio, Article X be specifically excluded.

3. Objection is raised to the provisions contained in Article X:

A. On Juridical Grounds

The article indirectly provides for a compulsory attempt at conciliation - the responsibility for which is made to devolve on the "de facto" associations. In consequence of this provision, a citizen who is legally claiming a right would be obliged, in the event of a dispute, to submit his case for compulsory conciliation to associations which have only a "de facto" existence and are devoid of any legal status or juridical existence. The legal is therefore subjected to the "de facto" - an untenable juridical concept.

B. On Practical Grounds

As a result of the situation outlined above, the following difficulties are likely to arise:

- (1) The citizen claiming a legal right which is being denied to him in the application of the present law would not be in a position to know if "de facto" Syndical Associations exist - there being at present no provision for registration of the Associations;

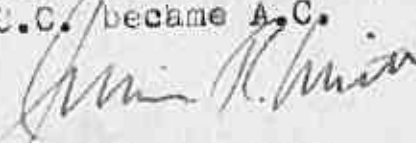
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- (2) Similarly, he would not be in a position to know the official seats of the "de facto" Associations, their jurisdictional activities, and the legitimate representatives to whom the dispute would be referred to conciliation;
- (3) In order to obtain redress of a legal right, he might have to submit his case to a "de facto" Association which for its political character or for its lack of seriousness he may regard as unacceptable or not worthy of trust;
- (4) He would, moreover, have no definite guidance wherever there might come into existence two or more "de facto" associations.

4. The provisions made by Article X are not in conformity with General Order No. 28, which devolves on the Labor Offices all attempts at conciliation and arbitration. General Order No. 28, therefore, already provides the proper machinery for the solution of these problems. Therefore, in making the Italian Decree applicable, it will only be necessary in A.M.G. territory to substitute General Order No. 28 for Article X.

5. When the text of this draft law was discussed with the Labor Sub-Commission, the provisions for arbitration were not those contained in the law as finally promulgated. In fact, this text of Article X was never submitted either to the Labor Sub-Commission or to the Allied Commission. This raises the question as to whether the Italian Government is bound to consult A.C. with respect to any draft legislation. No directive has been issued to this Sub-Commission on this point since A.C.C. became A.C.


JULIUS R. SMITH
Colonel, QMC
Acting Director
Labor Sub-Commission

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