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FROM MAR 1944

TO MAR 1945

CATALOGUE.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH.

FILE
MINUTE SHEET

No. of sheet	Date	File no. of Ans'd Ltr.	From whom	Subject
1.				Syndical Organizations - Port Antonio
2.				Mohammedi's compensation in Italian Territory.
3.	2 Feb.	-	-	Investigation on source of funds of Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori.
4.	13 Feb.	-	-	Report by V. SABETTA
5.	13 Feb.	-	-	Labour meetings.
6.	-	-	-	Naples Labour Congress.
7	6 MAR.	-	-	LABOUR S.C.
8.	-	-	-	Ministerial dinner for the Soviet Labour delegation to Italy.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

SECRET

COPY No.

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

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Part II	The tour of Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardegna	P
Part III	Second period of sojourn in Rome	P
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APO 394
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COPY No. 13

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

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

EJS/ac/maa

REF: 091.446

18 November 1944

SUBJECT: Memorandum on the SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATION TO ITALY

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

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

I. Initial contacts and Preliminaries in Rome (23 Sept. - 6 Oct. 1944)

1. The Delegation composed of:

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

Vasili Dementievic AKSENOV - 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.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

EJS/ac/maa

18 November 1944

on the SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATION TO ITALY

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Vice-Presidents, Political Section
Colonel Junius R. Smith
Director, Labour Sub-Commission

Sciolduna
Operations Officer, A. C. Labour Sub-Commission
conducting Soviet Labour Delegation Tour

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Agricultural workers of Ukraine and Moldavia - Member of the

ovio SCHEVLIAGHIN - Secretary to the Soviet Labour Delegation

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Came to Italy with the approval of AFFQ, 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 AFFQ 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 Grishchinsky (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.

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Labour Sub-Commission for any assistance they might require.

End of this interview and of subsequent conversation, one was led

legation had received no specific terms of reference from Soviet Government;

considered their mission to be solely "sociological" and "passively" to the Italian working classes; and

as their intention (i) to convey to the Italian workmen a sense of good-will from the Soviet workers, (ii) to tell the people of Italy something of their war experiences and of the atrocity, and (iii) to find out something about the present conditions of the Italian working classes.

The mission continued to operate independently of Labour Sub-Commission and maintained a courteous attitude of aloofness. A meeting with the Labour leaders of the Rome Area was arranged by the "Camera del Lavoro" and the CGIL on 29 September 1944 without previous notification to ACC. It was quite clear that they were not expecting any cooperation from the ACC. Five invitations were delivered on the eve of the meeting. At the meeting, the speaker spoke publicly for the first time giving an outline of the mission, emphasising the one final mission of the United Nations, namely, "to slay the Nazi beast in its lair". No Agenda had been prepared for the meeting and in the discussion it was decided to give the audience an opportunity of asking questions. The subject of life in Soviet Russia—a matter which provided some rather interesting material for the Delegates who had had no previous similar experience. On the whole, the meeting was a failure.

In October 1944 Di Vittorio communicated to me the itinerary which the mission were intending to follow on their tour of Southern Italy—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 intimated to the Delegation, through their Secretary Mr. Schevliaghin, 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), Oreste 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, Corignola, Canosa, Barletta, Andria, Corato, Ruvo, Brindisi, Lecce, Francavilla, 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 Giacoso Politeama, Naples. This was the only occasion on which Grandi (Demo-Christian Sec. CGIL) was present. Linzerdi 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 Colassenti (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 "splendid 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-Christes" for hours.

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Italy, Sicily and Sardegna - 6 Oct. - 30 Oct. 1944

Southern Italy took the Delegation to the following towns: Del Gesso, Foggia, Lucera, San Severo, Serracapriola, Genossa, Barletta, Andria, Corato, Ruvo, Brindisi, Lecce, Mazzo, Taranto, Gioia del Colle, Potenza, Cosenza, Reggio, Agrigento, Palermo, Cagliari, Iglesias, and Carbonia.

A public meeting was held at the Teatro Giacoso Politeama, by occasion on which Grandi (Demo-Christian Sec. CGIL) was named to Rome on our departure from Naples but, as he was afraid to degenerate into an all-communist picnic, in order to please Di Vittorio he made arrangements for Colassanti (Demo-Christian Sec.) to represent the Delegation as a representative of Grandi. Di Vittorio left on 30 October 1944 on the conclusion of the tour in Puglia; he was (Communist, Gen. Sec. Agricultural Workers Union of

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was generally met at the entrance of the town by large groups of people awaiting the arrival of the "four anti-Christ" for hours.

- 6 -

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, Carignola 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—in a violent outburst of malicious invective and provocation of class hatred as was spread in the lesser centres like Barletta, San Severo, Santeramo, Carignola, 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;

- 6 -

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- 7 -

- 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 world who are willing to cooperate against Nazi-Fascism.

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

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Fascism.
to Italian Partisans fighting in the North.

- 8 -

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 fascists and fascist methods but also to eject 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 representatives of the "great nation that first succeeded in breaking all chains and in tracing 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 enthusiastic reception afforded to 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

- 8 -

Christian representative of CGIL) then spoke of the necessity of a Union Movement independent of political influences and without prejudices. This unity, however, must be gained and maintained on a basis of and reciprocal respect of personal opinion. It is essential to reject fascist and fascist methods but also to reject from one's self anything which appears to have permeated in each of us. "Unity can only be achieved here of liberty of thought and freedom of speech and action, without compulsion or violence". There are many objectives which must be attained and this can only be done if the solidarity which CGIL is not jeopardised.

A representative of CGIL spoke next--Di Vittorio up to 20 October was part of the tour. Di Vittorio proved to be the more experienced and an experienced demagogue who sized up his audience and spoke. Pastore was more blunt and on the whole a poor speaker and in raising any real enthusiasm in his audience.

Di Vittorio referred to the Soviet Delegation as the representation that first succeeded in breaking all chains and in tracing a path for other peoples to follow. He then refers to the unity of mind and Stalin and the unconquered Red Army, to the enthusiastic Soviet Delegation which was conclusive proof that twenty years had only accentuated the sympathy of the Italian working class for Soviet Russia, to the distinction that must be made between the Italian plunge into an anti-national war and the Italian reason to wage war against their British or American or Soviet friends, to the urgent necessity of furthering the United Nations and the task which faces the Italian working class to reconstruct the Fatherland materially and spiritually. "But reconstructed, it shall not be handed over on a platter to the big landowners, big capitalists, unscrupulous bankers had 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 "tons 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 organisation 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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return to that form of Democracy which existed before Italy of the working classes, on whom the responsibility devolved. No real Democracy can exist as long as "tons of land" are in the hands of a few (who have not even bothered to plant) while hundreds of thousands do not own enough land in Italy. This injustice calls for immediate vindication; it can only be if the rights of all those who make a contribution to production (manual workers) is safeguarded. The CGIL has achieved a victory for all working classes unprecedented in the history of Italy. For the first time we have already achieved our first victories:

1. A primary indemnity of High Cost of Living which shall benefit all wage-earners with effect from August 16th;

2. The introduction of legislation whereby farmers who own no land shall be allowed to move in on any uncultivated or badly cultivated land.

3. The Government has since published a Decree allotting the land (one-fifth of the produce). The Government has since published a Decree allotting the land (one-fifth of the produce). We have as yet not obtained redress over the land but we shall not rest until we achieve our objective. Government has since published a Decree allotting the land (one-fifth of the produce).

4. These measures do not, of course, solve the economic problems of the country but merely afford an immediate help; this is the reason why we demand more radical changes. Our final aim in the agricultural sector is to wrest all the land from the hands of the landlords in order that these lands might be divided between the rightful claimants--the farmers. Other important problems face 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 Colassenti's speech and then twisting its meaning. Colassenti had occasion to protest about this but Pastore facetiously waved those 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 specially 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 CCIL; 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 Gorki, 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, circularised "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 noticable during the very long address made by Tarasov and translated in a very muffled voice by Schevlvaghin.
- 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 Nenni 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 the quiescence in the demagogic tactics adopted by Di Vittorio on the return of the delegation to Rome but more particularly by their connivance to ditch Colassanti (Democrazia Cristiana) at two crucial points on the tour, namely, at Foggia on our way to Lucera and Benevento, and at Barletta on our way to Cerignola. Colassanti only re-joined the party because he succeeded in "hitch-hiking" his way to the next stop on the tour on the 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 Libertari" 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 organisation 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), SEMERANO (Brindisi) LA TORRE (Taranto) FABRETTI (Potenza), MONTALTO (Cosenza) LO GUIDICE (Reggio Calabria), FIORE (Messina), LO PRESTI (Catania), CUFFARO (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, Buzzi 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 rehash 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 workmen 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 Buozzi'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 clang and clamour--Red Flags and "Hammer and Sickle" instead of "Fascist" red shirts or red handkerchiefs instead of black shirts, clenched fist instead of Roman salute, singing of "Bandiera Rossa" and "Internazionale" instead of "Giovine", 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--Fenni School) or Gullo (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 LUSSU, 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 as Lussu

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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 85 persons was arranged and speeches were made. Dr. Manno (Socialist Party Leader at Lecce) and Refulo (Secretary of the Lecce "Camera del Lavoro" and Ventotene 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 women organiser of Lecce stammered 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", deplored 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 Nenni 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 Ministry 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. 18,000 lire is the standard price for a "Beretta" 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'Italian" 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 "Commissioni 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 H.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 organised 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 experiment 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 Aquila 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. Topograficial organisation 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:

- 1. 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 Bolshevist" 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

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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" (Esterna), 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 Commissar 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 Commissar" 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 Commissar" 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--"Trotskisti" and "Comunisti Libertari" (Anarchici); amongst the latter was BERNERI, 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 manoeuvres 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

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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, Demo-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 "White" 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 smash 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 1940 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 pledge 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 SILON 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 CROFRII, who at 26 years of age occupies the post of head of "Agit - 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 TROMBADORI, 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 24 years of age, impulsive, energetic, cultured, in Party inner circles he is regarded as one of the intellectuals.

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

BALERMO, 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 BERTI 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 neutralise 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

"white" Trade Union organisers should be supported materially as well as morally in their endeavor to organise the working classes into Trade Unions that are completely independent of Communist influence. If the Communist party were defeated in their process of penetration in these two islands, the greatest deterrent to Communist violence would have been safeguarded.

b. The Socialist Party is heading for an internal crisis from which Nenni could well be made to emerge in a minority, if the groups of the right and centre are properly manoeuvred. Allied Field Security Services should make available to Nenni's opponents all information likely to discredit him both socially and politically. One has reasons to believe that there is a great deal that could be said of Nenni, who has been in the pay of Russia while in Paris, and is cunningly directing the socialist movement towards political absorption by the Communist Party. The wide-spread cries of "fusione" at the Palatine rally on November 12th were symptomatic. Modigliani and more particularly Silone could be expected to carry the day if they are given the necessary moral and material support by the Anglo-American authorities.

c. The parties that stand for "law and order" would be at the best of times at an initial handicap in any clash with the Communist Party that would use violence as their principal argument. At present, leaders of the Parties of the Centre and of the Right are complacently regarding the spread of Communist ideology as a "passing phase": they made the same mistake in 1921 and had to accept Fascist Dictatorship in consequence. A truce amongst these Parties must be brought about in order that a common policy might be formulated to act in concert in the defeat of the pressure group policy being followed by Communism. The Demo-Christian Party as the "Partito di Massa" and yet a "Partito d'Ordine" should be made to take the lead. In this connection it should be seriously considered to eliminate the predominant influence of the Communist Party in the Epuration scheme, at the same time initiating proceedings against such Fascist personalities as have found their way into the Communist ranks.

d. The revolutionary issue must be forced at a more opportune moment, but certainly before Anglo-American troops have been taken out of this theatre. A systematic clean-up of hidden fire-arms should be staged simultaneously on a nation-wide basis, in due course but before the Communists have had time to disperse their reserves. Lists of partisans should be carefully kept at the local Police stations in order to effect a thorough search at an appointed time.

4. In the Labour field, the more immediate problems are:

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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 "de facto". 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 wherefore" 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 untrammelled non-partisan organisation of Labour to unmask Di Vittorio and his satellites, thus calling off the hoax 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 movements of U.S.A. and Great Britain.

- c. The Communist Party have a deadly fear of (i) the Syndicalist Movement (Anarchici or Comunisti Libertari), and (ii) Trotskyists (Bordighiani). The "Syndicalisti" are a sincere energetic group of workmen whose approach is essentially "rational". They have therefore better ascendancy in the North where the masses are more progressive, but as they have no foreign financial resources they are not encroaching on Communist rents to the best advantage. The expeditious return to Italy of two outstanding exponents, viz: ENRICO BORGHI at present in New York (235 Lafayette St.), and GIGI DALIAVI 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

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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 lying low. Bordiga might well be approached with a view to rallying round 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 Hqs. 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 organisation in U.S.A. has not always been able to pick on the right time. To 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 office 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 organisation of co-operatives;
- 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)

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providing legal and medical assistance to the worker through the Trade Union Organisations and through cooperative Societies; (ii) setting up cooperative 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 Rada and they are therefore endeavouring to keep their supporters together through a cooperative movement. The Communists and Socialists consider this form of organisation as a stepping 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 "Patronato Nazionale per l'Assistenza Sociale", which was fairly recently suppressed by the Fascist Regime, and
- ii. A democratic non-state organisation that would assume the responsibilities of the "Ente Nazionale delle Corporazioni" which is now in process of liquidation. as a result of Fascist legislation. With reference to the latter, the "Ente Nazionale del Lavoro" was the financing agency and considering that this bank financed the Socialist party it is not difficult to explain why socialist elements are showing considerable initiative in this connection. As the Socialist group in question (Dagani--Morgadonna--Scatti--Buongiacchini) appear to be aiming at a strictly democratic and independent form of Cooperative Agency, the Allied Commission would do well to encourage their activities.
- b. Vatican circles are 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 "drama" 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 deliberate 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

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 sympathetic outlook towards the Soviet mode of living. As

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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. Scieluna Maj.
E. SCIELUNA, Major
Labour Relations Officer
Allied Commission
Labour Sub-Commission

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<u>Appendix 1</u>	<u>I Original Itinerary</u> (as submitted in Rome) on 3 Oct 44	<u>II Curtailed Itinerary</u> (as altered in Naples) on 8 Oct 44	<u>III actual Itinerary</u> (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

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<u>I Original Itinerary</u> (Planned in Rome) 3 Oct 44	<u>II Curtailed Itinerary</u> (as altered in Naples) on 8 Oct 44	<u>III actual Itinerary</u> (as actually followed)
d. Rome ar. Naples	0800 hrs d. Rome 1300 hrs ar. Naples	1300 hrs d. Rome 1806 hrs ar. Naples
NAPLES	NAPLES	NAPLES
NAPLES	NAPLES	NAPLES
NAPLES	NAPLES	d. Naples ar.d. Torre del Greco ar.d. Scafati ar. Naples
d. Naples ar. Foggia d. Foggia ar. Bari	0900 hrs d. Naples ar. Foggia d. Foggia 2000 hrs ar. Bari	d. Naples ar. Foggia
BARI	BARI	d. Foggia ar.d. Lucera ar. San Severo
BARI	BARI	d. San Severo ar.d. Serracapriola ar.d. Manfredonia ar. Cerignola
BARI	BARI	d. Cerignola ar.d. Canossa ar.d. Barletta ar.d. Andria ar.d. Corato ar.d. Ruvo ar. Bari
BARI	BARI	BARI

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<u>Appendix "A"</u> Dates	<u>I Original Itinerary</u> (as submitted in Rome) on 3 Oct 44	<u>II Curtailed Itinerary</u> (as altered in Naples) on 8 Oct 44	<u>III Actual It</u> (as actually
Oct 15 Sun.	BARI	BARI	BARI
Oct 16 Mon.	BARI	BARI	BARI
Oct 17 Tues.	BARI	BARI	d. Bari ar.d. Brin ar. Leco
Oct 18 Wed.	BARI	BARI	d. Leco ar.d. Fran ar. Tara
Oct 19 Thur.	BARI	BARI	TARANT
Oct 20 Frid.	BARI	BARI	d. Tara ar.d. Gioi ar. Bari
Oct 21 Sat.	d. Bari ar. Cosenza	d. Bari ar. Cosenza	d. Bari ar. Pote
Oct 22 Sun.	COSENZA	COSENZA	d. Pote ar. Cose
Oct 23 Mon.	d. Cosenza ar. Reggio Calabria	d. Cosenza ar. Reggio Calabria	d. Cose ar. Regg
Oct 24 Tues.	d. Reggio Calabria ar. Messina	d. Reggio Calabria ar. Messina	d. Regg ar. Mess
Oct 25 Wed.	d. Messina ar. Catania	d. Messina ar. Agrigento	d. mess ar. Catan
Oct 26 Thur.	d. Catania ar. Agrigento	d. Agrigento ar. Palermo	d. Catan ar. Agrig

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<u>I Original Itinerary</u> (as submitted in Rome) on 3 Oct 44	<u>II Curtailed Itinerary</u> (as altered in Naples) on 8 Oct 44	<u>III Actual Itinerary</u> (as actually followed)
BARI	BARI	BARI
BARI	BARI	BARI
BARI	BARI	d. Bari ar.d. Brindisi ar. Lecce
BARI	BARI	d. Lecce ar.d. Francavilla ar. Taranto
BARI	BARI	TARANTO
BARI	BARI	d. Taranto ar.d. Gioia del Colle ar. Bari
d. Bari ar. Cosenza	d. Bari ar. Cosenza	d. Bari ar. Potenza
COSENZA	COSENZA	d. Potenza ar. Cosenza
d. Cosenza ar. Reggio Calabria	d. Cosenza ar. Reggio Calabria	d. Cosenza ar. Reggio Calabria
d. Reggio Calabria ar. Messina	d. Reggio Calabria ar. Messina	d. Reggio Calabria ar. Messina
d. Messina ar. Catania	d. Messina ar. Agrigento	d. Messina ar. Catania
d. Catania ar. Agrigento	d. Agrigento ar. Palermo	d. Catania ar. Agrigento

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<u>Appendix "A"</u>	<u>I Original Itinerary</u> (as submitted in Rome) on 3 Oct 44	<u>II Curtailed Itinerary</u> (as altered in Naples) on 8 Oct 44	<u>III Actual Itinerary</u> (as actually followed)
Dates			
Oct 27 Frid.	d. Agrigento ar. Palermo	PALERMO	d. Agrigento ar. Palermo
Oct 28 Sat.	PALERMO	d. Palermo ar. Sardegna	d. Palermo ar. Cagliari
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 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)

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<u>I Initial Itinerary</u> (submitted in Rome) on 3 Oct 44	<u>II Curtailed Itinerary</u> (as altered in Naples) on 8 Oct 44	<u>III Actual Itinerary</u> (as actually followed)
Agrigento Palermo	PALESTRA	d. Agrigento ar. Palermo
PALESTRA	d. Palermo ar. Sardegna	d. Palermo (air trans.) ar. Cagliari (Sardegna)
PALESTRA	SARDEGNA	d. Cagliari ar.d. Carbonia ar.d. Iglesias ar. Cagliari
Palermo (air trans.) Naples	SARDEGNA	d. Cagliari (air trans.) ar. Rome
Naples (air trans.) Sardegna	d. Sardegna ar. Rome	ROME
SARDEGNA	ROME	ROME
SARDEGNA	ROME	ROME
Sardegna (air trans.) Naples	ROME	ROME
Naples (air trans.) Rome	ROME	ROME
Public Meeting (Brancaccio Theatre)	Rome Public Meeting (Brancaccio Theatre)	Rome Public Meeting (Brancaccio Theatre)

785016

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/376-7

29 March 1945

SUBJECT : U.S.I.L.

TO : Labour Sub-Commission.

Reference our SD/376 of 6 March 1945.

1. A further report on the activities of the above named organisation is forwarded for your attention.

CH
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

CHH/af

1582

CONFIDENTIAL

6273

TRANSLATION

STATO MAGGIORE GENERALE
808 Battaglione C.S.

P.M. 3800, 22 March 1945

N. 96807/2-P.M. Ref.

SUBJECT: Unione Sindacale Italiana Lavoratori.

MEMORANDUM FOR CAPT. STANHOPE-WRIGHT - LIAISON HQ. C.S. BN.

Referring to note n.1157 of the 2nd. inst.,

It does not result that the "Unione Sindacale Italiana Lavoratori, directed by the well known SCRIVO Luigi, does not receive money from any political or Fascist party.

The aim of the a/m Union is to protect the interest of the State officials, parastatali, civilian and military pensioners, civilians employed by the Allied Forces pertaining to the various workers (insurers, doctors, free professionals, teachers, porters, iron workers, barbers, and railwaymen, ect.,).

Up to today the persons inscribed - only for the Lazio - is about 12 thousand and is continuing to increase.

The members - as already stated - give a contribution of 5 lire per person monthly, plus 20 lire for the card annually: and with this sum added up the Union provides to the expenses of the organisation, to the payment of the locality which it occupies in Piazza delle Cinque Giornate n.2 and to the wages of the employees.

During further inquiries, it has been confirmed that this is a Union which has no political character and which is disliked by the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, for its competition.

G. DOTTI MAJOR
O.C. 808 : C.S. BN.

1581

af.



STATO MAGGIORE GENERALE
BOB* BATTAGLIONE C. S.

AFHQ Liaison Officer
I.A.I. = ROME
Tel. 478897

No. 1272

27 March 45

SUBJECT: Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavora-
tori (U.S.I.L.)

TO : Security Branch, AC.
(att. Capt. HAYES)

Further to our 1154 dated 2 Mar 45.
Herewith attached is a CS report which
follows on that attached to our a/m letter
and which is likewise forwarded for your infor-
mation.

Restano per diritto.
Capt.
I.A.I. LIAISON
(AFHQ).

SW/ECC

Translate

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316-7

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION



Ref : SD/376

6 March 1945

Subject : U.S.I.L.

To : Labour S.C.

1. Attached for your information is a copy of a report respecting the above named organisation.

2. You will be informed of any further developments.

CH

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub Commission

CBH/af

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STATO MAGGIORE GENERALE
808^a Btg. C.S.

P.M. 3800, 28 February 1946

Subject : Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori

Memorandum for Capt. Stanhope-Wright - Liaison Hq. C.S. BN.

Reference n. 1015 dated 9th inst.

SCRIVO Luigi son of late Bruno and of Bianchi Teresa, born in Rome on the 9th of September 1901, publicist and syndical organiser, living at via Galto, 46, apartment n. II. He lives with his wife Terenzio Italia of late Michele, born in Sottefrati (Frosinone) 48 years ago, house keeper, and with his son Bruno, 24 years of age, soldier of the Italian Red Cross serving in Rome.

His name is in the list of the journalists since April 1928. He collaborates with many newspapers, and is the director of the magazines "Gioco del lotto" and "Romanzo per Tutti". In November last he asked the permission to publish a review called "l'Italia Sindacale", however, the authorisation was refused by the Allied and Italian Authorities although the information taken about him have been favourable.

Last autumn, in a five rooms apartment situated in piazza dello 5 Gironate, 2, Scrivo organised the "Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori" "USIL", holding in it the charge of General Secretary. Such organisation hasn't a political character, and all the workers can join it if they pay 5 liras monthly and 20 liras from time to time.

Scrivo's purpose is to have in his organisation, which has probably section in other cities of the Realm including Naples and Bari, elements who don't belong to a political party, and who do not wish to join the "Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro" considered by many of them a very left organisation.

His financial situation is so modest that his wife has been obliged to rent rooms.

Scrivo belonged to the fascist party from 1921 to 1926, and he is reported to have been for some time secretary of the well known futurist Marinetti. He has no penal proceedings and doesn't possess properties of his own.

His collaborator Platania Giuseppe, son of Angelo and of Strano Giovanna, born in Catania on the 20.9.1900, electrician, living at via Valadier 34, has no penal proceedings either. It is said that the latter has provoked many complaints because of his disorder and lack of preciseness.

The persons mentioned below are also working in the above said Union, and have a good behaviour in general.

- Mrs. Scian Carmela Lilia of Giuseppe and of Giani Salvatrice, born in Francoforte (Siracusa) on the 30.5.1896, living at via Valadier, 52.

- Miss Cipresso Italia of Carmine, born in Naples on the 15-6-1928, living in Rome at via Simone De Saint Bon, 61.

- Littera Fabio of Bernardo, born in Cagliari on the 3rd of September 1924, living in Rome at via della Penitenza, 30.

- De Luca Aldo of Giuseppe, born in Rome on the 22 of June 1930, living at Vicolo di S. Francesco di Sales, 53.

The inquiries made until now have not yet stated if Scrivo's organisation is protected by a party or by elements whose purpose is different from the one they show.

However, further inquiries will be made, and we shall keep you informed in case some useful information regarding the number of the inscribed persons or the supplying of the funds, will be found.

/S/ G. DOTTE MAJOR

O.C. 808° : O.S. BN.

adp

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AFHQ Liaison Officer

I.A.I. = ROME

Tel. 478897

No. 1154

2 March 1945.

SUBJECT : Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori (U.S.I.L.)

TO : Security Branch, A.C.
(Att. Capt. HAYES).

Reference conversation Capt. HAYES = Capt. STANHOPE-
WRIGHT of 8 Feb. 45, on the above subject.

1. Investigations have been carried out by C.S. regarding the activities of Sig. SCRIVO in connection with the a/m organization and herewith enclosed is a copy of a report which has been passed to this office.
2. Any further features of interest that may arise from these investigations will be passed to you accordingly.

Encl.

SW/AS

Stanhope Wright

Capt.

I.A.I. LIAISON
(AFHQ).

Security
Division
Rec'd. 3/3.
BOOK No. 376:
File No. 375515
Action

1576

STATO MAGGIORE GENERALE
806° Bts. C.S.

P.M. 3800, il 28 febbraio 1945

N. 96343/2-P.M. al prot.

OGGETTO: Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori.

PROMEMORIA PER IL CAPT. STANHOPE=WRIGHT -LIAISON HQ. C.S. EN.

Riferimento n. 1015 del 9 corrente.

SCRIVO Luigi fu Bruno e di Bianchi Teresa, nato a Roma il 9 settembre 1901, pubblicista ed organizzatore sindacale, abita in via Goltoso n. 46, interno 11.

Convive con la moglie TERNIZIO Italia fu Michele, nata a Settefrati (Trosinone), d'anni 48, donna di casa, e col figlio Bruno, di anni 24, soldato della Croce Rossa Italiana in servizio a Roma.

Inscritto all'albo dei professionisti giornalisti dall'aprile 1928, collaboratore di vari giornali e direttore del periodico "Gioco del Lotto" e "Romanzo per Tutti", nel novembre u.s. chiese il nulla osta per la pubblicazione della rivista "L'Italia Sindacale"; autorizzazione questa che -pur essendo favorevoli le informazioni for-



Riferimento n. 1015 del 9 corrente.

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Lo SCRIVO nel decorso autunno in un appartamento di 5 stanze -modestamente arredato, sito in Piazza delle 5 Giornate n. 2- organizzò l'Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori "USIL" assumendone la carica di segretario generale.



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A tale organizzazione -finora ritenuta apolitica- possono iscriversi i lavoratori e gli artigiani di ogni categoria previo il pagamento mensile di L.5,00 e il versamento di L.20,00 una volta tanto.

Lo scopo che lo SCRIVO si propone di conseguire è quello di attrarre nella sua organizzazione -la quale avrebbe filiali in altre città del Regno, comprese Bari e Napoli- elementi non affiliati ad alcun partito politico o che comunque vogliano sottrarsi alla Confraternita Generale Italiana del Lavoro, considerata da molti una emanazione dell'estrema sinistra.

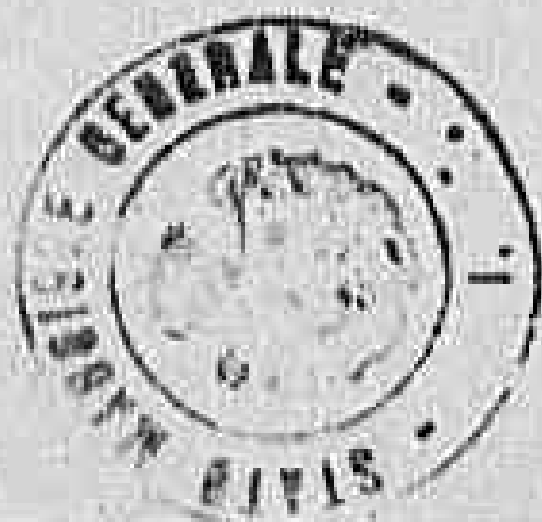
Di condizioni economiche molto modeste -tanto che la moglie per accrescere le scarse entrate, si è assoggettata a fare l'arredatore- lo SCRIVO fu iscritto al p.n.f. dal 1921 al 1926: per quel tempo sembra sia stato segretario del noto futurista MARINETTI; è immune da precedenti penali e non possiede alcuna proprietà immobiliare.

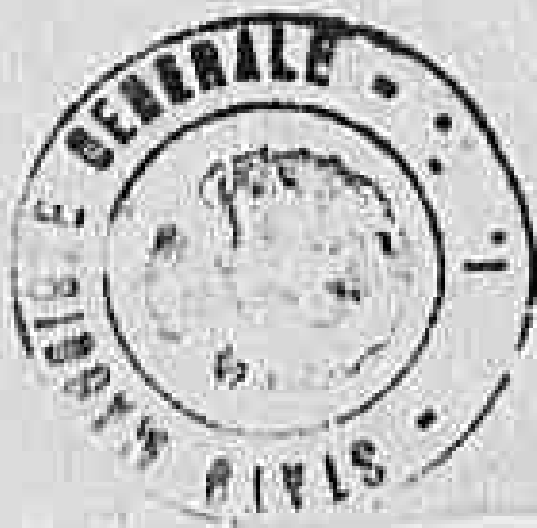
Nel suo lavoro è coadiuvato da certo PLATANIA Giuseppe di Angelo e di Strano Giovanna, nato a Catania il 20-9-1900, operaio elettrico, domiciliato in via Valadier n.34, immune da precedenti penali.

Quest'ultimo, poco preciso e confusionario nel disbrigo delle cose d'ufficio, avrebbe causato, per la poca esattezza, frequenti reclami.

Negli uffici della predetta Unione prestano la loro opera anche le sottoelencate persone, di buona condotta in genere:

- signora SCHIETI Carmela Lilla di Giuseppe e di Giani Salvatrice,





Di condizioni economiche molto modeste - tanto che per accrescere le scarse entrate, si è assoggettata a fare l'affittacamere - lo Scrivo fu iscritto al p.n.r. dal 1921 al 1926: per qualche tempo sembra sia stato segretario del noto futurista MARINETTI; è immune da precedenti penali e non possiede alcuna proprietà immobiliare.

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Negli uffici della predetta Unione prestano la loro opera anche le sottoelencate persone, di buona condotta in genere:

- signora SCIRE' Carmela Lilia di Giuseppe e di Giani Salvatrice, nata a Francoforte (Siracusa) il 30-5-1896, abitante in via Valadier n.52;
- signorina CIPRESSO Italia di Carmine, nata a Napoli il 15-4-1928, abitante a Roma in via Simone De Saint Bon 61;

././././.

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- LITTEIRA Fabio di Bernardo, nato a Cagliari il 3 settembre 1924, abitante a Roma in via della Penitenza 30;
- DE LUCA Aldo di Giuseppe, nato a Roma il 22 giugno 1930, ivi abitan-
te al Vicolo di S. Francesco di Sales n.53.

Le indagini fino ad ora esperite non hanno conseguito alcun elemento idoneo a stabilire se l'organizzazione dello SCRIVO sia appoggiata da qualche partito o da elementi che abbiano fini diver-
si da quelli apparenti.

Cionondimeno le indagini verranno protratte e nel caso si acquisissero altri utili elementi, specie riguardanti il numero degli iscritti e la provenienza dei fondi, si farà seguito alla presente.



G. DOTTI MAJOR

O.C. 8060: C.S. BN.

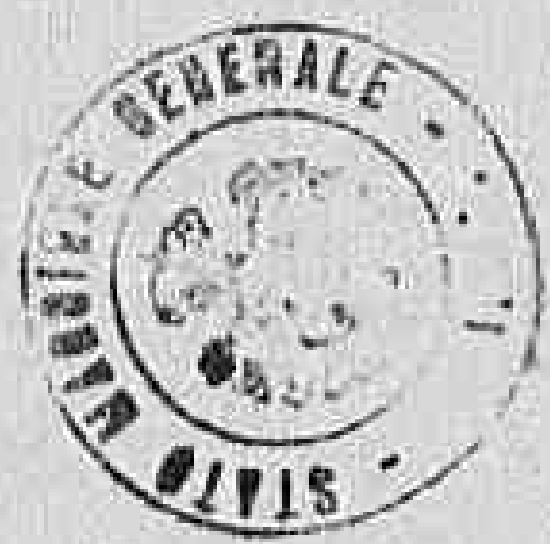
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MA

G. DOTTI MAJOR
O.C. 8000: C.S. EN.



785016

CONFIDENTIALNAPLES LABOUR CONGRESS
January 28th to February 1st

Security	
Division	8/2
Rec'd	4759
Book No	376
File No	
Action	

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 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.

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 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 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
	Lazio	Romagna	Toscana	ABBRUZZO	LAMPUNIA	SICILY	AGRICULTURE	UGLIA	SARDINIA	CALABRIA	MARCHE	LIGURIA	TOTAL
No. of voting union members:	130,145	2,000	142,142	138	153,534	101,741	15,000 odd	272,248	98,000 odd	70,177	10,000 odd	12,000 odd	1,035,325

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.

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No. of delegates :	62:	2:	47:	2:	48:	39:	9:	52:	21:	31:	5:	4:	322
No. of voting union members:	13,914	2,000	14,742	13,800	15,354	10,741	15,000	27,248	98,000	10,177	10,000	12,000	103,532

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:

The inauguration ceremony of the Congress, held in the vast beflagged Tapestry Hall of the Naples Museum, was attended by Brigadier Dunlop, Regional Commissioner; the head of the A.C. Labour Sub-Commission, Mr. Braxin; the Italian Undersecretary for Labour, Peresce; the prefect and Mayor of Naples, and other personages. Cameras flashed periodically and a band played at the opening of the ceremony.

Achille Grandi, the Demo-Christian Secretary of the Labour Confederation, made the opening speech, in which he outlined the great and vital national tasks of the united forces of Labour. His salute to the fighting Allies, British, American and Russian was received with progressively increasing applause. Referring then to the Anglo-Americans,

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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 bask 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

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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." (Cheers). Addressing England, he asked that she should not "protect the dynasty" (great cheers). These, he continued, who had run away from Rome with Badoglio were still in command. This time, however, Lombardi was received with boos and protests and shouts of "Viva!" Saying that they, the workers, would in future, have the place of command, Lombardi went on to speak directly of the advent of Socialism, as a specific party, and was interrupted still more by catcalls and shouts of "We are not Socialists!" He was finally persuaded to close, after prognosticating new legislation for the workers.

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Mr. Brin 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 whole-heartedly 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, made 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.

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(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 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). Parasite 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-recquisition: 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-recquisitioned. 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

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

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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 mortality 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 articles were presented to the Congress, 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 Corabona and the Communications Minister Cevolotto and the Under-Secretary 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, (11/12th 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 Gave of Palermo, a Demo-Christian, also

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(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.

(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 Viterbo, proposed to abolish the innumerable small allowances, to institute a basic pay and then apply the sliding wage scale. Guzzaniti of Rome, however, suggested that more bread and fats be given out. Berghesi 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 lire; 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 SEPRAI. 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 purpose. 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.

Gracchia, representative of nearly two million war invalids, pleaded for the "carovita" 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: Bonomi 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

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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, Demetrio 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

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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 contracts 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 intellectuals 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
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repeated his earlier proposals.

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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. 1908

(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 Comere 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 Allies had promised to study individual cases. Di Vittorio asked all Camere 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.

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

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.

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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 regime = 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 farms were necessary.

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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, (assettamento). 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. (cheers).

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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.

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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 ~~land~~ **land** taken over.

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 ~~landlords~~ **landlords** wealthy had done. Agrarian wealth, he proposed, must be ~~controlled~~ **controlled**.

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He asked for urgent action, as the landowners were not giving way an inch: even the Gullio 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.

Sammarco 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

1566

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(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.

(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 e'na, tutte la terra d'è" (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 59 in the Statute which puts restrictions on strikes by Utility workers. Di Vittorio replied that the restriction had been well-imposed for the good of all the workers, but agreed to

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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 "telequours" in the audience.

On the fifth day the Congress hall was only half occupied. The two main speakers had played their part: only the Socialists Lizzadri and Lariochiuta 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.

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(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; pensions that would keep them on the same modest tenor of life as when they ceased work.

(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 incapacitated 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 Lariochiuta 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).

Lariochiuta then presented a motion 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.

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- (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 net cost of paying the contributions should also be simplified for the workers. 1585

- (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.

Laricchiuta 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.

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Laricchiute was concluded 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 proposal: 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, (scugnizzi), 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 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.

Di Vittorio next presented and addressed a notion 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

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Six messages of goodwill from America were then read out, messages from the labour leaders Antonim 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 extrapolated with Di Vittorio, but were of no avail. Some were heard to protest at the unrepresentative method of election, no vote was taken, in fact. There are 7 Communists, 7 Demo-Christians,

CONFIDENTIAL

=17=

7 Socialists, 2 Party of Action, 1 Syndical Anarchist, 1 Republican and 1 woman on the Executive 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-tramviari), 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, (snettaccio), and the hotel and restaurant personnel.

The four presidents of the Congress, Fusco, Pastore, Camini and Mezzelle, 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 stormed against the exalters 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 Donani 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 national 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 says that full support must be given to the Italian Labour organisation so long as it remained democratic, but that it would cease

1564

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L. PETTORILLO,
"D" Section,
P.M.B. Unit No. 8:

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

Ref : SD/376

Subject : Labour meetings

To : Director Public Safety sub-Commission, Security Division.

13 February 1945

1. In various firms and factories of Rome labour meetings amongst the staff took place yesterday, especially amongst the workers of the "Societa' Acqua Pia e Acqua Marcia", "PATME", "STIGLER", "OTIS" and "FERIA". At the Firm SABANELLI after a few days strike, the workers returned yesterday to work according to the instructions of the General Confederation of Labour.
2. To-day the representatives of the General Confederation of Labour will take part in a conference organized by the Government, in order to discuss the food situation and the economical conditions of the workers.
3. The Communist paper "Unita'" writes to-day, "The Italian workers showed a strong patriotism and sense of discipline, following the instructions of the General Confederation of Labour, to delay a strike until a solution of all the problems will be found. The workers hope that with a similar comprehension the Government will take the necessary measures to help them. But the Government must be very careful because if the wishes of the workers are not respected some action will be taken by all those who are now agitating".

Wells

A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division

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W. H. Ellis

A.H. ELLIS,
Captain,
Security Division

AHE/bd

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File 376

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

(4)

13 February 1945

Report by U. SABETTA.

1. The attached is a translation taken from the reports published by "Avanti" and "Unita" on 11th instant on a speech made by BRUSCHI, one of the leaders of the General Confederation of Labour.

2. I have learned from various sources that the general opinion is that unless the economical condition of the workers is not improved a strike will cover all trades, especially the public utility undertakings.

3. The agitation is fostered by the Communist and Socialist parties.

Director, Public Safety.

This is of interest from the strike point of view. The possibility of a general strike in Bari was present last month, but was deferred until the return of delegates from the Labour Conference.

²
1345.

S. Hanner / May

1502

TRANSLATION

Extract from a speech held by Mr. BRUSCHI on 11-2-1945.

" We cannot wait any more, Mr. BRUSCHI said, for the improvement of our situation so often promised by the Government but never realized. The masses of workmen have overcome the limits of their resistance. The Government must not think that our comprehension is due to weakness or to incapacity. We want to reach our aims democratically and we will use all the means we have including, if necessary, the general strike."

785016

276 FS Section
Phone 47445 Ext 17
Ref: 500 /12
9 Feb 45

To: Capt RYAN
Public Safety
NY Allied Commission

File

Subject: Unione Sindacale Italiana dei
Lavoratori

1. All documents relating to the a/m
organisation are returned with thanks.
2. A copy has been taken and any
information will be forwarded when available.

Field.

BARRIS
Capt.
Int Corps

Security Division
Rec'd. 11/2
File No 4853
File No 376

785016

QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

FILE

*Return to Capt
Hoye.*

REF : ISO/210

2 February 1945

3

SUBJECT: Investigation on Source of Funds
of Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori.

TO : The Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission
Security Division.

1. This Sub-Commission received a visit from Sig. Sorivo, representative of the Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori. According to his statement, funds for the Union activities and propaganda are obtained through subscriptions and fees for membership cards.

2. A Request is therefore made to the Security Division of Public Safety Sub-Commission for a more reliable and detailed report to be made as to the actual source of the above-mentioned funds, as the activities of this Union are of interest to the Labour Sub-Commission.

W. H. BRAINE
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

1530

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

LSC/240

2 February 1945

SUBJECT: Interview with Sig. Scrivo, Representative
of the Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori.

1. This Union came into existence in 1918 and continued its activities until 1925, when it was suppressed. During this period it was known as Unione Sindacale Italiana del Lavoro. In 1943-44, during the German occupation, the Union was formed under the name of Federazione Generale Italiana dei Lavoratori, and existed during the underground period. Since the liberation of Italian territory, it is known as Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori, with branches at Naples, Ancona, Bari, Taranto, Agrigento and a few other centres in Sicily. These branches have been opened from October 1944 to January 1945.

2. This Union is completely apolitical, and in direct opposition to the CGIL, whose leaders are representatives of distinct political parties, therefore the functions of the Unione are duplicating those of the Confederazione, in many instances.

3. The Unione Sindacale dei Lavoratori is planning the publication of a paper: "Italia Sindacale", but so far the Italian Press Office has obstructed the issue of this newspaper, therefore the Unione uses as its organs the following current papers:

Ricostruzione
La Voce Repubblicana
L'Italia Nuova
L'Indipendente
Il Momento.

4. Sig. Scrivo will furnish us a complete list of the categories of workers who have so far joined this Union, he mentioned for the time being the Entertainment workers and the Porters, these latter obtained the majority of their claims, according to Sig. Scrivo, through the Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori, after having failed to do so through the CGIL.

5. Sig. Scrivo, as representative of the Unione, wishes to enter into contact with British and American Trade Unions, and when it was suggested that he should do so through the ordinary post or through the Italian Government and its representatives in London and Washington, he objected that the Italian Government is at present

-2-

formed by persons too deeply political to encourage a Union the aims of which are absolutely apolitical. For this same reason, the Union's newspaper has so far not been allowed publication.

Mr. Scrivo appeared to be very anxious to obtain support from the Labour Sub-Commission, and was disappointed at his lack of success in "double-crossing" the CGIL, and going behind the back of the Italian Government.

6. Mr. Braine ended by stating that the Labour Sub-Commission was pleased to learn of the existence of the Unione and would watch with interest its activities.

PROGRAMMA

DELLA UNIONE SINDACALE ITALIANA DEI LAVORATORI

L'Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori potrebbe apparire agli occhi di coloro che non sanno e non ricordano la storia del Sindacalismo italiano, un superfluo duplicato, senza affermazioni ideali e senza posizioni tradizionali da difendere.

Essa invece è nelle sue parti interiori ed esteriori, la fedele continuatrice di quella gloriosa Unione Sindacale Italiana, da cui ha ripreso e fatto propri, oggi più che mai, quasi tutti i postulati risponenti al tipo del Sindacalismo puro, al di fuori e al di sopra di tutti i partiti politici, ~~in~~ affinché attraverso un processo evolutivo, nell'ambito della legalità - fin quando però questa non provochi l'urto tra le statiche dello Stato legalitario e la dinamica del ~~civiltà~~ sindacale - possa svolgere una continua e crescente azione, costantemente rapportata alle reali esigenze moderne della vita spirituale, sociale e materiale del lavoratore.

L'Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori mira, quindi, a fare del sindacato "il gruppo di produzione e di ripartizione, base delle organizzazioni sociali", secondo la mozione del Congresso dei sindacalisti francesi di Amiens nel 1906, accolta dalla Internazionale dei Sindacati Rossisti di Mosca, alla quale l'Unione Sindacale Italiana aderì prima e si unì successivamente, in omaggio alla rigorosa applicazione del principio di indipendenza politica ed amministrativa.

i partiti politici, ~~che~~ affinché attraverso un processo evolutivo, nell'ambito della legalità - fin quando però questa non provochi l'urto tra la statica dello Stato legalitario e la dinamica del divento sindacale - possa svolgere una continua e crescente azione, costantemente rapportata alle reali esigenze moderne della vita spirituale, sociale e materiale del lavoratore.

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LAVORATORI ITALIANI

1557
Siano ormai, finalmente, usciti dalla schiavitù delle dominazioni politiche del nazifascismo e di ciò va reso grazie a Dio ~~che~~ egli non mini.

Sconvolti e travolti nella tragedia nazionale, da una guerra che non volevano perché non la sentivano e di tali proporzioni da non aver

-2-

riferimento storico; disorientati e scoraggiati dalla sconfitta delle nostri anni ci cui ci tenta, forse a torto, occultarne le condizioni e le sue «revissime» conseguenze presenti e future; decisi a ritrovare noi stessi in questo smarrimento spirituale, ancor più aumentato dall'«attuale» babelico confusione delle molteplici ideologie politiche dei partiti; spinti dalla urgente necessità, dopo il lungo ventennale periodo di catalessi, di mostrarci tutti ed ognuno sani e vitali per poter meglio estrinsecare i nostri pensieri ed ~~in~~ i nostri immediati e successivi atti di, uomini liberi, dobbiamo rivolgere le nostre speranze verso uno associazionismo unitario che, affermando il sacro ed inviolabile diritto del lavoro, possa garantire e difendere i legittimi interessi economici, morali e sociali di ogni singola categoria di lavoratori.

Orbene, l'Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori, riafferma il fondamentale concetto della unità sindacale, e cioè della compattezza di categoria raggruppate in unico grande organismo nazionale sostanzialmente apolitico a base democratica, perciò stesso contro il monopolio sindacale dei partiti che come tale pesa, limita o contraria abilmente la insediatura del basso quale libera espressione di una libera elettività.

L'Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori non vuole fossilizzarsi in principi programmatici che ostacolerebbero o rallenterebbero il ritmo delle conquiste operaie, ma pur rispettando la genesi da cui trasse vita,

0903

associazionismo unitario che, affermando il sacro ed inviolabile diritto del lavoro, possa garantire e allargare i legittimi interessi economici, morali e sociali di ogni singola categoria di lavoratori.

Orbene, l'Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori, riafferma il fondamentale concetto della unit  sindacale, e cio  della competenza di categoria raggruppati in unico grande organismo nazionale sostanzialmente apolitico a base democratica, perci  stesso contro il monopolio sindacale dei partiti che come tale nega, limita o contraffa abilmente la investitura del basso quale libera espressione di una libera elettivit .

L'Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori non vuole fossilizzarsi in principi programmatici che ostacolerebbero o rallenterebbero il ritmo delle conquiste operaie: ma pur rispettando la genesi da cui trasse vita, superando l'affermazione borghese del movimento in economia con quello della velocit  pi  rispondente ai rapidi sviluppi della vita contemporanea, intende svolgere un'azione ^{progressiva} ~~progressiva~~, permanentemente rivolta al miglioramento delle condizioni economiche dei lavoratori, al riordinamento della esistenza politica, all'elevazione morale, al riconoscimento della loro importanza sociale, quale forza fisica ed intellettuale, la sola capace di determinare e sviluppare l'economia della nazione.

L'Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori, accogliendo nel suo seno le organizzazioni sindacali di tutte orie, non impara al singolo di es-

sentarsi o estranearsi dall'azione dei partiti rendendosi così avulsi dalla vita politica della nazione; ma, esclusivamente proiettata nella difesa degli interessi, economici delle categorie, l'Unione cattolica e raccolta tutti i lavoratori italiani affinché il Sindacato, da essi stessi portato al massimo sviluppo e potenziamento, rappresenti l'organo sociale il più efficace e persuasivo nella lotta di classe, per combattere e vincere tutte le resistenze che si oppongono nella via del bene materiale e spirituale di sé medesimi, dell'umanità e della Patria e per il raggiungimento completo della eguaglianza, della fraternità e della libertà.

0905

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

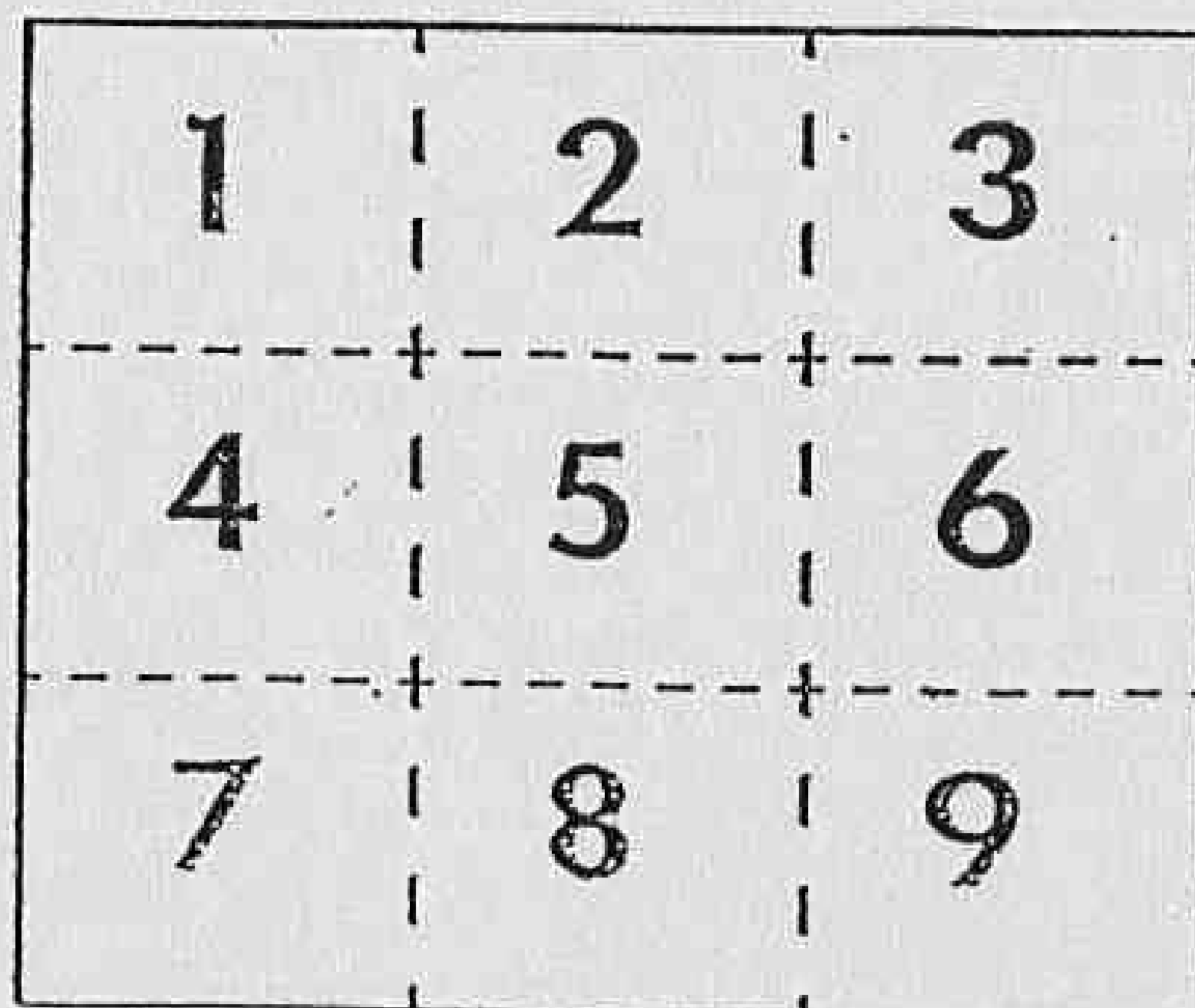
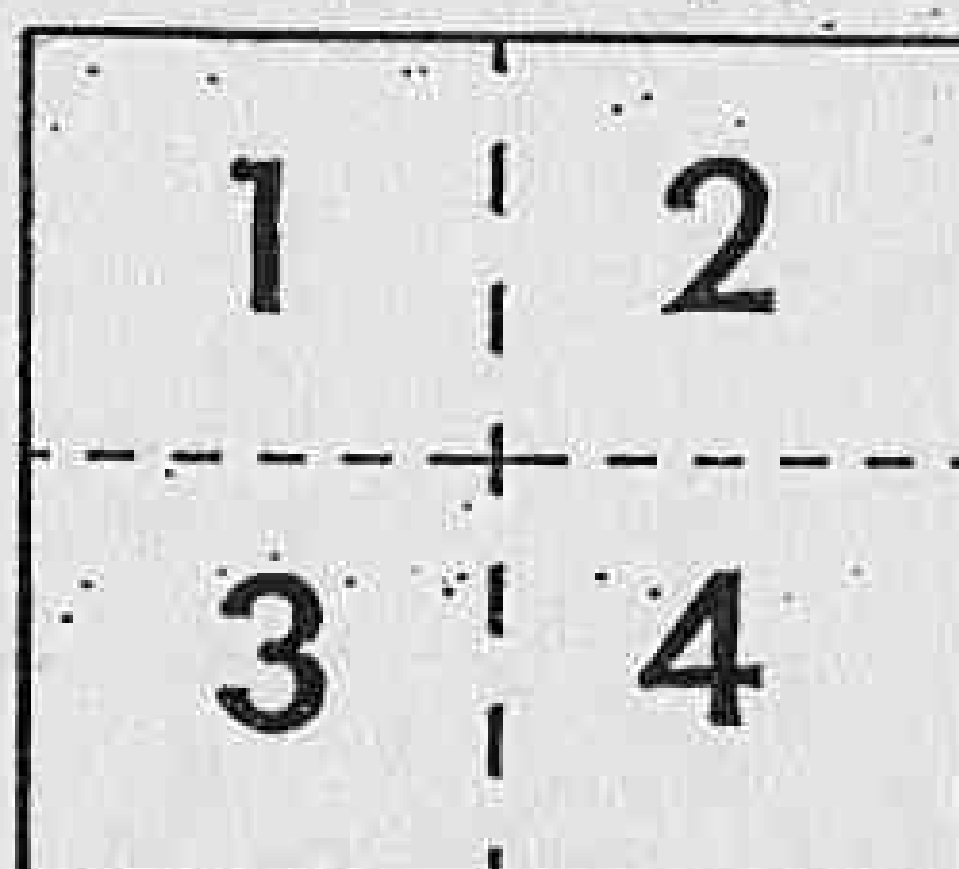
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1585

deliberation.

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



U. S.

Unione Sindacale I

ROMA - Piazza

Lavoratori,

dopo i lunghi anni di se
giacque la vita del Paese e
delle forze del lavoro, ope
vero sindacalismo indinenc

ana dei Lavoratori

que Giornate 2

politica e sociale cui sog-
ssa, la libera organizzazione
mpiegatizie, intellettuali, il
alle interferenze politiche

giacque la vita del Paese e delle forze del lavoro, ope vero sindacalismo indipendente rivolto alla difesa e al miglioramento delle condizioni di categoria, deve rinalienabili e sempre prog

Il Sindacalismo, superando gli estremismi ed il loro sterile volontà sul terreno economico del capitalismo e delle sue

Ricollegandosi alla pura quel che si riferisce alla vita autonoma e alle sue conturbamenti, nell'ambito se questa è protesa ad ag di trasformazione economica esperienza storica con quel unionismo, i sindacalisti

con essa, la libera organizzazione
raie, impiegatizie, intellettuali, il
ente dalle interferenze politiche,
oramento delle condizioni econo-
iprendere il suo cammino per le
redienti rivendicazioni del lavoro.
do le esperienze dei partiti politici
e universalismo, opera con audace
nico contro la potenza dominante
e degenerazioni.

tradizione sindacalista italiana per
sua spontanea creazione, alla sua
finalità realizzate senza violenti
di una nuova democrazia politica
gevolare ed accelerare il processo
co-sociale e, integrando la nostra
la efficiente ed attuale del trades-
della Unione Sindacale Italiana

a nostra organizzazione
gatzie, intellettuali, il
interferenze politiche,
delle condizioni econo-
il suo cammino per le
endicazioni del lavoro.
ienze dei partiti politici
ismo, opera con audace
la potenza dominante
zioni.

sindacalista italiana per
nea creazione, alla sua
alizzate senza violenti
ova democrazia politica
accelerare il processo
e, integrando la nostra
e ed attuale del trades-
one Sindacale Italiana

esperienza storica con quella
unionismo, i sindacalisti de
dei Lavoratori chiamano a r
nizzazioni di categoria per cr
simo nazionale che sia in gra
per le più durevoli e demo

Lavoratori!

Come cittadini siate nel
ma come lavoratori string
categoria da voi e da voi
mente formate e dirette, n
che perseguono interessi es

Il sicuro presidio per la
zione materiale e spiritual
democratico.

Viva il vero Sindacalismo

ella efficiente ed attuale del trade
della Unione Sindacale Italiana
a raccolta i lavoratori e le loro org
creare quel saldo ed unico organ
grado di assicurare il pieno succes
democratiche conquiste del lavoro.

nel Partito della vostra fede politic
ingetevi in libere organizzazioni
voi soli volute, create, democratic
, non asservite a monopoli polit
estranei a quelli dei lavoratori.
r la vostra difesa e la vostra ele
attuale è il Sindacalismo apolitico

lismo dei lavoratori!

LA GIUNTA ESECUTIVA

nte ed attuale del trades-
nione Sindacale Italiana
i lavoratori e le loro orga-
quel saldo ed unico organi-
assicurare il pieno successo
e conquiste del lavoro.

della vostra fede politica,
n libere organizzazioni di
olute, create, democratica-
ervite a monopoli politici
a quelli dei lavoratori.
a difesa e la vostra eleva-
Sindacalismo apolitico e

lavoratori!

LA GIUNTA ESECUTIVA

785016

Accuracy of
the

SEE BOTTLE FOR SATTEN COMMISSION

470 394

Personnel Section

Page City Reg/234

14 December 1944

subject. Wolinger's Compensation in Italian Territory.

To . All Congregations,

The following is based on Circular No. 74 HQ NATOUSSA
 ce and is published for information and guidance of all con-
 cerned.

1. In the event of a civilian employed locally by the Allied Commission in Italy, sustaining death, injury or illness arising out of and in the course of such employment, the employing Section, Subcommittee or Branch will:

- (a) Cease paying his salary or wages as from the date he stops work.
- (b) Give him, or his dependants, a certificate of injury in the form set out.
- (c) Advise him or his dependants to apply to the local Office of the Istituto per Assicurazioni Contro Gli Infortuni sul lavoro for such medical attention and compensation as he or his dependants are entitled to receive. The address of the local office of the Istituto and of the Doctors employed by them can be ascertained from the Mayor (Podestà). In case injured persons should if possible, be sent to Ospedale Sella, Istituto Nazionale Infermi No. 9 via Monte Delle Gioie. Where not practicable, send to any civilian hospital.

2. No compensation or medical attention (other than first aid treatment) should be given to the above Institute is organized to deal with that. It has an office in all towns of sufficient importance, and will arrange to have the

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ment, the employing agency shall, on the date he stops work.

(a) Cease paying his salary or wages as from the date he stops work.

(b) Give him, or his dependents, a certificate of injury in the form set out.

(c) Advise him or his dependents to apply to the local Office of the Istituto per l'Assicurazione Contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro for such medical attention and or compensation as he or his dependents are entitled to receive. The address of the local office of the Istituto and of the Doctors employed by them can be ascertained from the Mayor (Podesta). In none injured persons should if possible, be sent to Ospedale di San Pietro, where not practicable, send to any civilian hospital.

2. No compensation or medical attention (other than first aid treatment) should be given as the above Istituto is organized to deal with them. It has an office in all towns of sufficient importance, and will arrange to have the injured person collected by ambulance on being so requested.

1333

in per.

3. The certificate of injury referred to in par. 1(b) above will be made out in quadruplicate and will be forwarded to Headquarters Allied Commission, 0-1 Division Personnel Section for proper signature (per 3 on form) and further action. Two copies will be returned to respective Sub-Commission one of which will be handed to injured person (see par. 1 b) other to be retained for files.

4. A Declaration of Injury, Annex "A" to HQ LTCUs, Circular No. 132 (attached), signed by official supervisor of employee will be forwarded in triplicate with the certificate of injury referred in above paragraph (3).

5. These instructions will apply only to Headquarters of Allied Commission. Regions will comply with instructions set forth in MTOFSA Circulars VI, 126, and 132 cs. Forms will be submitted directly to Regional Offices of the U.S. Claims Service. One copy of each to be forwarded to this office for information.

R. T. Miller
R. T. MILLER
Lt. Col. AGL.
G-1(A)

- 2-Incls.
1- Certificate of Injury.
1- Declaration of Injury.

DISTRIBUTION

"D"

785016

CHICAGO, ILL., 10-11-1968

CAUSATION OF INJURY

- (Exact location of the accident)
(exact + "località dell' incidente")

in an accident arising out of one in the course of his employment, for which he was entitled to receive compensation from the employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1908.

- | 33 | IF A + 11800 | (Expected rate of employment) |
|----|--------------|-------------------------------|
| | | (1000 + 0.065) |
| | | (1000 + 0.130) |
| | | (1000 + 0.195) |
| | | (1000 + 0.260) |
| | | (1000 + 0.325) |
| | | (1000 + 0.390) |
| | | (1000 + 0.455) |
| | | (1000 + 0.520) |
| | | (1000 + 0.585) |
| | | (1000 + 0.650) |
| | | (1000 + 0.715) |
| | | (1000 + 0.780) |
| | | (1000 + 0.845) |
| | | (1000 + 0.910) |
| | | (1000 + 0.975) |
| | | (1000 + 1.040) |
| | | (1000 + 1.105) |
| | | (1000 + 1.170) |
| | | (1000 + 1.235) |
| | | (1000 + 1.300) |
| | | (1000 + 1.365) |
| | | (1000 + 1.430) |
| | | (1000 + 1.495) |
| | | (1000 + 1.560) |
| | | (1000 + 1.625) |
| | | (1000 + 1.690) |
| | | (1000 + 1.755) |
| | | (1000 + 1.820) |
| | | (1000 + 1.885) |
| | | (1000 + 1.950) |
| | | (1000 + 2.015) |
| | | (1000 + 2.080) |
| | | (1000 + 2.145) |
| | | (1000 + 2.210) |
| | | (1000 + 2.275) |
| | | (1000 + 2.340) |
| | | (1000 + 2.405) |
| | | (1000 + 2.470) |
| | | (1000 + 2.535) |
| | | (1000 + 2.600) |
| | | (1000 + 2.665) |
| | | (1000 + 2.730) |
| | | (1000 + 2.795) |
| | | (1000 + 2.860) |
| | | (1000 + 2.925) |
| | | (1000 + 2.990) |
| | | (1000 + 3.055) |
| | | (1000 + 3.120) |
| | | (1000 + 3.185) |
| | | (1000 + 3.250) |
| | | (1000 + 3.315) |
| | | (1000 + 3.380) |
| | | (1000 + 3.445) |
| | | (1000 + 3.510) |
| | | (1000 + 3.575) |
| | | (1000 + 3.640) |
| | | (1000 + 3.705) |
| | | (1000 + 3.770) |
| | | (1000 + 3.835) |
| | | (1000 + 3.900) |
| | | (1000 + 3.965) |
| | | (1000 + 4.030) |
| | | (1000 + 4.095) |
| | | (1000 + 4.160) |
| | | (1000 + 4.225) |
| | | (1000 + 4.290) |
| | | (1000 + 4.355) |
| | | (1000 + 4.420) |
| | | (1000 + 4.485) |
| | | (1000 + 4.550) |
| | | (1000 + 4.615) |
| | | (1000 + 4.680) |
| | | (1000 + 4.745) |
| | | (1000 + 4.810) |
| | | (1000 + 4.875) |
| | | (1000 + 4.940) |
| | | (1000 + 5.005) |
| | | (1000 + 5.070) |
| | | (1000 + 5.135) |
| | | (1000 + 5.200) |
| | | (1000 + 5.265) |
| | | (1000 + 5.330) |
| | | (1000 + 5.395) |
| | | (1000 + 5.460) |
| | | (1000 + 5.525) |
| | | (1000 + 5.590) |
| | | (1000 + 5.655) |
| | | (1000 + 5.720) |
| | | (1000 + 5.785) |
| | | (1000 + 5.850) |
| | | (1000 + 5.915) |
| | | (1000 + 5.980) |
| | | (1000 + 6.045) |
| | | (1000 + 6.110) |
| | | (1000 + 6.175) |
| | | (1000 + 6.240) |
| | | (1000 + 6.305) |
| | | (1000 + 6.370) |
| | | (1000 + 6.435) |
| | | (1000 + 6.500) |
| | | (1000 + 6.565) |
| | | (1000 + 6.630) |
| | | (1000 + 6.695) |
| | | (1000 + 6.760) |
| | | (1000 + 6.825) |
| | | (1000 + 6.890) |
| | | (1000 + 6.955) |
| | | (1000 + 7.020) |
| | | (1000 + 7.085) |
| | | (1000 + 7.150) |
| | | (1000 + 7.215) |
| | | (1000 + 7.280) |
| | | (1000 + 7.345) |
| | | (1000 + 7.410) |
| | | (1000 + 7.475) |
| | | (1000 + 7.540) |
| | | (1000 + 7.605) |
| | | (1000 + 7.670) |
| | | (1000 + 7.735) |

- [illegible]

(Five short paragraphs and state whether the accident was
(Zona de taglie e brevi descrizioni circa l'infortunio
attribuibile to any willful or negligent act of the employee)
precisando se é stato causato per negligencia dell'operario)

(esatta localita dell' infortunio)

in an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.
L'infortunio è avvenuto mentre lavorava alle dipendenze delle
Forze Militari Alleate.

as
qualità di
(Exact nature of employment)
(esatte caratteristiche mestiere)

2. The accident occurred in the following circumstances.
L'infortunio è avvenuto nelle seguenti circostanze.

(Give short particulars and state whether the accident was
(Para dettagliate e brevi descrizioni circa l'infortunio
attribuibile a any wilful or negligent act of the employee)
prevedendo se è stato causato per negligenza dell'operario)

3. His daily earnings for each of the fifteen days immediately
preceding the accident were as follows.
1552

Day Giorno	Date Data	Gross Earnings Including Overtime Totale paga comp- presso str. ordinario		Gross Earnings Including Overtime Totale paga comp- presso straordinario	
		Day Giorno	Date Data	Day Giorno	Date Data
1		9			
2		10			
3		11			
4		12			
5		13			
6		14			
7		15			
8					

Signature of the O.C. Unit
Firma del Comandante l'Unità

Name in Block Letters
Nome in stampatello

Date _____ Personal Number _____
Data _____ N. di matricola _____

4. The Officers of the Institute have been instructed that should they require any further information they should communicate with the Civil Joint Claims Commission (A.C. should do likewise in any difficulty)

Gli Ufficiali dell'Istituto sono a conoscenza che se hanno bisogno di ulteriori informazioni o assistenza devono comunicare con Joint Claims Commission. Le Unità (A.C. devono fare lo stesso in difficoltà).

Gli Uffici dell'Istituto sono a conoscenza che se hanno
bisogno di ulteriori informazioni o assistenza devono comunicare
con Joint Claims Commission. Le Unità (A.C.) devono fare lo
stesso in difficoltà).

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ANNEX "A" TO HQ MTOUSA CIRCULAR "132

DECLARATION OF INJURY

(Rank, Full Name, and APO Number)
certify that _____
(Name of injured worker)
residing at _____
(Complete home address)
who is employed as _____
(Show exact capacity, ie, Labor, Carpenter, etc.)
by the American Army at _____
(Name Town, City and area)
born on _____ at _____
(date, month & year.) (Place of Birth)
son of _____ and _____
(Father's name) (Mother's name)
was injured _____
(date and hour)
while in the performance of duty.

The injury occurred in the following manner; _____

(State facts briefly- indicate if injury was due to carelessness
intoxication or willfull misconduct).

Nature of injury _____
(Give extent of injury and indicate whether
injured stopped work)
The injured worker has been employed by the American Army
since _____
(Date)
at a daily wage of _____
(Amount)
The witnesses are _____

(Give names & addresses, if military personnel give serial No.
and APO)

The injury occurred in the following manner;

(State facts briefly- indicate if injury was due to carelessness
intoxication or willfull misconduct).

Nature of injury _____
(Give extent of injury and indicate whether
injured stopped work)

The injured worker has been employed by the American Army

since _____
(Date)

at a daily wage of _____
(Amount)

The witnesses are _____

(Give names & addresses, if military personnel give serial No.
and APO)

Attending physician _____

151

Name-

Address-

Address of O.D.T. or S.L.
nearest place of accident

Declaration made _____
(Place)

on _____
(Date)

Signed _____
(Official Superior)

Rank _____ Serial No. _____

ANNEX "A"

-1-

1
C O P YHEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECURITY BRANCH
A.P.O. 394

Report # 286

March 3, 1944.

Subject : SYNDACAL ORGANIZATION - PORT WORKERS

Copy of O.S.S. Report # 286.

The following information has been translated from the Italian report submitted by a reliable source at Naples under date of Feb. 14, 1944:

- - - -

A meeting of the port workers took place yesterday for the purpose of organizing a workers' federation.

The meeting was attended by several hundred port workers. Present at the meeting, along with the Communist syndacal representatives, were Avv. Ingangi and Palermo of the Communist Party, Cav. Sciucca of the Socialist Party, Dr. Armino of the Action Party, and Mr. Gasperini, with Mr. Pierleoni, of the Provincial Labor Office.

Gasperini, who was subjected to attacks by the Communists on the point of action to be followed in the reorganization of the Confederation of Labor according to the plans made at Torre Annunziata, was defended by Russo.

Mr. D'Alessandro of the Action Party was appointed Secretary. On the point of syndacal unity the danger of a scission within the Communist Party appeared on the horizon. The dissident group has already expressed its disapproval of the policy pursued by Tedeschi and Reale.

15 0

C O P Y

0 9 2 6