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NOTA
Van: KA-R.A.
Aan: Hoofd C
No. E. 892.

ONDERWERP: Communistische activiteit in andere delen
der wereld.

U gelieve hierbij aan te treffen een aantal rapporten
betreffend bovengenoemd onderwerp, die SARDINE ons
deed toekomen.

U kunt ze behouden.

29-11-50, H

BIJLAGE: 9 rapporten. (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L)

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Gesamen KARRA
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B t. k m. ~~Post~~

~~KARRA~~
Het zal bij B een op prijs gesteld
worden wanneer dergelijke rapporten
i.s.m. de actualiteit en de mogelijkheden
van verlichting met de C.M. voortaan met
zich aan B ter kennisgeving konden
worden prouwen.
19.5.51

R/8969

17th October 1950

ITALY

Political/Communist Activity

P.C.I. Subscriptions

The following is a summary of a letter circulated to all Federations of the P.C.I. by the Central Finance Commission of the Party, in September 1950.

1. The statistics of results achieved by Federations up to the 31st of August 1950 show that there has been a deterioration and not an improvement in the "lire average" and for the application of stamps. Up to the end of April there were 13 Federations which exceeded the 50% target in the application of stamps. At the end of June only 2 remained, and at the end of August there were none. In the "lire average" competition 9 Federations beat the 50 lire average at the end of last April. Only 3 Federations did so at the end of June, and by the 31st August the 3 were reduced to 2.

2. The following table for the whole Party shows the negative trend :-

	<u>Monthly Lire Average</u>	<u>% of Application</u>
By 30th April 1950	32.20	68.60
By 30th June "	30.40	63.50
By 31st August "	29.20	60

3. The following is an analysis of the results of Federal groups in the national competition : -

			<u>Application Target</u>	<u>Successful Fed.</u>
Group A	L 65	-	95%	-
Group B	L 50	AGSTA	85%	-
Group C	L 30	-	75%	SOLIDARIO
Group D	L 15	-	65%	REGGIO CALABRIA

4. This situation is extremely unsatisfactory, the more so since these results follow less than a month after our National Finance Assembly, at which the Finance Commissions received definite instructions and practical advice for their work. It is no use if the Finance Secretaries wait for other Comrades to put their directives into effect, and supervise the work of their Commissions. These tasks are their responsibility, although they should naturally secure the co-operation of the other Commissions which deal with the political, administrative and propaganda aspects of our work. As an example of the passive attitude of the Finance Secretaries towards their work, it must be stated that extremely few of them even bothered to write to the Party militants in their own Federation. The result was that the latter had no knowledge of the results and decisions of the National Finance Assembly. The Congress was passed over almost without remark in the provincial Party press.

5. Finance Secretaries must be much more decisive, and much bolder. They must co-ordinate the activities of their Commissions, keep a watchful eye on the political situation, and prepare a detailed and definite plan of action. Once this is done, they must concentrate the whole of their effort on putting the plan into effect, with the help of the other Commissions and of the Federation Secretariat.

6. The whole Party must contribute towards the formation of "the groups of ten" (collectors), and the decisions of the National Finance Congress must be put into immediate effect with regard to this question. The functions of the group leaders must be closely studied. In this connection it would be as well to assemble those Comrades who distinguished themselves during the various activities carried out during the Month of the Communist Press, so that they can be trained to help on the standard of political, financial and administrative work throughout the Party.

7. The campaign to reach a total figure of 20 m stamps by the end of 1950 is not being pursued with enough determination. Up to the 31st August only 10,394,135 stamps had been distributed. It is true that we have obtained a slightly better result than that achieved in the same period in 1949 (10,070,258), but we are still a long way from the figure which we decided to reach this year. The reason can only be that most Federations still fail to appreciate the great importance of the monthly stamps, and as a consequence only attack the problem intermittently. Continuous effort, and continuous improvement, are what is required, and the problem must not be delegated in its entirety to the Finance Commission.

8. Resolution No.3 of the National Finance Congress laid down that in the distribution of stamps every Federation of the Party must consider itself bound to reach, and if possible beat, the targets allotted by the Central Finance Commission. According to the August result lists a negligible number of Federations were successful in implementing this directive. Federations must now organise a series of visits to all their sections so that suitable targets can be allotted. This had best be done during the Month of the Communist Press. The next results list, which will be published at the end of October, will show each Federations results broken down in detail, against the targets so allotted.

9. From now on we must make a great improvement in our work. Recent indications show that while there has been some success in the campaign for "Comrade

Supporters Stamps", we have not yet reached the target of 200,000. The National Congress proposed that for 1951 the target should be 400,000. Federation Finance Commissions must begin a detailed investigation into the financial capacity of their Sections, and the social condition of their members. Only in this way will the most efficient Comrades be selected - Comrades capable of drafting an effective plan, and putting it into practical realisation. This plan must be co-ordinated with the Secretariat's plan for recruitment in 1951. In fact the two plans should form one coherent whole.

Note:

We must remind Finance Secretaries that the National Congress was very pleased to note that various Federations were challenging each other during the course of the campaign. Whilst no mention was made of this in the Minutes of the Congress, the importance of this competitive spirit was not under-estimated.

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10. List of Regional Results (31st August 1950)

<u>Monthly Lire Average</u>		<u>Percentage of Application of Stamps</u>			
1	PIEMONTE	L.45.03	1	PIEMONTE	76.08
2	EMILIA	38.90	2	EMILIA	72.90
3	LIGURIA	37.33	3	TOSCANA	74.14
4	LOMBARDIA	34.83	4	LOMBARDIA	68
5	TOSCANA	34.27	5	LIGURIA	66.88
6	FRIULI	25.44	6	MARCHE	55.33
7	LAZIO	24.13	7	FRIULI	54.10
8	UMBRIA	23.43	8	UMBRIA	53.74
9	MARCHE	22.52	9	SARDEGNA	47.69
10	VENETO	18.14	10	VENETO	47.20
11	CAMPANIA	10.94	11	LAZIO	45.99
12	PUGLIE	9.23	12	PUGLIE	37.94
13	SARDEGNA	9.22	13	CAMPANIA	32.26
14	CALABRIA	5.97	14	CALABRIA	30.61
15	SICILIA	5.57	15	SICILIA	23.23
16	ABRUZZO	3.45	16	ABRUZZO	16.36
17	LUCANIA	1.02	17	LUCANIA	5.39

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C/8961

17th October 1950

ITALY

Political/Communist Activity

Speech by ROSSI to TURIN FGCI

The following is a summary of a speech made by Luciano ROSSI, Secretary of the TURIN Federation of the FGCI, at a closed meeting of FGCI activists held in TURIN on 22nd September 1950. The crossheads are translated from the original notes.

Introduction

1. ROSSI opened his speech with an appeal for Patriotism citing various examples of heroism on the part of local Communist partisans during the war. The meeting had been called in order to emphasise the patriotism of the Communist Youth, which was being calumniated by the President of the Council and the Government newspapers. The FGCI must therefore dispel these calumnies and fix its objectives for the future struggle.

The Government and the Press

2. The live interest shown by DE GASPERI, SCELBA, PAGLIARDI and the Government press in the Communist Youth was a phenomenon of 1950, and was not in evidence in 1945. The young men who had helped to liberate ITALY in 1944 had gone quietly back to their normal way of life, a way of life which the Christian Democratic Government had done nothing to improve. The preoccupation of the Government and of the Church with youth problems was based on the political opportunism of the moment. Their scathing parliamentary and press campaigns against the API and the FGCI were proof of this. The AZIONE CATTOLICA had announced that Communist interest in Youth was purely a recruiting stunt. The membership figures of the API and the FGCI (100,000 for the API, 450,000 for the FGCI) gave the lie to this slender.

FGGI Strength

3. The strength of the FGGI was an insurance against war. The Government knew that it would have to reckon with it before it could drive another generation into war.

The Bourgeoisie

4. The Bourgeoisie were only interested in Youth when they required cannon-fodder. Italian Youth had revolted against ITALY's entanglement in the aggressive imperialism of the USA. Consequently the Bourgeoisie had no other alternative but to put over "the Patriotism line".

The Crusade for Truth

5. The object of the Christian Democrat "Crusade for Truth" was to split the Communist Youth Movement, and outlaw it from society. The Campaign was essentially retrogressive, and would lead to the moral deterioration of the Youth of the country, unless checked.

The Knights of Truth

6. Italian Youth had seen through the Knights of Truth. Free debate was a prerequisite for Truth, and this the Government was beginning to suppress.

National Solidarity

7. The Government had no right whatsoever to speak of National Solidarity when, in collaboration with ex-Fascists, it was trying to outlaw the PCI. The Government was doing its best to weaken the influence of the DCI and the PSI, which shared the administration of the country with the Christian Democrat Party, and was striving to transform the political struggle into a religious struggle. This would split the nation wide open.

Fascist Propaganda

8. The Government had set up once again the Golden Calf of Nationalism. Government propaganda with regard to Patriotism was in the genuine Fascist literary tradition.

The Action of the Communist Youth

9. The PCI must fight DE GASPERI's propaganda, as it once fought MUSOLINI's. It would lift up the Italian flag from the mire as it had done before in 1944. There was no difference between MUSOLINI's exhortations to Patriotism in HITLER's war, and DE GASPERI's propaganda for TRUMAN's war. DE GASPERI's Service record did not compare very favourably with that of the Communist partisans who had fought Fascism. He had spent the 1914 - 1918 war in the Austrian Parliament and 20 years in the Vatican Library. Now he was selling ITALY out.

AMOR PATRIAE

10. The record of the PCI in ITALY was a patriotic record. Those who wished to give lessons about Patriotism should first learn their subject from LENIN, STALIN, and Togliatti.

The Patriotism of the Bourgeoisie

11. The Bourgeoisie could only be said to have played its part in the life of the Nation when it had overthrown Feudalism, developed Industry, and unified ITALY. Its recent flirtations with the Germans and the USA could hardly be said to be patriotic.

The Working Class

12. The PCI was a truly national Party since, per excellence, it represented the working class, which was the pivot of the nation.

Nationalism

13. The Government's Patriotism campaign was designed to submerge the whole nation in a wave of senseless Nationalism, and with it all the social problems which it had conspicuously failed to solve.

Internationalism

14. The PCI was the true internationalist Party, since it formed part of the movement of the International Proletariat. The PCI wished for equality and peace between nations.

The War Concept

15. Communists learnt from the Marxist-Leninist philosophy that there were two types of war:-

(a) Just War

War against aggressors, war of national liberation, war against foreign colonists.

(b) Unjust War

War for territorial expansion, war of enslavement.

The Reasons for War

16. War was always caused by economic crisis within the Imperialist camp.

The Current Situation

17. The USSR and Communism had gained enormous prestige as a result of the Second World War. Capitalism was on the wane in ENGLAND and FRANCE, while in GERMANY, EASTERN EUROPE and CHINA, Communism was fully established. Only in the USA was Imperialism still strong.

The Crisis

18. The whole of the Capitalist world was in crisis. The USA's attempts to solve the crisis had purely aggravated it. The result was that ITALY was increasing her Armed Forces and allocating 50 milliard lire for re-
armament.

The Policy of the USSR

19. Since the USSR was The Socialist Country it had need of internal peace in order to develop its internal policy. The foreign policy of the USSR was, and always had been peaceful. The war which was being prepared by the Capitalists was against the interests of ITALY. Since ITALY's contribution to the armed forces of the Atlantic Pact would be

because that the war would be a foreign

European Union

20. Until very recently the exponents of European Union were hoping that the concept of Nationalism had been submerged, once and for all, in a new concept of Pan-European unity. SFORZA, however, had now reverted to the old theme of Patriotism, and had evidently ceased to be the champion of European Unity. CANETTO, on the other hand, who was President of the CIAG, had stated that the concept of Patriotism was completely outdated, and that we must transfer our loyalties to a United Europe closely linked to the USA. Such were the tergiversations of the men who denied the Patriotism of the Communists, and betrayed the partisan fighters.

The FGCI's Tasks

- 21.(a) The FGCI must remember Togliatti's instructions to keep calm and put complete trust in the forces of Peace.
- (b) The FGCI must act on the watchword: "SOVIET RUSSIA is flesh of our flesh; we must never attack her". Any departure from this principle would place the FGCI in the same category as the Yugoslav Communist Party.
- (c) The FGCI must recruit more and more members. The slogan "quality before quantity" was not apposite.
- (d) The FGCI must demonstrate its solidarity with the Army conscripts.
- (e) The FGCI must above all concentrate on increasing its strength, on widening its front, and on developing its fighting spirit.

C/8918

10th October 1950

ITALY

Political (Communist Activity)

Summary of Directives Issued by the TURIN
Federation of the P.C.I. in September 1950

1. Inquiry into Italian Youth

The F.G.C.I. is instituting a national inquiry into the situation of Italian youth. The inquiry will be carried out by special "groups" formed throughout the country. The following points will be investigated:-

(a) Unemployed Youth

Total number - general living conditions - type of worker involved - whether drawing unemployment relief - possibilities of local employment.

(b) Employed Youth

Living and working conditions - hours of work - wages - factory hygiene - grievances - improvements required.

(c) Social Conditions

Sport - culture - recreation, etc.

2. F.G.C.I. Policy towards Young Children

The Headquarters of the F.G.C.I. recently issued a directive outlining its policy towards young children. The directive denounces the moral corruption and bitterness instilled into young children by the Catholic educational system, and lays down a policy comprising the following points:-

- (a) Development of a definite policy to protect Italian children from the threat of war, and improve their standards of living, and education.
- (b) Development of propaganda amongst parents calculated to convince them that the A.P.I. is the only organisation capable of training their children for a working life, and instilling in them a sense of moral rectitude.

2. (c) Formation of A.P.I. branches in every village and city ward throughout the country.

(d) Support of every local plan to benefit young children.

(e) A concerted effort to improve the circulation of such organs as "PATUGLIA" and, for girls "NOI DONNE".

3. The Pioneers of ITALY Movement

The whole emphasis of the September and October programme of this movement is on recruitment. At the moment the movement is 2,000 strong in the city of TURIN. The National Council of the Pioneers of ITALY has fixed a target of 5,000 members for TURIN Province, to be reached by the 31st October. The Provincial Committee has planned an intensive recruitment campaign by which it is hoped, through the media of propaganda, sporting activities, a mass theatre and a public show, to attain this objective.

4. The P.C.I. Press

The Press and Propaganda Commission of the TURIN Federation and the editorial office of "BATTAGLIA DEMOCRATICA" (the TURIN Communist newspaper) have received instructions to concentrate on four main propaganda themes. These are:-

(a) The Peace Struggle.

(b) The Trade Union dispute.

(c) The Death of the Communist Press.

(d) The Labour Plan and the Production Conferences.

The Trade Unions' dispute with CONFINDUSTRIA, which is one of the most controversial issues of the day in ITALY, is to be handled with great care by the P.C.I. press organs. Great emphasis must be laid on the unity of the Trade Unions, and the question must not be approached from a partisan Communist viewpoint.

5. People's Book Centres

The Press and Propaganda Commission and the Cultural Commission of the TURIN Federation of the P.C.I. have instructed all Sections and factory organisations to set up "People's Book Centres". The object of these Centres is to provide "a Marxist book for every Comrade". A Provincial Popular Book Centre Committee composed of intellectuals will provide lists of recommended literature, obtain special terms from editors and distribute free books collected by the "Book Volunteers".

6. Workers' Housing

A directive issued by VARESI, head of the Mass Commission of the TURIN Federation of the P.C.I., emphasises that more effort must be concentrated on workers' housing problems. Housing Commissions must be set up in all working class areas, and the residents must be induced to join the PIEDMONTSE ASSOCIATION OF TENANTS. P.C.I. activities in the housing field must include close liaison with P.S.I. Sections, and all Socialist Comrades in the area concerned.

C/3964

17th October 1950

ITALY

Political/Communist Activity

FGCI Finances

The following report is based on a translation of a letter sent to the Secretariat of the TURIN FGCI by the Central Committee of the FGCI. The letter, which was actually written on behalf of the FGCI Finance Commission, was repeated to the Finance Commission of the TURIN Federation of the FCI, and is dated the 18th September 1950.

1. A recent examination of the financial resources of this organisation has revealed that some of the provincial branches are being forced to curtail their activities through lack of funds. This is due to the fact that during the period January to August 1950 5,381 members of the FGCI failed to buy a single stamp, and that the average monthly contribution per member to FGCI funds has hardly reached 9.5 lire. The political and administrative importance of these subscriptions must therefore be explained to members once again.

2. As far as the personal stamps are concerned it is absolutely essential that the areas where stamps are not affixed should be identified. When this has been done, the following steps should be taken:-

- (a) An inquiry should be held into the reasons why such a situation exists.
- (b) Inspectors and activists should be sent to the area.
- (c) Conferences should be held to discuss ways and means of improving the standard of the FGCI's work in the area.
- (d) Comrades who have hitherto regarded the application of stamps as an act of faith should be made to understand the important political considerations behind this outwardly simple duty.

3. With regard to the application of Section stamps, our weakness consists in the fact that this procedure tends to be regarded as a purely financial expedient. The political factors are more often than not forgotten. The point of the Section stamps scheme is to provide finances, not only for the benefit of our own members, but also for attracting more young people into our organisation. Without Section stamps there could be no Youth evening, debates or meetings.

4. In order to improve this situation we must do more than rely on our Financial Commissions. If we achieve the two tasks mentioned above, and at the same time improve the distribution of our newsprint, we shall have taken the essential steps towards an increase in our income. Without such an increase, our liabilities will not be met.

5. The growth of the organisation, and the need for combatting the propaganda of the Class Enemy, demand that we concentrate more time and effort on the financial side of our work. The whole Secretariat of each FGCI Federation must assume the responsibility for these tasks. We also recommend a greater degree of collaboration with the local Financial Commission of the Party, and the mutual interchange of representatives at the various meetings of the two Commissions.

6. The following are the objectives for our work:-

- (a) Double the average subscription figure for FGCI members and reach a figure of 8250 for the application of stamps.
- (b) Arrange a system of applying stamps for the months in arrears.
- (c) Ensure that the 98 Sections apply Section stamps.

In our view these objectives can be attained.

Attached are two reports from a regular and well-placed source in the Gorizia area.

B

ITALY

Relationship between the P.C.I. and the F.D.S. in Gorizia Province.

1. There has recently been an intensification of the attacks made by the P.C.I. on the F.D.S. (Fronte Democratico Sloveno) in the Gorizia area, principally following an attempt, allegedly by the F.D.S., to smuggle 4 million lire into Italy.
2. In connection with this attempted smuggling, a number of F.D.S. officials were interrogated by the Gorizia Questura and denied that the 4 million lire were intended for use by the F.D.S.
3. In view of the high salaries paid to Gorizia officials of the F.D.S., amounting in some cases to 70,000 lire per month, and the fact that a branch of the F.D.S. is also maintained at S. Pietro al Natisone, the officials of which are also well paid, it seems feasible that the 4 million lire were in fact destined for the F.D.S.
4. There has also been a great increase in the F.D.S. activities against the P.C.I. and a change of direction of effort. Propaganda is now being directed against purely Italian areas and the P.C.I. has come to feel the advances made by the F.D.S. in Monfalcone, Medes, Campolongo, Fiumicello and other places in the provinces of Gorizia and Udine.
5. The F.D.S. is directing its efforts towards finding persons, preferably Communists, whom they can enrol in a dissident National Communist Party. Some success is being achieved in this direction.

Forisano for P.C.I., who severely criticised the Sections for not having effectively participated in the collection of signatures for the Stockholm appeal. He announced that up to the present barely thirty thousand signatures had been collected in the Province, and that during the Month of the Press this work should not be overlooked, so that the target figure of forty-five thousand signatures might be attained.

ITALY

Meeting of the Gorizia Federal and Section Committees of the PCI.

1. A meeting of the Federal Committee and Section Committees of Gorizia province was held at Gradisca on 9th September.
2. The Secretary of the Gorizia Federation, Silvino Poletto, made a long speech dealing with the current national and international situation, and dealt particularly with the Tito problem which, in Gorizia province on account of its situation of the Yugoslav frontier, was more pressing than in any other party of Italy, and unfortunately made itself strongly felt in the life of the Party. This problem, he said, was at the root of their problems regarding the cadres, for numerous comrades have not fully understood the great importance of the Titoist danger and treated it far too lightly. He therefore exhorted the cadres represented at the meeting to face the problem with the maximum seriousness, and to decide to take the necessary steps to eradicate once and for all, this cancer which corroded the vitality of the Party.
3. It would be a grave error, he continued, to under-estimate the perfidious action of these pro-Tito elements who work against the party by sending "tons of propaganda material" to the various Communist and Socialist party base organisations. As an example he cited the two Tanjug volumes which had been sent to Gorizia comrades during the last few days. But this was not all. Dozens of pro-Tito emissaries were introduced into the various cities of Italy for the specific purpose of making personal contact with Socialists and Communists. These they tried to harness to their own ideology, inviting them to visit Yugoslavia where, so they said, true Socialism was in the process of being built. Besides all this they had inexhaustible financial resources at their disposal, and persons who had been expelled from the ranks of the P.C.I. were gathered together for the purpose of founding National Communist Parties. He appealed once more to the cadres to exert a strict vigilance and to strike without scruple at those who might try to poison the ranks of the Party.
4. Speaking next on the subject of the press, he dwelt particularly on the "Corriere di Trieste", which he defined as a filthy Tito rag written in Italian which, with its pseudo-socialism, tended to deceive the honest workers. He therefore exhorted those present to unite in a campaign which will bring about the boycotting of this paper, and cause it to go out of circulation.
5. After having touched upon and discussed various points in connection with the working plan for the Communist Press month, the speaker concluded by pointing out that this particular month, besides being one of outstanding political importance, was to bring about financial relief to the already exhausted funds of the Federation.
6. The next speaker was Eligio Simsig, Provincial Secretary of the Partisans for Peace, who severely criticised the Sections for not having effectively participated in the collection of signatures for the Stockholm appeal. He announced that up to the present barely thirty thousand signatures had been collected in the Province, and that during the Month of the Press this work should not be overlooked, so that the target figure of forty-five thousand signatures might be attained.