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COMMUNISM

DOCUMENTS  
AND  
CONSPIRATORIAL ADDRESSES  
FROM THE ARCHIVES OF  
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY (PCI)

1923

APRIL 1951

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### INTRODUCTION

1. Documentary evidence on clandestine Communist organization and practices is rare. For this reason an illustrative group of authentic documents from the archives of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI), discovered in 1927, has been assembled here for study purposes, and also in order to present in some detail the type of secret communications once maintained and filed by a Communist Party.

2. The documents assembled were part of the PCI archives of 1923, seized by the Quostura of Milan in 1927. The scope and breakdown of these archives will be discussed below at greater length. For an understanding of the documents in general it may be useful to review briefly the historical background of the early years of PCI.

3. In 1923 the Communist Party of Italy (PCI) was in its formative stage. Created officially early in 1921 when Communist elements under Antonio Gramsci broke away from the (Italian) Socialist Party, the PCI found itself confronted, after two years of initial organizational efforts, by the intransigent regime of Mussolini who had obtained power in October 1922. 1923 brought a wave of arrests of Communists allegedly involved in a plot against Mussolini. 1924 saw the (first) Secretary General of the Party, Bordiga, leaving the PCI, together with a fraction of Trotskyites. In the same year a left-wing Socialist splinter group, the Partito Socialista Massimalista, joined the PCI. More arrests followed in June 1924; yet in the general elections of 1924 the PCI had polled more than a quarter of a million votes and established itself as the strongest of the opposition parties. By 1926, however, Mussolini declared all opposition parties illegal, and from 1927 on, the PCI led a precarious underground existence, limited to minor organizational and propagandistic activities.

4. The archives of 1923, then, pertain to a period of intensive organizational activity, crowned, apparently, by the success in 1924. Although not outlawed technically, the political Party organization of the PCI was constantly on the defensive vis-à-vis the Fascist police. The structure and organization of the still legal Party machine followed the pattern prescribed by the Comintern.

5. As a result of early police pressure, many Italian Communists were forced to seek refuge outside of Italy, and Party organizations in exile sprang up gradually. Paris became the main center of PCI activities abroad; Switzerland was also employed as an operational base; PCI connections and, probably, PCI

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organizations in Berlin existed as early as 1921. Documents in the archives under discussion indicate that the foreign organization of the PCI may have been scattered even more widely: a list of foreign addresses of the "CE" (probably Central Executive or Central Committee) of the PCI, as well as addresses found in possession of the PCI leader Umberto Terracini, pertain to Berlin, Vienna, Stockholm, Riga, Moscow, Madrid, Klagenfurt, Innsbruck, Athens, Paris, Marseille, Mentone, Sofia, Bucharest, New York, Prague, Buenos Aires, Rosaria de Santa Fe, Melbourne, Brussels, Cairo, Alexandria, etc. At this late date it is, of course, impossible to ascertain the precise significance of these foreign addresses--whether they were forwarding points for correspondence with the indigenous Party or with exiled PCI personalities or organizations; whether they were set up for correspondence on matters of political routine, or clandestine operations; whether or not they were also at the disposition of the Comintern. (Umberto Terracini, e.g., was a member of the Executive Committee and the Praesidium of the Comintern in 1921, 1922.) In any case, the foreign connections of the PCI were far flung, even during the early period to which the documents pertain.

6. In organizational terms, the documents reveal unmistakably that there existed, in addition to the political--overt PCI organization, a highly secret "illegal" organization, segregated in conspiratorial terms from the normal Party organization. This secret apparatus consisted apparently of a central (national) organization and numerous regional offices and/or functionaries operating parallel to, and in conjunction with, the regional and local Party organization. Unknown to the rank and file and identified only to key functionaries on the national and regional level, this secret network of "fiduciaries" performed offensive and defensive functions of an extremely sensitive nature which, for reasons of security, could not be entrusted to the normal and therefore publicly exposed Party organizations. These functions are defined in the documents under discussion; they apparently embraced: a) Maintenance and control of a secure communications network within the PCI for the transmission of correspondence to and from PCI headquarters to subordinate Party organizations and, obviously, also within the secret network itself.

It is not clear whether communications with the Comintern were also carried out by the network. (This extensive communication chain consisted of a string of secure forwarding addresses to which communications were transmitted in sealed envelopes carrying a coded designation of the addressee. The sealed envelopes were placed in an outer envelope addressed to the person representing the forwarding point. At the forwarding point the communication appears to have been picked up by a secure intermediary of the addressee.)

b) Organization of illegal border-crossings.

c) Planning and maintenance of a para-military insurrectionary organization. (Although the documents do not reveal the existence of an extensive para-military force, they indicate clearly

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that planning and development of military cadres, particularly through training in Moscow, proceeded according to plan.)

- d) Information procurement through secret penetration of the government apparatus, including armed and security forces, as well as hostile political groups and parties.
- e) Technical support, e.g., maintenance of arms caches, provision of arms and ammunition, maintenance of secret meeting places and archives, secret printing facilities, etc.
- f) Development and recruitment of personnel suitable for work in the secret apparatus.

7. The outline of this secret organization, operating alongside the normal and more or less public political Party organization, corresponds strikingly to the notorious Apparat of the (pre-Hitler) German Communist Party. It may be fair to state that PCI organized this "illegal" apparatus in accordance with the Conditions of Admission to the Comintern, which requested that Communist Parties should "create everywhere a parallel illegal apparatus which at the decisive moment should be of assistance to the party to do its duty toward the revolution." The documents assembled here furnish the only known authentic documentation of such an "illegal, parallel organization." (Some doubt remains what the actual Party nomenclature was for the illegal organization. The term "raggruppamento" crops up in references but it is not possible to ascertain its applicability.)

8. The documents also reveal some of the connections of PCI with the Comintern, particularly financial subsidies received. These are also unique because they illustrate to a certain extent the budgetary policies of the Comintern.

9. The PCI archives from which the documents were taken are not available in their entirety. However, from existing descriptions of a large portion of the seized files, the filing system can be reconstructed at least partially. The files were numbered in successive order and bore subject headings. They contained both cryptograms and documents in clear text. So far as can be judged, the cryptograms pertained to the activities and correspondence of the "illegal" apparatus described above, to intra-Party communications and matters of international Communist organization(s) and connections. A brief description and summary of the more significant files follows:

- #68: Entitled "BERLIN", this file contains cryptograms, and reflects apparently some of the activities of the local organization of the PCI in Berlin.
- #69: Entitled "EKKI-EC", this file, containing cryptograms, apparently reflects relations of CP Italy with the Comintern.

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(EKKI stands for the Executive Committee of the Comintern.) The file contains, e.g., correspondence with the representatives of CP Italy at Comintern headquarters in Moscow; financial accounts and situation reports on Party organizations in Italy, probably for Comintern use. Movements of Communists from and to Moscow are also reflected.

- #72: Entitled "Foreign Parties," the file contains a letter from the American Labor Party with a photograph of Vittorio Vidali; correspondence with Swiss Communists; instructions for (Italian) Communists abroad; correspondence on organizers for Canada and Argentina; correspondence from CP Bulgaria, etc.
- #78: Entitled "C.E. of P.C." (Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party) the file contains, e.g., minutes of meetings of the Party Secretariat, and of meetings of the C.E.
- #79: Entitled "Communications from the C.E." the file contains miscellaneous documents on organizational matters, expulsions and resignations of leaders, membership of foreigners, etc.
- #81: Entitled "Syndical Committee", the file contains miscellaneous correspondence on labor matters.
- #82: Entitled "Parliamentary Groups", the file reflects activities and deliberations of the parliamentary fraction of PCI.
- #83: Entitled "Administration of the Party," the file contains reports on an administrative inspection of the Party organization in Milan; administrative requirements; instructions for account keeping, etc.
- #84: Entitled "Fed. Giovanile", (Youth Federation) the file contains cryptograms and plain texts concerning youth matters, such as situation and other reports to the Communist Youth International in Moscow; a letter to the Norwegian CP Youth organization; instructions from the Communist Youth International in Moscow; etc.
- #103, 101, 109, 110, 112: These files entitled "Segr. Int." (Interregional Secretary) No. 1,2,3,4,5, respectively, reflect activities, correspondence, instructions and organizational matters pertaining to several inter-regional PCI organizations. They contain clear texts and cryptograms.
- #107: The file entitled "Vienna" contains clear texts and cryptographic messages. It contains correspondence to and from Moscow; a "political" address of the First Office (apparently connected with the illegal organization); a letter to Italian railroad men requesting them to sabotage shipment

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of arms to the enemies of the USSR.

#113: The file entitled "Circulars", contains printed instructions on Party organization; to the Interregional Secretary; functions of the Interregional Secretary, Communist labor policy, etc.

#118: Entitled "Profintern" the file contains correspondence between PCI and the Profintern, the international labor auxiliary of the Comintern; a memorandum by Atchkanov on offices in Russian ports, meetings at Moscow, etc.

#125: Entitled "Federations A. B. C. D. E. F." the file contains matters pertaining to PCI (Federation) activities in Florence, Ferrara, Cremona, Bologna, Bergamo, Bari, Cosenza, etc.

#126: Entitled "Federations G. H. I. L. M. N." the file contains matters pertaining to PCI (Federation) activities in Milan, Leghorn, Genova, etc.

#127: Entitled "Federations O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. Z." the file pertains to PCI (Federation) activities in Verona, Udine, Trieste, Treviso, Turin, Roma, Parma, Ravenna, Novarra, Naples, etc.

10. In addition to the preceding files, envelopes were found which contained accounts of the financial transactions of PCI, e.g.:

- 1922 - General estimate for 1923
- 1922 - General Expenses 1 January to 30 June
- 1921 - General estimate for 1922
- 1921 - General Expenses for 1921
- 1922 - I. Summary of accounts "Review" (Naples management)
- 1922 - I. Summary of accounts of Second office (Labor Union affairs)
- 1922 - I. Summary of accounts "Agrarian Section."

11. A last envelope is entitled "ROMPICAPI" and contains an inside envelope marked "Index - Addresses of the C.E." This index is a cryptographic list of forwarding addresses for the more important PCI members for the year 1921 - 1923. Among these are numerous forwarding addresses outside of Italy (see above, para. 5).

12. Part One (see below) presents the most illustrative samples of documents contained in the archives of 1923. They have been grouped under three headings:  
I. "Illegal" Organization of the Communist Party of Italy  
II. Subversion of Army and Navy  
III. Comintern  
These documents represent study material not commonly available.

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Through them direct insight can be gained into the workings of the secret "illegal" apparatus described above (see paragraphs 7 and 8.)

13. Part two (see below) represents an investigative experiment. Part two lists in alphabetical order a selection of foreign addresses apparently utilized by the PCI for international communications. The precise nature and significance of these communications cannot be established in all cases. In some cases it is perceptible from the documents and entries themselves. The basic stock of "forwarding" addresses stems from the ROMPICAPI envelope (see above under paragraph 11). Others appear to have been in possession of the PCI leader Umberto Terracini. Where possible, the entry in the original document has been reproduced in its entirety under heading "A" appearing in the text under the name of the person indicated. Under heading "B" other currently available information on the person is listed in order to determine the significance of the person or his former relationship with PCI and the Communist movement. It is anticipated that through continued investigation of these addresses, persons with hitherto unknown Communist connections may be uncovered, and possibly some individuals with clandestine assignments. The current status of this experimental investigation indicates that several persons utilized by PCI in the early twenties have become public leaders in the movement, and that the many **intervening years** make a back-track investigation difficult. Nevertheless, persons utilized for conspiratorial purposes represent permanent targets of interest, and may be profitably included in a working record.

14. This collection of rare documentary evidence on "illegal" and conspiratorial organization and practices of the Communist Party of Italy should furnish valuable study material to persons concerned with investigative problems. They throw into relief the need for the acquisition of current materials of a similar nature.

15. Clearly the present paper opens wider perspectives on the approach to the problem of analysis and coverage of secret Communist activities, past or current. Communist conspiratorial organizations and practices are always skillfully concealed and securely administered. If the current undercover capabilities of the international Communist movement are to be adequately revealed and its structure and ramifications re-created, an intensive and well co-ordinated effort must be made to deploy and support adequate forces capable of meeting the challenge of the "professional revolutionaries" whose professional approach is reflected in the early documents presented in this paper, and whose professional skill is likely to have increased since the days when the secret apparatus of the Communist Party of Italy was created.

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PART ONE

DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARCHIVES  
OF THE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY  
(1923)

- I. "ILLEGAL" ORGANIZATION OF THE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY
- II. SUBVERSION OF ARMY AND NAVY
- III. COMINTERN

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- 2.) PLANNING AND MAINTENANCE OF MILITARY ORGANIZATION.
- 3.) INFORMATION PROCUREMENT THROUGH SECRET PENETRATION  
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NOTE

1. In order to preserve the character of the documents their translated text has been rendered so as to represent the original version as closely as possible.

2. Attention is called to the fact that names appearing in the correspondence are often pseudonyms. Pseudonyms were assigned to functionaries for obvious security reasons, and were frequently changed in order to prevent identification. It is entirely possible that the same pseudonym was used for several individuals. The well-known founder of CPI, GRAMSCI, was covered by the pseudonym MASCI. Palmiro TOGLIATTI's pseudonym was,

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at one time, PALMI. Umberto TERRACINI held the pseudonym of URBANI. It is worth noting that both TERRACINI and TOGLIATTI are now at the helm of the Party, and are obviously able to draw on their considerable conspiratorial experience of the past.

3. Some of the communications bear indicators which may reflect name and place of origin. The Comintern correspondence from Moscow (see pages 36 and 37) is indicated by a series of numbers beginning in all cases with 33, and followed variously by 01, 001, 002.

4. The cypher system used by PCI at the time is reflected to a certain extent (see pages 15, 16). However, a full technical analysis of the system is beyond the scope of this presentation.

5. In order to follow the financial transactions of PCI as reflected in the documents, it should be born in mind that the average exchange rate of the lira in 1923 was 4.6 cents per lira.

6. The addresses found in TERRACINI's notebook and reflected among the conspiratorial addresses in Part Two may pertain to a period preceding and up to 1927 since there are indications that the notebook was seized in 1927. Some of the addresses in TERRACINI's notebook duplicate those in the ROMPICAPI folder.

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XII a.



~~SECRET CONTROL / U.S. EYES ONLY~~

I. "ILLEGAL" ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY (PCI)

A. Letter to Dino Cervi, Milan, 6 August 1923.

TO DINO CERVI MILANO 6 August 1923  
We write to you with considerable delay in the time fore-  
seen: We hope you will pardon us. Unfortunately the nature  
of our..(Editor's Comment: A word appears to be omitted)....  
impedes that regularity which we would like also.

In the present writing we will limit ourselves to fix the  
principal points of your activities and those which most  
adapt themselves to writing: we will withhold those points  
which are omitted for the sake of brevity to explain them  
verbally to you, and which points on the other hand will  
not prejudice those which we hereinafter set forth.

Your principal tasks (and those of all of our fiduciaries)  
may be defined as follows: 1) to give to the Party an  
internal organization which is capable of resisting any  
reactionary blow; 2) to give to the Party a military organ-  
ization which at any determined moment may be transformed  
into an offensive corps; 3) endow the Party with those  
means of information which are rendered necessary in the  
development of revolutionary activity; 4) endow the Party  
with various technical means; 5) develop in your own  
Province the network of fiduciaries and the means of contact  
(independent of any other cause). At this point we pass to  
the illustration of each point.

1. The form of organization called "Raggruppamenti" is  
that which best lends itself to the defense of the relations  
of the directive center with the comrades, as I have already  
had occasion to make clear to you.

In interesting yourself in the new form of internal or-  
ganization of the Party, you do not invade an entity not  
reserved to our fiduciaries. In the instructions concerning  
the Raggruppamento it is clearly stated that the organizatio  
has also certain legal tasks (such as propaganda, collection  
of dues, etc., etc.) Its structure must be completely  
illegal; and this must be so because the Party, not being  
able to function freely, must equip itself in such a manner  
as to resist reaction. Therefore the Raggruppamento, even  
when it serves as a means of contact between the members of  
the Party and the Executive of the Section, must be control-  
led and assisted by our fiduciaries.

In this field there must be collaboration between the  
director of the Raggruppamento and the fiduciary; the  
fiduciary must bring into play the personal experience ac-  
quired in the former, but now suspended, military formations

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2) Our military organization (formations) upon the advent of Fascism and in order to facilitate the organizing of the Raggruppamento was suspended. This however does not mean that there must be abandoned all that was accomplished in that field. Our fiduciaries must take measures to keep the directive part of the organization alive, that is the Provincial Commandant, the Commandants of Zones, Sections, etc., etc. If that organization has no immediate tasks, because of the present political situation, this does not mean that its organization must be lost. In fact it must be assisted in order that it may arise at any moment and may possess an offensive quality.

3) This point is one of the most delicate and difficult. To create an information network is not the most simple thing to do. But this must succeed; a revolutionary Party cannot hope to attack without having precise knowledge of the enemy's camp. It is necessary therefore that an information network be created in every enemy military and political camp, in the national militia, in the Army, Police, Judiciary, Fascist Party, and the Liberal, Popular, Social-democrat parties, and in the masonry. For this long and patient work it is necessary to observe the most prudent and secure methods; the individuals chosen must be of proven belief and capability. The informers, especially those in the Political Parties should be of a certain degree of culture and knowledge of the political policies of the Parties into which they enter, - with oratorical ability; with capability and energy to impose upon the local sections of the Party those political points of view tending to favor our own Party. All of the informers must, in the initial stages, seek to gain confidence in order to seek to enter in every field in the directive organs.

4) Endow the party with various technical means. Flanking every illegal organization there must be technical means established to facilitate a taken action. Therefore, flanking the actual maintaining of the squads in the formations, care must be taken that all arms are in a safe place and under the control of a fiduciary. Maintenance must be such that the material will not be subject to deterioration.

Another important phase is that of the illegal press. In this regard our office will soon issue precise instructions. In the meantime however means must be sought to find a solution to this problem.

The search for meeting places, for deposit of documents, etc., etc., are technical means for which the fiduciary must provide.

5) To develop in your own Province the network of local

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fiduciaries is an important task. The organizational forms which the Provincial fiduciary applies to the Capiluoghi must be extended through the Province. In this great care must be exercised because a provincial organization may be very vulnerable. Attention must also be given to the liaison between Sections and the Federation organs: preferably by contacts independent of any public utilities (railroads, trolley, post and telephone).

These, in a most general manner, are the tasks reserved to the "illegal" fiduciaries. But in order that these objectives be undertaken there must exist between the fiduciary and the Secretary of the Federation an intense collaboration. In effect it is a question of work: one sole person cannot execute duties which may be called "legal" and "illegal". We say the Secretary of the Federation because the contacts between him and the fiduciary must not become known even to the members of the Executive Committee of the Federation.

We believe we have well indicated the duties attributed to you. What we have stated has a permanent character, but in the execution of our activities, cases and problems may present themselves which must be solved by mutual accord. Write to me concerning this and assure us of this letter.

Cordial greetings."

B. Letter from Gualteri to Negri (undated)

"GUALTIERI to NEGRI: My letter to the C.E. proposes my complete substitution. You should assume my entire charge. You are the only one who can do it. Swear not to oppose yourself to my proposal and designation. Be assured of my unselfish collaboration as long as you shall think it necessary, but outside the jurisdiction of the functionaries of the Party. Having set the basic question I now answer your queries: At present you have the function of political control on the illegal work entrusted by me to various comrades. I explained various functions: MANFREDI (liaison) internal, passages abroad, illegal press, control of the raggrupamento, formations now potential and active and developing when the C.E. desires. GRAZIANO (A.) Military program - VIRGILIO (M) information and penetration in the parties and various organizations. With MANFREDI and GRAZIANO you can have direct contact with VIRGILIO, you can attain it through GRAZIANO. I have been waiting for a head for the military work (GRAZIANO has so much to do helping MANFREDI and VIRGILIO in the separate functions, and he also serves as my liaison with them)

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and I was hoping for PIPPO DI I learned from URBANI that he was given another assignment. I shall seek another; can you propose any?

C. Letter from Gualteri to Negri. 3 December 1923

"To the C.E. U.I.9 3/12/23 N.P. 31 4181 R 15-12-23

GUALTIERI to NEGRI: Here is the budget for the First Office (UFFICIO I) which I propose for 924. I leave to be settled by you the more important personal salaries. (Secretary General and two Secretaries). One Secretary General, salary L.X. - One Secretary - Internal and external Liaison Department, press, military formations. L.X. - One Secretary - Department for work in the Army, P.S. Corps, and M.V.S.N.L.X. Two traveling fiduciaries (per diem included) L.3000.-Two cipher stenographers, L. 1900 -Indemnity to Secretary of Information Department (not salaried) L.500 - Probable per diem's (excluding the traveling fiduciaries), L. 1500- Extraordinary eventual indemnity to federal fiduciaries informers, couriers, etc. L.1500 -Offices (two) and use of offices of others, L.1500. Railroad expenses and varied trips, L.2000- Expenses for postal forwarding points, correspondence, L.500- Illegal lodgings on call, L.500- Development of illegal printing plant, L.3000.- Arms, L.3000. Documents (passports) etc., L.1500.- Illegal printed propoganda, L.5000. Total expenses fixed by me: L.26,300.- You will add the three salaries which I have left in blank. You will communicate to me the figures deliberated by the C.E."

D. Document from folder 86, Ufficio I (First Office) - 1923

"24001 GR C-9 3 July 1923 N. 393 25RG 6-7-23

Received the C9. We are awaiting a reply to our C.7 and C.8. We beg you to insist upon the search for ZINGARETTI. We are interesting ourselves about the passages into the BALKAN countries. It is definite however that we can not provide for anything beyond JUGOSLAVIA, we do not possess even one address in other nations. As soon as we make the conclusive arrangements we shall write. The address of DELLA VALLE remains definitely suppressed for which the following is substituted: RAGIONIERE PASTORE RENATO, Casella Postale 47, Galleria del Castelletto, GENOVA. As for MARCUCCI, we believe that a greater realization of our critical situation

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would have prevented our activities from having become bogged down. If you are in possession of news from CLAUDIO send it to us. We beg you to send us some money. We have 100 lire. Greetings LEONIDA -"

E. Request to First Office for addresses of Communist Soldiers.

"24001 G.M. 12 N.P. 29 G.R. 18.7.23

The regional Secretary No. 2 communicates to you: "The comrades of REGGIO request of the FIRST OFFICE (Primo Ufficio) the addresses of the communist soldiers stationed in those provinces. The comrades of BOLOGNA request that not too much correspondence be allowed to converge upon them, and especially if also destined to other cities. Here is an address for the FIRST OFFICE: Soldier PEZZETTI BATTISTA, Sesto Reggimento Alpini, Battaglione Edolo, 51 Compagnia, SILANDRO (Alto Adige). Go there within one month and present yourself with the piece of paper attached hereto." Greetings SILVIO".

F. Letter to Orfei Orfeo, Bologna, 18 June 1923.

"TO ORFEI ORFEO BOLOGNA

18 June 1923

Folder N.134

N.357

We have received your letter dated 9 current. We have also received yours dated 27/4 and 3/5. We could not reply to them because of the known incidents and because they regarded administrative and political matters. In this regard it is well that you take note that all which does not concern itself with our office, - that is, the Party's illegal activity must be held separate from the administrative and political material which must be sent to the C.E. which avails itself of its special network.

As for yours of the 27th April in which you spoke of membership cards and you set forth various addresses, we have sent everything to the C.E. There was also attached an expense account for Lire 190.50. Does this concern us or the C.E.?

As to yours dated 3/5 we have passed on to the C.E. all that concerned the committee, PELUSO, the membership cards, and the transportation of the leaflets for the first of May. As for those three young men who are being sought for having wounded the fascists, you must already know that there is a welfare committee at ROME who is especially charged with the solution of these matters. You must therefore refer to it. As to yours of 8 May we have transmitted the address and

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the application for the membership cards from RAVENNA to the C.E.

We come now to yours dated 9 current. We do not cast any doubts upon the fact that rules.....sent to you were not observed by you: we are glad about this. These rules of prudence were sent to all the fiduciaries and naturally struck at those who already observed the rules. The address sent to you serves to correspond with our office; those preceding ones of MILANO will remain here, suspended. The change of addresses asked by you is not possible. We have already transmitted to the various provinces the said addresses. It remains therefore set that our two forwarding points are that of the SCATOLIFICIO and that of MERIGHI ROSA. To correspond with you we will use that of PASSERINI. The correspondence which arrives at our forwarding points must be withdrawn by you and held in deposit. If, however, it consists of a small quantity, you can send it to us at our address. If however it consists of much correspondence you must advise us and we shall send to withdraw it. Reply to us assuring us of this. Write to us also indicating who must avail themselves of the addresses which you sent in your preceding letters, more particularly those of SOLDATE VERGINIA, LOVATTINI OLGA, AVV. TEOCRITO Di GIORGIO. Must they be used by us or by the C.E.? Cordial greetings."

(Editors Comment: C.E. probably stands for Central Executive)

G. Letter to Orfei Orfeo, Bologna, 11 July 1923

"To ORFEI ORFEO BOLOGNA

11 July 1923

Folder N. 134

N. 407

I have received your letter without date. We urgently request you never to forget it. We beg you to speedily send us the information requested of you. It is necessary to us.

We bring to your attention that it is necessary that you.....separate and distinguish all that which regards our office from that which regards the CE. If you do not have a direct address you can very well send it to us (but in a separate envelope) and we will arrange the forwarding of the correspondence. We will in any case communicate what you have told us.

We cannot give you a private address for TRISTE unless you tell us for what reason you need it, because those which we have are used for us and it is not prudent to use them for too many purposes. We do not need any forwarding point for IMOLA. Cordial greetings."

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~~SECRET CONTROL / C.I.A. OFFICIALS ONLY~~G.1 Letter to Rosa, Torino, 27 June 1923

Folder N. 200 27 June 1923

N. 379

"TO ROSA TORINO

We reply with relation to what you have related to our traveler. We must, before everything else, reprove you for your dilatoriness in the search for the two addresses requested of you by our letter since the 19 May and by subsequent letters. You should have understood that our strong insistence (we sent our travelers three times) indicated an absolute need for these addresses. We hope that in the future our contacts will accelerate themselves and that they will be closer. It may be that this has resulted from your many engagements. This must be eliminated: our fiduciaries cannot have any other engagements. If the conditions in your city do not permit that you resign from the duties you now cover (it seems to us that you are the federal secretary) you should find a comrade who is able, serious and little known, who can substitute you. But until you have found such a comrade it remains understood that you must still continue to function as our fiduciary.

We have begun a search for that person who has represented himself to be the fiduciary of LORIS. We have been informed that a fiduciary of ours from FIRENZE had the name of GIULIO ARRIGONI, but his name was PIAGGI RUGGERO and not BELMONTE. In any case it is a matter of dealing with a rascal. Our office has never authorized the local fiduciaries to present themselves to the various sections to ask assistance. The party has its appropriate organs assigned to that work. If it is possible for you, you should try to seek the person and bring the matter out in the open. It is certain that your good faith has been attacked, - and in the future one must be more cautious and less innocent. Our traveling fiduciaries must be in possession of regular orders with rubber stamp LORIS, presentable on demand. The recommendations of the deputies are not valid for our contacts. Write to us when your search will have resulted in something solid. We take note of the statements made to our traveler concerning the raggruppamento. It is necessary, however, to hurry up the organization of the raggruppamento in accordance with the rules which we have issued. Such an organization is essential to the ultimate work of the party and it must have precedence over everything else."

H. Letter to Vinio Franciosi, Lucca, 26 July 1923

"TO VINIO FRANCIOSI LUCCA 26 July 1923 N. 429

We have received your two letters regarding AVVOCATO (LAWYER)

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SALVADORI and MARTINI SCANDINO. Since it is not our jurisdiction we have sent it to the Executive. For the transmission of correspondence to the Executive, in the absence of other addresses of our special network. But as you well know the duties entrusted to us are of a nature and character different from those of the Executive. We desire therefore to know if you will begin to act as our fiduciary, and if so, at what point has our work arrived. We would especially desire a memorandum on the organization of the raggruppamento. You must let us know if the raggruppamento was accomplished in accordance with the rules issued some time ago, -if it functions, -if there are difficulties and faults met with, etc. We beg you to confirm your personal address or in any case a secure forwarding point where you may be located. Cordial greetings."

I. Letter to Enzo Galbiati, Genova, 27 June 1923

"The following rules, which we have repeatedly sent to our fiduciaries must be seriously taken into consideration. To transgress upon them means placing many comrades at the risk of the police and ruining for a certain time the letter contacts.

1. The addresses used in corresponding with us must not be communicated to anyone, even to a known party member.
2. The addresses must never be kept written in a regular manner. If you do not succeed to learn them by memory (and this is not very difficult) they must be transcribed in cipher, and placed, enciphered, in a most safe place.
3. The letters addressed to us must never be kept in the pocket any longer than is necessary for the mailing of them.
4. As soon as one of our letters has been received the envelope carrying the private address and the departure post-stamp must at once be destroyed. The contents, if they must be conserved, are also placed away."

J. Letter to Rosa Gola, Torino, 8 June 1923

"To ROSA GOLA TORINO 8 June 1923

The address you already have is to be placed in use again. For greater security we repeat it to you: SIGNORINA MARIA COLOMBO, Casella Postale thirty-four, NERVI. Genova Province. The address of CAVILLO ENRICO, which we gave to you in a preceding letter must by all means be cancelled and

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destroyed if you still have it. The following rules which we have repeatedly sent to our fiduciaries must be seriously taken into consideration. To transgress upon them means putting at the risk of the police many of our comrades and to ruin for a certain time our letter contacts.

1. The address used to correspond with us must not be communicated to anyone (except to our traveling fiduciaries who are provided with regular orders) even if he is a person known to be a member of the Party.

2. The addresses must never be kept in the ordinary manner. If you do not succeed in memorizing them (and this is not very difficult) they must be transcribed in cipher and deposited in a most safe place.

3. Letters directed to us must not be kept in the pocket any longer than is necessary for the mailing of them.

4. As soon as one of our letters is received the first envelope must be destroyed (that which carries the private address and the postal departure stamp) the contents are conserved but deposited in cipher in a safe place. If instead, it is a simple communication or something which may be learned by memory then it must be destroyed.

The above may seem puerile or may touch upon your sensitiveness. But recent cases of culpable thoughtlessness (for example comrades who permitted addresses and letters directed to us to be found upon them) oblige us to remind our fiduciaries of the elementary rules.

Send us at once a receipt for the present letter.

Cordial greetings..."

K. Letter to Orfei Orfeo, 23 July 1923

To ORFEI ORFEO

23 July 1923

Folder No. 134

N. 420

We urge you to personally interest yourself in finding a comrade or sympathizer who is a typographer technically capable of directing a small printing plant. In addition to having directive qualities he must absolutely be capable both as a printer and compositor. In the choice you must remember that the comrade will have to live a completely illegal life, and, to be assumed, you must be sure that he will break any contact with his comrades and organizations, and that he will have no family ties, or is otherwise independent. He must

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be able to give guarantees for his past as to his security and as to his ability in knowing how to follow the rules of an illegal life. Before engaging yourself send us the data and information on each individual.

Cordial greetings.."

L. Letter to Orfei Orfeo, Bologna, 28 June 1923

"TO ORFEI ORFEO BOLOGNA

28 June 1923

We are still awaiting a reply to ours, dated 18 current N.375. It is necessary in the future that our contacts be accelerated and become closer. Acknowledgement must be made of the receipt of every one of our letters. Not doing so means an interruption in our contacts, which must instead be constant.

We need objective information on comrade ANDALO FRANCESCO of BOLOGNA who is presently in RUSSIA. We must know whether he is a member of the Party, his activity, his motive in emigrating, etc.

It is necessary also that you personally interest yourself in finding a comrade adaptable to illegal work. She must be serious, unknown to the police, have no family ties, or in any case independent, and absolutely trustworthy. She must also have an ability for office work.

As soon as you have found her, and without engaging yourself with her, advise us. Send us at once a receipt for this letter. Cordial greetings."

M. Letter for Arthur, Florence, 30 November 1922

URGENT

"FOR ARTHUR FLORENCE

30 November 1922

MY MOST DEAR,

N. 649

We charge you with transmitting with the greatest prudence to avoid the others knowing about it, an illegal address to the Secretary of the Provincial Youth Federation. Advise him that such address must serve him only and to his eventual substitute to correspond with the Executive Committee of the Youth Federation at Rome. Make especially certain to him that he must hold it in such custody that it remains known to him only whatever might happen.

Here is the address: Signor Mario Chambeiron, Albergho Cobianchi, Corso Umberto I, Roma. Write on the inside

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envelope "for Enrico". Notwithstanding that we are certain that you have well understood this, reproduce this in cipher in replying to this letter. Most cordial greetings."

N. Letter to Ruggero Amalfi, Bari, 2 January 1923

"IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE POLICE EXERCISE POSTAL CENSORSHIP  
TO RUGGERO AMALFI BARI 2 January 1923

Dearest, we reply to yours of 27 December u.s.

1) In order to correspond with the Executive Committee Rome the Provincial Secretary of Bari must use the following address: Mario Bianchini - Albergho Diurno - Piazza Venezia-Roma - Inside envelope "per Enrico" -. We urge you to avoid having this address brought to the knowledge of other comrades who do not belong to the Provincial Committee. For our own security, in replying to the present transcribe this address in cipher to see if you have understood it well! Send us a private address to send to the Executive in Rome to correspond with the Provincial Secretary.

2) We attach herewith this enciphered note (Editors Comment: incomprehensible) which was transmitted from Bari and directed to Rome. Do you know who it is? If so advise us, if not then return us the note...."

O. Letter to Zarego Como, 2 January 1923

"TO ZAREGO COMO 2 January 1923  
GIOVANNI N. 746

Under date of 18 November N. 592 we have written you a letter to which we are still awaiting an answer. Have you received it? In it we spoke about the young comrade who is Comrade Regazzoni. He does not have a cipher and he writes things of such importance that must absolutely be enciphered. We urge you also to warn him that certain matters are not to be treated lightly. So much at this time!

Make an arrangement with him and when he has something of importance, you write in your cipher setting forth at the head "per i giovani" (Editor's comment: youth matters.).

Transmit to him now the following address which has to be given to the Province Secretary for Youth Matters, advising the latter to destroy the other more recent one; Mario Bianchini, Albergho Diurno, Piazza Venezia, Roma (for

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Enrico).

Tell the fiduciary for youth matters to have the Province Secretary give him one of his private addresses which we will send to the Youth Executive of Rome for corresponding with him. In order that we may be certain that you have clearly understood the said address reply to this letter transcribing it in cipher.

Cordial greetings."

P. Letter signed Orfei Orfeo, 9 June 1923

"Dear Sir,

We have received your valued letter of 5 current. We assure you that we have always observed the good rules of prudence contained therein. I have understood the address which you have sent me. However I had never received it, and I would send the mail always to MILANO where your old traveler had indicated. In fact, you have never said anything about my three letters to which you have never replied. I am anxious to know because they were important.

Regarding the two forwarding points which you need for yourselves, use PASSERINI'S which you already have, for one of them, and then also this one: PAVIGNANI Casira, Via Orfeo twelve, BOLOGNA three. To write to us, however, use the following address, which you also already have: MERIGHI ROSA, Via Alamandini six, BOLOGNA. Tell us whether what you will send to the first two addresses is stuff which we must withdraw, or whether you will go there to withdraw it when you pass through here. With best greetings.

ORFEI ORFEO

Remember that which we decided."

Q. Letter to Bianchi, Trieste, 14 July 1923

"TO BIANCHI TRIESTE  
Folder 333 URGENT

14 July 1923  
N. 410

Several days ago we sent you a comrade to send forward to the frontier. We could not send you any previous advice because there was uncertainty as to your private address. The comrade writes stating that you are asking for money to manage the passage. It is necessary that you state exactly what the sum is, which should be small. As for the sum which is due you, we have already written: Comrade.....for the Assistance Committee has engaged himself to reimburse it to you. The

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delay is occasioned by the fact that the said comrade has been for some time away from Italy. As soon as he returns we shall hurry its transmission. The fact remains that the passages of the comrades sent to you by us must be paid for by them and they must not weigh upon you in any way. We must urgently know at once if you have the possibility of allowing a comrade to pass into YUGOSLAVIA illegally. If so let us know and prepare, too, a guide disposed to make a little trip in the interior of YUGOSLAVIA. Write us urgently Cordial greetings."

R. Letter to Carlo Bianchi, Trieste, 3 July 1923

"TO CARLO BIANCHI TRIESTE 3 July 1923 N.392  
Folder 333 URGENT

We are still awaiting a receipt for our N. 321 dated 16 May, 340 dated 5 June and 366 dated 22 June. It is necessary that a receipt be given for each of our letters, citing the filing number which it carries.

Several days ago we sent you a comrade to pass over the frontier. We could not send you advance notice because there was doubt as to your private address.

The comrade writes to us stating that you have asked for money to maintain the passage. It is necessary that you indicate the exact sum which should be small. Concerning the sum due you we have already written: Comrade REPOSSI of the assistance Committee has engaged himself to reimburse you. The delay depends on the fact that the said comrade has been away from Italy for quite some time: as soon as he returns we shall hurry the transmittal. The fact remains that the passages of the comrades sent by us must be paid for by themselves and they must not in any way burden you."

S. Letter to Carlo Bianchi, Trieste, 22 June 1923

"TO CARLO BIANCHI TRIESTE 22 June 1923 N.336  
Folder 333 URGENT

We announce to you that within a few days, we believe next Wednesday or Thursday a comrade will come to you who has to be placed on the road for AUSTRIA. He has no financial needs and he will pay for all the accompanying costs of the passage. We take this opportunity of telling you that you have still to reply to several of our letters. It is necessary that important letters like those sent you be acknowledged by a receipt even if you cannot make a reply to them. Our fiduciary who visited you has confirmed that you have spent 1900 lire for previous passages. This seems enormous to us.

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We have always told you that the person whom we send to you for the passage receives a sum sufficient for the said passage. In any case comrade REPOSSI of the assistance committee has informed us that he will directly make the reimbursement. As between us it must remain definite that the individuals whom we refer to you for passage pays all the expenses for the passage out of his own pocket. Cordial greetings."

T. Untitled document of 30 December 1922

30 December 1922

"The situation which after the advent of Fascism seemed to have improved and in that optimistic sense was reported to Rome, has now gravely deteriorated. The CC (Central Committee) is aware of a circular issued by our Provincial Committee (Comitato Provinciale) to all the sections of the province in which there was given as the reply address that of the rooming house of Comrade Straneo, but with an imaginary name, Milanese Giuseppe. This was done in order that the Fascists' attention would not be drawn to the notoriety of the name Straneo. To the said circular only three answers came to the Comitato Provinciale (Provincial Committee). The matter seemed a little excessive but was attributed to the critical situation of the Comrades of our province. On the day of the 19th Straneo was unexpectedly arrested and released the day after. Here is the account given by him yesterday, the 21st, to Ceriana: I was conducted to the Questura by the police to the presence of the Consul of this Fascist Legion. He exhibited 10 or 12 letters (sequestered) addressed to Milanese, inviting him, under the threat of death to reveal who Milanese might be. Straneo was compelled to confess completely the truth concerning which the Fascisti claimed to have full knowledge, except as to the identity of Milanese. He had to, therefore, name or confirm the names of the members of the Comitato Provinciale (Provincial Committee) of Alessandria and assured them that the very head was no other than Milanese. After his signature of the relative minutes and the usual admonition to no longer concern himself with propaganda, he was released. The other two members of the Provincial Committee (Ceriana and Popu) have not until now been searched. As you can see from all this, the result is that 1) The sections of the province who had in relatively large numbers replied to the circular, are at the mercy of the Fascists. 2) Some traitor in the province communicated the arranged address to the Fascio. 3) The Fascists know in detail all of the members of our principal charges and certainly must maintain surveillance of every activity. 4) Straneo assured the Fascists that our Federation had for the time disbanded in

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accordance with its statute following the negative outcome of our circular. The Provincial Committee awaits instructions concerning this matter, warning that it is not possible to pass the Provincial Committee to other Comrades, first of all because they are all known to the Fascists, secondly because as to those less known there is no certainty of trustworthiness. We have already transmitted instructions concerning the matter."

U. Letter to Pierotto, Cremona, Circular #5, 3 February 1923

"TO PIEROTTO CREMONA CIRCULAR N.5. 3 February 1923 N.35

Dearest,

The Executive Committee of the Youth Federation has provided that all of the provincial secretaries may correspond with it by cipher. In order to put this decision into effect, we charge you with referring the following to the provincial youth secretaries: The secretary of the federation will buy the following book which will be used for ciphering: Biblioteca del Popolo - Storia dell'Impero Romano dalla morte di Giulio Cesare fino alla venuta do Odoacre" Casa Editrice Sonzogno N.29 -(People's Library, "Story of the Roman Empire- From the Death of Julius Caesar until the Advent of Odoacer", Sonzogno Publishing House.)

It must be used in the following manner: Choose one page, as the case may be, write the number underneath the date of the letter which you are writing. This will mean that for the entire letter I will make use of only that one page. To write words in cipher, pick the letters which you require, jumping from one line to the other. You will write the number of the line counting from the top down, and after the number of the letter counting the letters only from left to right. This will make a number like a fraction, for example:

3/5 8/1 2/3 10/8 1/9 5/12//13/6 7/11

You will use the same method writing to the provincial secretary; to the C.E. of the Youth Federation C, who will sign himself with the pseudonym of "FABRIZIO". (Comment: C.E. means COMITATO ESECUTIVO or Executive Committee; Youth Federation C. probably means CENTRAL YOUTH FEDERATION). We feel that these instructions are sufficiently clear. However if such is not so we shall be happy to clarify it more upon your request.

Cordial greetings.

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"TO BAROLINO FAERIZIO BIELLA CIRCULAR N.5 3 February 1923  
N.34

(The instructions are the same as in the preceding Circular #5. Only the name of the book is different, i.e.: Biblioteca del Popolo "Eta della Pietra", Casa Editrice Sonzogno N.68.)"

"TO MORANDINI LUIGI UDINE CIRCULAR N.5 1 February 1923 N.28

(Instructions as in circular #5. Only the title of the book is changed, i.e.: Biblioteca del Popolo "Storia della Repubblica Romana, da Romolo fino alla morte di Giulo Cesare" Casa Editrice Sonzogno N.21)."

"TO RUGGERO AMALFI, BARI CIRCULAR N.5 1 February 1923 N.27

(Instructions as in preceding Circular #5, but title of book is: Biblioteca del Popolo "GALATEO", Casa Editrice Sonzogno N. 31.)"

"TO PEPE GIGLIELMO REGGIO EMILIA CIRC. #5. 31 January 1923  
N. 25

(Instructions as in preceding circular #5 but title of book is: Biblioteca del Popolo "Il dispostismo di C.E.A." Casa Editrice Sonzogno N. 591.)"

"TO FILIBERTO BRESCIA CIRCULAR N.5 30 January 1923 N.27

(Instructions as in preceding circular #5 but title of book is: Biblioteca del Popolo "L'esercito italiano" di Giannetto Bisi, Casa Editrice Sonzogno N. 587.) "

"TO GIUSEPPE LENTO PARMA CIRCULAR N.5 30 January 1923 N.23

(Instructions as in preceding circular #5 but title of book is: Biblioteca del Popolo "Storia dell'Albania fino al 1916" di G. Pochettino, Casa Editrice Sonzogno N.595.)"

"TO FLORIO ALLESANDRIA CIRCULAR N.5 30 January 1923 N.22

(Instructions as in preceding circular #5 but title of book is: Biblioteca del Popolo "Legi, usi e convenzioni della Guerra modera" di Pietro Ducceschi, Casa Editrice Sonzogno N. 585.) "

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"TO GIGI FRATI AREZZO CIRCULAR NO.5 29 January 1923 N.21

(Instructions as in preceding circular #5 but title of book is: "Storia del Belgio" di Franco T. Contardini, Biblioteca del Popolo, Casa Editrice Sonzogno N. 584)."

"TO BICE NOVARA CIRCULAR N.5 29 January 1923 N.20

(Instructions as in preceding circular #5 but title of book is: Biblioteca del Popolo "Francesco Giuseppe e la storia di Casa d'Asburgo" di Enrico Mercatali N.574)."

"GIOVANI TO FIDIA BOLOGNA CIRCULAR N.5 3 February 1923 N.33

(Instructions as in preceding circular #5 but title of book is: Biblioteca del Popolo "Eta del bronzo e dal Ferro" Casa Editrice Sonzogno N.70)."

## II. SUBVERSION OF ARMY AND NAVY

### A. Letter to Rebuffanti, Rome, Circular #2, dated 7 December 1922

"To Rebuffanti - Rome 7 December 1922  
No.685

CIRCULAR No. 2-

After having given you our instructions and in view of the time which has since passed we believe that you must have been able to create the mechanism for our illegal work in the army. That same work of confederation amongst us, - through you and the soldier comrades, - since it is a work susceptible of continuous development, - of correction, of improvement, - and since every call or relief of every class brings with it new work, - and complicates it and prolongs it, this work, as we were saying, requires in extensive degrees your constant vigilance, - your continuous energetic pressure on those elements in the army who constitute the nerve fiber network of our organization.

It is necessary to begin the exploitation of the organizational apparatus already created. And to begin it and carry it forward with every caution, without guilty hastiness -but with severe good will and tenacious energy for the following points:

- A) Obtain the entry of able and secure soldiers in places of great confidence. There they must become

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masters of every information and data of their immediate and superior commands in order to refer them to us.

- B) Charge others to lift the exact plans of all the buildings and areas, depots, which are of military interest. The same must be done for the barracks and buildings of the Public Safety, profiting from the fact that often soldiers are assigned for reasons of public safety in the said buildings.
- C) Disseminate the local communist printed matter, and daily writings and those leaflets which we will transmit, thus arriving at all the strata of the army.
- D) Soldier sympathizers must fraternize efficiently with the Royal Guard and the Carabinieri to knock holes in that sphere, letting our propaganda enter, especially giving it an economic character.
- E) Take over arms, munitions explosives, consigning them to our fiducieries; favor outside transactions in contraband arms, etc., etc.

We have faith in your activity. We await your confirmation and then notice of the placing into effect of these instructions. Greetings."

B. Letter to Rebuffanti, Rome, Circular #4, 20 January 1923

"TO REBUFFANTI ROMA CIRCULAR N.4 20 January 1923 N.9

One element indispensable to effectively conduct our battle in order to win when the great force will have unchained itself, - for the purpose of consolidating our conquest and sustaining the Communist dictatorship, is an element which unfortunately until now has been neglected. It is the revolutionary proselytizing amongst the soldiers of the Navy.

What strength the Navy in general presents is well known to all and in an especially well known way for Italy, a country in great part bordered by the sea.

The navy possesses solid forces of discipline, of formations, -it is well armed and has in its ships really powerful and fearful mobile forces. It is a strong band which on land is equivalent to the infantry and the artillery, and which can hold the ports and guard the coasts. It can also rapidly relocate troops and artillery by sea placing means of offense where they are necessary, even if on land all contacts are impeded or assailed. It can therefore choke off the nation impeding contacts with the sea. It can, even

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without considering that very important side of international relations, in the sense of threats from reactionary states, isolate Sicily and Sardinia thus assisting the concentration of counter-revolutionary forces which would be preparing to depart for the purpose of regaining control of the continent.

It is a problem, in substance, of great importance and urgent interest.

The forces of the navy are constituted in the great majority of young proletarians. We therefore do not have before us an impenetrable institution: wherever there are young proletarians there can be rebels. It is a matter of entering into the mass of the Royal Navy, discover those individuals who can most understand and assist us.

The first step which must be taken therefore is this one: seek out in each province those young men in the service of the Navy who are communists or sympathizers or in any manner subversive.

As soon as one of these is known, advise us of the name, place of origin, exact data concerning his service, his political inclinations.

Having received these elementary data we will be able to make the provisions for the definite work which we must do.

Write us at once a receipt for the present letter, news, opinions and proposals regarding the matter treated in this circular.

Cordial greetings."

C. Untitled document, dated 20 September 1922

"My most dear

20 September 1922

Reply to yours dated 15 of the current month.

Your second circular makes me understand very clearly how my task is vast and laborious. Notwithstanding this, however, I will not withhold from dedicating myself entirely to our movement, following always the path laid out. I have already transmitted a circular to all of the sections that I be furnished with the addresses of the military comrades who are assigned to other Provinces. I have already sought to communicate with the service security at Mantova. At present he is on leave, within a few days he will return and I will communicate with him.

Greetings Carlo NERI.

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D. Untitled, undated document

"My most dear, I reply to yours dated 3 current month No. 404 - Circular No. 2. To tell the truth I must advise you that unfortunately I do not have an organization which provides any good faith of functioning until now, because of the lack of capable elements who could furnish me with exact information on the residence and security of our military comrades. This situation will continue for a long time and until I will have terminated the civilian liaison and information work which is proceeding reasonably well and I hope I shall be able to terminate it no later than the coming January. This will give me as a first accomplishment the organism for military penetration. Awaiting your reply and extending to you fraternal greetings."

E. Request to First Office for Addresses of Communist Soldiers

"24001 GM            N.P. 29 GR  
                         18.7.23

The Interregional Secretary No. 2 communicates for you: 'The Comrades of Reggio demand of UFFICIO 1 addresses of Communist soldiers stationed in that province. The Comrades of Bologna desire that there not be permitted to converge upon them too much correspondence and especially if it is also destined to other cities. Here is an address for UFFICIO 1: Soldier Pozzetti Battista - Sixth Regiment Alpini Battaglione Edolo 51 Compagnia (Alto Adige). Go there within a month and present yourself with the piece of paper herewith attached. Greetings. Silvia."

F. Letter to Gigi Prati, 28 December 1922

"TO GIGI PRATI

28 December 1922  
N.7171

Dearest,

We acknowledge receipt of yours dated 22 current. The address which you have transcribed etc. Now listen: We do not have even one address of comrade soldiers who are in your city and province.

On the other hand, it is indispensable that someone be found to seriously begin the work in the army.

Do you not know any soldier? But if you have in fact already succeeded in finding one, let him give you the names of his military comrades who claim to be Communist and the

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names of the sections to which they say they belong. You will then send us this data which we will then send to the individual fiduciaries in their cities. We will then send you information on their account. Write us your opinion.

Cordial greetings."

G. Letter signed Gigi Prati, 12 January 1923

n. 717 740 760

"Dearest,

I acknowledge receipt of yours of 28-12 and a.s. and 9 c.m. Concerning that which you requested in your first letter I will say that I can only with great difficulty do what you desire because of the different and different ground on which I am compelled to act. It seems to me, according to orders you have previously sent me that it is the duty of the provincial fiduciaries to inform you of the names and localities of the soldier comrades. If you will exact this work from them all, you will see that the results of the army work will be more easy and more safe in addition to being more rapid. I, in the meantime will begin this by sending you the address of a "secure" soldier comrade: Laurenzi Giuseppe Statione r.t. Piazza d'Armi, Tivoli. I have sent to the Provincial Secretary the new address which for your assurance I transcribe: Mario Bianchini, Albergho Diurno, Piazza Venezia, Roma. Yours is that one which I have already sent to Rome.

Awaiting, greetings,  
Gigi Prati."

H. Letter to Giuseppe Lento, Parma, 6 December 1922

"TO GIUSEPPE LENTO PARMA

N. 683 6 December 1922

We reply to yours of the 29/11 and to the other two dated 4 current. The new address which should have been sent to Rome has already been sent. The address which we sent you for the Provincial Secretary is exact. We learn from your letter that you are unemployed. We are sorry, but glad because this gives promise of your working for us a great deal. Concerning Comrade Cavestro Adriano of Bologna whom you wish us to interest ourselves about, - this is not our jurisdiction. If he has lost his membership card it is not us who must concern ourselves, because that is a legal matter. You must write to the Youth Executive at Rome, and they will answer you. We now send you the following addresses. They are military comrades with whom you must place yourself in contact in accordance with the instructions of our Circular I; and place into effect the instructions of our 2nd circular.

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Soldier (secure) Mascanzoni Domenico, 2nd Granatieri,  
Deposito, Parm. Member of the Ravenna Section.

Soldier (sympathizer) Tromben Luigi, Camp Aviazione 2nd  
Compagnia, Parma. Member of the Vicenza section.

Soldier (secure) Morino Giuseppe, 3rd Squadrone  
Palafrenieri, Scuola di Applicazione, Parma. Member of  
the Torino section.

Handle this work with great care.

Greeting you most cordially

P.S. Remember when writing to never set forth the name of  
our city, Milano, - leave it in the pen." (Editor's  
Comment: idiom meaning "do not write it").

I. Letter to Morandini Luigi, Udine, 26 January 1923

"TO MORANDINI LUIGI UDINE

N. 14

To yours of the 15 current.

I have taken note of everything. In order for you to begin  
your work in the army we send you these addresses of mili-  
tary comrades who are now in your province.

Soldier (secure) MELANDRI DOMENICO, 5th Artiglieria  
Stato Maggiore, Udine. Member of the Ravenna Section.

Soldier (secure) BELLOMO Giacomo, 23 Artiglieria da  
Campagna, 2 Batteria, Palmanova, Udine. Member of the  
Abbazia (Allesandria) Section.

Soldier (Secure) BOESO, Carlo, 1 Artiglieria Pesante,  
1 Batteria, Udine. Member of the Quarti D'Asta section  
(Allesandria).

Soldier (sympathizer) BOSCO, Alfredo, 13 Regg.  
Cavalleria Monferrato, 4 Squadrone, Udine. Written in  
the Torino section.

Soldier (sympathizer) PRA Giacomo, 5th Compagnia Sanita,  
Ospedale Militare, Udine. Member of the Villarboit  
section (Novara).

Soldier (secure) PAREGLIO Ilario, 55th Fanteria, 6  
Compagnia, Distaccamento Pordenone, Udine. Member of the  
Villarboit Section.

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Soldier (sympathizer) SEBASTIANI Carlo, 5 Artiglieria Pesante Campale, 1 Batteria, Udine. Member of the Ghemme (Novara) Section.

Soldier (secure) MACCHETTI, Giuseppe, 2 Fanteria, 8 Compagnia, Palmanova (Udine). Member of the Treccate (Novara) Section.

Soldier (secure) NEGRI ? Enrico (same as above and member of the same section).

Handle this work with great attention, holding yourself always within the instructions of our Circular I, and placing into effect the instructions in Circular N. 2. Send us immediate receipt of the present.

Most cordial greetings."

J. Note to the C.E., 433OR, 24-12-23

"N.P. 1588 20-12-1923 To the C.E. (complication) 433OR  
24-12-23

It being the intention of the Youth Executive to initiate serious antimilitary work in view of the call to arms of the 1904 classes, we urge you to define our relations with the First Office. We await prompt reply. FRANCHI."

K. Letter to (Giovanili) Alma, Foggia, 8 December 1922

"GIOVANILI TO ALMA FOGGIA N. 689 8 December 1922

In your province we have no youth fiduciary. This being of the greatest importance for the illegal work in the Army in your locality, we urgently beg you if you yourself can find a youth comrade adaptable to so delicate a mission. Possibly one who lives in the city of FOGGIA itself.

You will send us his legal address, pseudonym and private address. After your choice, we shall send our address to consign to him to correspond with us.

We are hoping you will succeed in this and we beg you to hold him under control with the greatest harmony possible, without, however, making him acquainted with all of our adult work.

Cordial greetings."

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L. Letter to Vindex, Trieste, Giovani, 13 January 1923

"TO VINDEX TRIESTE GIOVANI 13 January 1923 N.780

In your province we have no youth fiduciary. Inasmuch as this is of the greatest importance in the illegal work in the army in your locality (which is very important) we urge you to see if you yourself can find a young comrade adaptable to so delicate a mission. Possibly one who lives in the city of Trieste itself. You will send us his legal address, pseudonym and private address. After your choice is made, we will send you our address to consign to him in order to correspond with us.

We are hoping that you will succeed in this and we urge you to always hold him under your control, with the greatest harmony possible, without however making him acquainted with all of the adult work.

We beg you at this time to pass on to the youth provincial secretary with the greatest prudence and urgency this address to correspond with the executive committee of Rome: Mario VALLI, Albergo Diurno, Piazza San Silvestro, Rome. Inside envelope "for Enrico". Let him give you one of his private addresses which we will communicate to Rome to correspond with him.

Reply at once, and when on matters concerning the youth, use a separate sheet writing at the lead of the letter "for the youth".

Cordial greetings."

M. Document N.P. 3494R-31-10-1923 -8400

"Repeat the contents briefly of your enciphered attached to your first letter.

We are in possession of your address. Communicate to us whether you have organized the direct liaison on your side. Do not send anything anymore to the TORINO address. Arrange soon to send to the military course in Moscow of which certainly you are informed (if to the contrary advise me) comrades BONINO, BERNOLFO, TAMBEURINI ANGELO, MARAZZI, GIUSEPPE. The address of the last two is: "in care of RAVAZZOLI, Passage Corbean 4, Paris 10, - which has already been indicated by us to the French Party. Comrade SASSANO, emigrated to France had asked us whether or not he should present himself for military service. Since it treats of delicate matters we could not reply to him directly without cipher and we assign you with finding him and communicate to him the following: The Party leaves him liberty of decision. If he

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thinks to attend the military course at Moscow above mentioned, you advise us, and let him depart at once with the others or after them. There is time until the first of December. Inform FIDIA of the nature and obligations of this course."

N. Document 1532 -401/R 1-12-23 30/11/23

"C.E. A comrade soldier has informed our secretary at Torino of the following: There are mobilization orders for classes one two three four and they are preparing notices of the call to arms. It might have to do with maneuvers, as the rumor runs, but the comrade soldier believes that it concerns more serious matters in view of the secrecy with which they act. I will inform number one also."

O. Letter U.A. to C.E. Rome 20 May 1922

U.A. TO C.E. ROME (C.26) N.759 20 May 1922

If AMADEO has not yet departed beg him to enter into the necessary accord at Moscow that there be prepared at Odessa the arms which would be withdrawn by our smugglers and brought to Italy with the LLOYD TRIESTINO ships. It is necessary to establish at Odessa a forwarding point to which our smugglers can go, - a method of recognition, (a word of the day or countersign). The arms which we request at this time are automatic pistols possibly of Mauser or Steyr make. If they should be of Russian manufacture, many cartridges would be required. - Poniards- Bombs is they are of such type as may be transported under difficult conditions without too much risk - explosives adaptable for the loading of bombs - Ask Moscow if they can manufacture filgrain paper which may be adapted to the printing of Italian passports. If AMADEO has already left then write the above to him, please.

LORIS."

P. Undated letter signed Cesare Rebuffanti

"Carissimo,

As soon as I had received your letter I advised you inasmuch etc. I waited also in order to be able to give you some message regarding the radio. I searched and asked. Until now I do not find anything in this regard. The work amongst the soldiers has borne little fruit for a multiplicity of reasons. I was above all disappointed because of the substitutes who were to have directly occupied themselves. Having changed the first one, I sought another one, but this one did very little and now he is going soldiering whereas until now he had reformed. Now again, I am without one. I

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was about to do a good piece of business in these goods, but it failed, as I wrote you, - and not because of my fault. I had no contact with those who were in the province. I will try to do better in the future. As for the explosives concerning which I have already spoken to you, the most convenient and economical are the nitrates of ammonia and there are various types of these. We must therefore now try those which are most adaptable to our case and at the same time are most economical. They were used as charges in bomb charges. I have suspended working because of lack of material, resulting from the lack of money. The most economical, buying it at retail which increases the cost a great deal, is 27 or 28 Lire per kilo. I have found a person who can furnish gelatine and detonators, but for payment, and I will let you know what his demands are, because I still do not know. I have read your last circular. I shall take advantage of the reorganizational circuit which is being made, to charge one among them to create fiduciaries for the principal centers and zones, as the case may be. I must rely upon others, etc.

I will therefore try to make arrangements with the Federation Secretary and the adult fiduciary, and if I succeed in doing so, etc.

In this regard it would serve to remember, too, the proverb, "He that has time does not wait on time". (For this reason we have always allowed ourselves to fall into a state of unreadiness). In addition I had a complete plan for the armament of the provinces from which continuous requests come in, etc.

There is lacking, too, a military commandant for the city and the province. As to whether this has now been done I am not aware. In this manner everything would come to be coordinated and have a single direction. There would also be a greater sense of responsibility in the various phases of the illegal work. There are two of our sympathizers who have always actively worked with us who are now fugitives since last year and would like to go abroad, - to Russia most willingly. There are two good workers, etc.

I will send to you as soon as I have completed it, the list of the new addresses of the regiment or corps of our friends. I am already beginning to receive some. Etc. I am awaiting your reply. Cordial greetings.

Cesare Rebuffanti

Let me know etc."

- Q. Miscellaneous correspondence concerning acquisition, movement, and storage of arms, pertaining to 1922.

"U.A. TO SEVERO ROMA

22 May 1922 N.764

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In my preceding letter I told you to prepare in the warehouse a suitcase containing fifteen revolvers and ammunition and to consign to Gorelli or Marcantonio the ticket and check for its withdrawal.

I must now inform you that the representative had to delay and will pass through Rome next Thursday. I beg you to advise Gorelli or Marcantonio of this delay.

I have written to Ruggero in order that a deputy bring to Florence fifteen revolvers and ammunition. Get together with Ruggero or Terracini and prepare for the consignment of the material. You will think about the method of consignment in such manner that you will not be recognized by the representative charged with the transportation.

Cordial greetings."

"U.A. TO SEVERO ROMA

1 June 1922 N.80B

Received yours dated 27 u.s. That animal of a native of Naples is a lazy fellow. I had warned him that the matter treated of a heavy suitcase. It is actually the Neapolitans who holler the most.

I beg of you to hasten as much as possible the shipment of the destined for Florence by finding a deputy who will make the transport quickly. The purchase of the suitcase is all right. As soon as we can we shall send you another advance. Naturally, it is useful for you to sell revolvers in Rome and in the province, thus realizing a part of the money spent. Cordial greetings."

"U.A. TO SEVERO ROMA

3 June 1922 N.813

We have received your telegram fixing the appointment. Because of a lack of funds it is possible that the arrival of our representative will be delayed. We will seek, in any case, to pre-advise you of the visit.

The situation in Bologna, as you well know is most grave, our comrades of that place write us continuously asking assistance in material, etc.,etc. We are unable to do anything.

A shipment of revolvers is necessary. If you do not have any on hand you may use those destined for Naples. You must do everything possible to send a number no less than fifteen, with a good supply of ammunition. For the shipment, you can turn to Terracini as you did for Florence, asking

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him for a deputy who will make the trip. Upon having arrived the suitcase will be deposited at the baggageman's and he will advise Paolo Betti, Via Tovaglia thirty-three. As soon as the matter has been accomplished inform us.

Cordial greetings."

U.A. TO SEVERO ROMA

13 July 1922 N.106

We know that Berti has revolvers in the Casa del Popolo. He is enjoying himself looking at them and allowing them to be looked at. Interest yourself to have them placed in a safe place, reimbursing, naturally the young men for their expenses.

We know also that Celli has offered gelatine esteir (Editor's Comment: "esteir", apparently an abbreviation which is not translatable.) Interest yourself at the earliest in this matter, also, and advise us as soon as you have accomplished it. We have received yours dated 9, but we have not been able to read it.

Cordial greetings."

"TO SEVERO ROMA

15 July 1922 N.120

1. I spoke with Labori. We have received the list of soldiers and we will send to you that of the soldiers who have come to Rome.
2. We have received yours of 9 current. For Dino Couvre I ask new information and I will refer it. As you see it is indispensable that we succeed in sending our informers into the ranks of the adversary.
3. The suitcases from Florence will be brought to you in a few days by Roberto Bianchi to whom you will consign another ten revolvers with one hundred shots. To Florence for the time being you do not have to send anything.
4. The purchase of the pilltle (Editor's comment: technical term) is all right. Continue to buy revolvers. Those which you spoke about to Labori are good. Ask for the prices of machineguns. Buy them if not higher than five hundred lire, but let yourself be advised on the seriousness of the matter by persons who are competent. Then too, it is necessary to ask for ribbons and pilltle.
5. For papa's trip to Isola Liri let Grieco make you out

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a ticket. The key for Caserta is: one eight three six - dependent cipher system - serpentine - remember the instructions on the recognition of signatures, - on the custody of documents, - on the military formations, - and the groups. You must furnish an address for yourself and have an address for you and a different one for us with drawn. As soon as we have this address we shall send our address.

Cordial greetings."

"U.A. TO SEVERO ROME

27 July 1922 N.252

I attach herewith a passcard. The other half will be presented to Marcantonio at the Youth Federation, in Via Capo d'africa, by a Comrade from Romagna. Advise him through your representatives that he inform immediately upon the arrival of the person himself.

Buy a strong suitcase at once and prepare it with ten revolvers and two hundred shots in such a manner that that person may be able to get through quickly. It is possible that he may bring you one of the two suitcases.

Write to me telling me how much each of the suitcases sent to Florence cost you. I await reply to the following: N.157 19/7; 232 25/7; 241 26/7.

Cordial greetings."

"U.A. TO SEVERO ROMA

1 August 1922 N.318

As an administrative and statistical control we beg you to send as soon the following data:

1. The quality of arms and ammunition deposited for our account at Rome.
2. The total value.
3. Changes of place accomplished pursuant to our orders of all arms and ammunition. Fifteen orders (with four-hundred shots) to Florence of the package. Give him the address of PEPPINO. The deputy may deposit the package at the Florence station and bring to PEPPINO the baggage check for its withdrawal.

LORIS."

"TO C.E. ROMA C.36.

10 July 1922 N.90

When DOZZA was with you to talk to you about the situation in Bologna, he heard you talk about an incendiary powder

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which would be of great use in reprisal work. I urge you to give me all the information you have in detail."

"UWA: TO ROSMUNDA FORLI

13 July 1922 N.107

Through one of our representatives we send you a suitcase containing revolvers. Let us know if its withdrawal was made without trouble. In consigning the suitcase, try to take advantage of some necessary occasion, in order that there will be no expense. It has to be consigned to the Capo Zona of Bologna.

We have been informed that ROSSI of Trieste has asked you for some money (three thousand lire, we believe) to effect a material transport. You have certainly been fooled by him; do not send him anything.

If you have any money on hand, send it to us in order that we may arrange to furnish arms and explosives.

Since I do not have the immediate opportunity of advising the young comrade, you see to it that our notice is communicated to him. Write to us soon.

Cordial greetings."

"TO LA FOUDRE MANTOVA

24 October 1922 N.743.

To yours dated 16 current.

We repeat to you that because of the make, which is little known, and the small caliber the price asked is out of proportion to its value. See whether you feel it is worthwhile to you to buy them with the means that you have there. In order to facilitate this work I am disposed to advance nine hundred lire for ten revolvers. You may reimburse me as soon as you have sold them. Later on you should withdraw other groups of ten revolvers for resale.

Cordial greetings."

"TO TIRSO CAGLIARI

23 October 1922 N.736

1. A long absence of mine, etc.

2. The shipment of revolvers as you suggest that is in cases bearing labels of known companies, is not advisable because the customs might seek information and uncover the trick. I believe the method which I have suggested is most convenient: Obtain the assistance of persons of confidence who are working on ships going to and from Cagliari and Civitavecchia.

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This personnel should be able to transport by contraband the revolvers which would be received from you at Civitavecchia and bring back to our representatives at Civitavecchia the explosives with accessories for their use..."

"TO ANTONIO MILANO

30 August 1922

Reply to yours N.564 of 28 Current

Without my having to tell you etc.

For the third time I send you the same information. I do not know whether this depends upon a misdelivery of my letters or whether you throw them into forgetfulness. Your being recalled does not depend upon me; I only let you know that for three times you have asked me the same things, and for three times (with good patience) I have always satisfied you.

Here are the prices and relative data: Nakem Caliber and ammunition supply: Beretta Lire one hundred, forty bullets with each one, six and thirth-five millimeters.

I hope this is the last time we write and reply on the same subject, and I hope that you will finally let me have the total amount of ten thousand lire for one hundred revolvers at one hundred lire each. Your traveling fiduciary who should have come to me, etc.

Cordial greetings  
La FOUDRE".

"TO ROSMUNDA FORLI U.A.

16 August 1922

N.442

I have learned that for our deposit at Rome your representative has been able a few days ago to withdraw ten ordnance revolvers with shots. I beg you to give me confirmation of this. It would be most useful if you could redivide the arms received. If this comes about I should be informed.

I beg you to send me at once the balance due on the revolvers namely four hundred lire. As soon as you have sent me this sum, we can get together for another shipment.

Cordial greetings."

"TO ROSMUNDA FORLI

1 September 1922

N.578

I received yours only two days ago, etc.  
It is necessary that we understand each other well on the matter of the arms. I remember that I sent you through ROBERTO ten revolvers, but the following also happened: you let me know that you could send me a man of your confidence

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to withdraw the arms. I wrote you that you could do so, etc. Then I learned nothing more from you, but I found out that your representative had presented himself and that he had accomplished the withdrawal of the suitcase with the ten revolvers and the one hundred shots. Now that you write to me as you did in yours of the 19th, I will request confirmation at Rome, but you too should look back into your memory.

I am in possession of pistols, machineguns, - but let me know if I may ship them as baggage or how. You have to advance at least one half of the cost which is three hundred lire each. I can furnish you at will with automatic revolvers, Deucht make, seven-seventy-five caliber with spare cartridge case for one hundred and sixty five lire. Revolver bullets at will at one centesimi thirty each (Editor's comment: Centesimo is one hundredth part of a lire; the price here would be 1.30 Lire). Payment as above. Reply at the earliest.

Greetings."

"TO COROLLA TORINO U.A. 30 September 1922  
N.656

I have several times asked you to ship as personal baggage to Forli the machine gun in a strong small trunk. SCHERRI wrote me or told me, - I don't remember which, that the little trunk was ready for shipment by that GAGLIAZZO refused to make up the papers.

It is absolutely urgent that the shipment take place at once. GAGLIAZZO or RABESSANA or a paid up comrade are unconditionally ordered to make the shipment and to bring the baggage-check here at once. Whoever comes must consign the baggage-check and key in a sealed envelope to Louis VEGGIETTI, at the small house in Porta Venezia, without saying a word about the matter. On the envelope write "per Antonio". Advise him that if he refuses without good reason we shall proceed against him disciplinarily.

We remind you again that the arms and ammunition in the little trunk be surrounded with soft, light material. You can write to us about "kitchen utensils" or the like. Give us a confirmation at once.

Cordial greetings."

TO ALMA, 1 FOGGIA U.A. 27 October 1922 N.805

Instead of coming personally, ROBERTO has shipped you the suitcase containing five automatic pistols of caliber seven

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sixty-five and three hundred shots. ROBERTO has sent you the baggage check and key by registered mail. I hope that everything has gone well. The goods amounted to nine hundred and fifty lire.

As soon as you have sent me the balance and the suitcases I shall send you other goods. Make arrangements at once to allow me to hold a check here and to allow Rome to hold the suitcases and keys.

If you have a means of sending by a person (traveler or railroadman), the suitcases to Rome, all the better; if not fill them well with rags and send them to Rome as baggage. Send the baggagecheck and keys by registered mail to Giuseppe LEMMI, Via di Repeta twelve to Rome...I have not yet received your receipt for the reimbursement of the Lire nine hundred. Send it to me at once.

Cordial greetings."

R. Miscellaneous correspondence concerning acquisition, movement and storage of arms, pertaining to 1923.

"Dearest,

21.1.923 N. 13

I have received the letter dated 19 c.m. and the address is all right. Concerning the glue, - I have bought some and I hope you will notice it in opening it. More or less, insofar as the soldiers are concerned little has been done, at least something has been done. I say this concerning the present because more could have been done in the past. It was I who sent him to Milano some time ago. I have now been able to obtain 8 cartridge cases for PIAT machine-guns with their respective 400 cartridges. Proceeding along I hope to be able to do more. With the Artillery and the names you sent to me there is nothing to be done because I believe they are afraid. In any case I will change my assistant, my fiduciary believing that it is not the fault of my soldier comrades.

Many greetings,  
Pepe GUGLIELMO."

"TO PEPE GUGLIELMO -REGGIA EMILIA

23 January 1923 N.10

Dearest,

I reply to yours of the 21 current.

I would like to hope that you no longer have any contact with

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Illari of Parma. He has been warned and we well know that he has never done his duty. You are therefore asked to cut yourself off immediately from him.

We are pleased that you have been able to do a few small things. Take careful note however, that the 8 cartridge cases and the 400 cartridges must be placed in a most secure place and that they are at the disposition of this office. We congratulate you for your work and while in the meantime we laud this job and we urge you to persist along these grounds, we warn you that you are responsible for material which is missing and that you would have to answer to this office in case that should happen. Is the adult fiduciary familiar with this matter? With reference to the artillerymen whose names I sent you, I remind you that the two from Perugia are secure and the three from Novara are sympathizers

It is all right about.....the glue.  
Dear greetings. "

"TO ZAMPIERI GINO VERONA 1 February 1923 N.29

Dearest,

We received in due course your letter dated 9/12/922, and attached to it the diagram of the place in which arms would be found. We have delayed writing in order to seek to exploit the diagram but we have not succeeded. Are you still in contact with the soldier who gave you the information? In that case we charge you with asking him:

1. What stuff is there in the place indicated and how much?
2. Would he be in a position, even at our expense, to take himself to the place and give information there to such person as we would indicate.

We beg you to answer speedily.

Here is another address of a comrade of the COMO section:  
Soldier: Corti, Annibale, 80th Fanteria, Compagnia Stato Maggiore, Verona.

Cordial greetings."

5 February 1923 N.8

"Dearest,

I have received yours dated 20, N.8. I understand very well the great importance of what you set forth and the work in

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that field is vast and full of difficulties, especially because of its very mobile nature and by virtue of the people we work with, which requires the greatest possible security.

I will gather the data which you need and I will communicate to you those that I find. I warn you however that I have no direct communication with anybody because there has been a general disbandment. I am seeking to reconnect them but there are difficulties created especially by two factors: groups which have formed in the small centers, - the other in the more or less small. There are only a few afraid ones left. I am not at all satisfied as to my work here. Friends believed to be the best and indicated to me as such and who had already in the past done illegal work assigned to them, in the beginning promise the seas and the mountains, - they do a little something. Then a fugitive, called, sweetly begged to, touching upon his personal spirit, etc, - after a great deal of time informs me that he no longer intends to do that work of which until then he had done none. This man by his inertia caused me to fail in several things including machine-guns and bombs. Another person was the same, - at first promising, does something, but is then taken by fright, - but at least he confessed it and does nothing more. The search for substitutes is difficult. I must still get one and I want to go slowly. Fortunately there are only a few who are working. I hope to be able to let things go along better in the future. Our friends do not convince themselves of the great importance which their work can have if done with prudence, with calm, with constancy and scrupulously. I don't really know what means I must use; also because what they have done to me constitutes a grave ~~non~~ ~~offense~~ (let alone the moral values) and a purely disciplinary matter. In any case the contacts have been made except for a few from Rome and in the province. The latter for the reasons which I set forth in the beginning of the letter. Concerning the transport of the monies collected to the end of the month in the municipal collection offices or deductible during its journey: I again took the matter up but now I adopted that type with the Fiat motor, and therefore, I believe, it has increased a great deal the difficulty of a purchase. Until now, as you will understand, I have worked alone and lost a great deal of time. If you believe that it is possible now and you want to buy it you must let me help. I am making arrangements for the manufacture of powder and bombs, Sipe type. I am having the models cast, and other friends the spezzoni (Editor's comment: may mean fuses. Has several meanings). I communicated this to Lemmi in order that he might write it to you since I did not have time. However we must make several other tests to obtain a single type which is practical and economical and technically perfect. I am studying whether it is possible to make poisonous gases. I am of the opinion that it would

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be a stupid thing not to exploit whatever there is new scientifically in every field. There are for example radio transmitting and receiving stations, very, very small, portable. Have we used them? Our friends the F's (Fascists?) however possess them and will use them. So, whatever is accomplished in this regard, when we have had good practical results, I will communicate to you, or if I do not have time I will let you know.

Rebuff."

### III. COMINTERN

- A. Document 33002/1-9-23 from folder 69, entitled E.K.K.I. (Executive Committee of the Communist International.)

3164 R/ 14-9-23

I confirm the transmittal of one hundred thousand lire on 24-8. I proceed to a verification of the accounts deposited to our Party which do not correspond with the COMINTERN registrations in reality because of mixups of translations effected by CHIARINI, - asserts that the Party has, with the transmittal one hundred thousand, already received all of its balance to the end of August, but instead there is still due nearly another whole monthly amount. Be certain that your attain a regularization. Inasmuch as I shall enter the COMINTERN organically from the first the first of September I beg you to send me by balance for my salary for the month of August.

I left GASPERINI a fund of three hundred lire which you will want to reimburse me. The expenses of my trip amount to two thousand three hundred and ninety which will be reimbursed to you by the COMINTERN. Inasmuch as I received from the Party only two thousand there is due me a balance of three hundred ninety lire. Send me one thousand six hundred and ninety lire which is the total due me. I have learned that STROIAN will leave Rome definitely in September. Hurry the memorandum of the deliberations of the Executive on the Party organizational situation and the passover of the management. The condition of the workers made a good impression at Moscow. The resignation of BRUNO has been refused. As to the resignation of AMADEO, the Presidium is suspended until he is liberated. The Vecchi subsidy has been reduced by the Profintern to three thousand monthly. Greetings.

UMBERTO."

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B. Document 3301 N.P. 212 c/ 12/12/23

"I discussed in the Profintern the extraordinary subsidy for the Confederal Congress. Attained: an immediate payment of two thousand dollars; an internal application of the Profintern to the Commission that the latter pays other thousands. In case of a negative reply, the Profintern will later pay still another thousand. I also attained the payment of two hundred dollars in settlement of the S.R. deficit. A general transmittal will take place with the first courier. Cordial greetings to everyone.

UMB."

C. Document 33001 6 December 1923 N.P. 176c.

The Budget Commission accepted the conclusions of Pj., reducing the monthly allowance to 82 thousand. My violent protests were in vain. Only the Party can still do something, writing fully directly to the Presidium, ZINOVIEF. It would be better to write in German. The monthly payment for November was reduced to 64 thousand, since the Comintern had paid the Party on account 8800, - for the voyage of the two envoys to America; three thousand for my trip to Italy; ten thousand in settlement of the Berlin Committee. Total 21,300, which with 64 thousand constitutes the monthly amount for November. I have decided to send immediately the balance for November and the entire month of December. Prepare and send at once the estimate for the first trimester of 1924. HUMBERT - DROZ nominated (for the hundredth time) representative to Italy.

Greetings.

UMBERTO."

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ALBA

Trieste

See POTOTSCHING, Ada.

ALUFFI, Giuseppe

Trieste

- A. Address: "ALUFFI, Giuseppe, Via Fiorichiari, Trieste (?)." Subject's name appears on a list of persons in North Italian cities "occupying themselves with propaganda". Above these words is the name MUNGUZZI, Guglielmo who was possibly the head of a propaganda service operating in that area.

B.

AMBROGI, Ersilio

Germany

See VIVA.

ANDREA, Barba

Turkey

- A. "At Galata, on the pier near the small coffee warehouses next to the great statue of feet (corn remedy), the seller being Barba ANDREA. Approach this man and ask for Stefan Serafino SACHARIA, and in the presence of one of these say, 'Many greetings from Antonio.' He will say, 'Greetings to you from Delfin.'" This message was contained in an enciphered list of "addresses of the C.E. (presumably Central Executive Committee of CP Italy). This list was valid for the years 1922 or 1923.

B.

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1.

38.

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ANSELMI, fnu.

France

- A. File No. 76 contains miscellaneous correspondence with one letter marked, "Letter to ANSELMI, representative of the P.C.I. in France".
- File No. 119 is headed "ANSELMI" and contains cryptograms and the following documents: "The correspondent of L'Humanita of London to the Editor of The Worker"; "Trieste"; "Regulations for the functioning of the Executive Commission of the Italian work groups in France, signed by Mario"; "Political letter of the French P.C. to the Italian comrades"; "Letter from the French Communist Party which warns that the password for illegal passengers through the frontier is known"; "Mario solicits the Executive for the passage of illegals, etc."; "Letter from ANSELMI"; "The ANSELMI memorandum"; "Circular for the Fascists in France"; "Long letter signed by ANSELMI of Paris to the C.E."; "For the German defense"; "Signatures of AMADEO"; "Bechis GIACOMO requests membership in the P.C.I., lives at Villeurbamse, rue de la Bastille 14"; "Reports of ANSELMI".

A letter dated 31 October 1923 addressed to ANSELMI reads:

"Repeat briefly the contents of your enciphered----- (word missing) attached to your first letter. We are in possession of your address. Communicate to us whether you have organized the direct liaison on your side. Do not send anything anymore to the Torino address. Arrange soon to send to the military course in Moscow of which you are informed (if to the contrary advise me) comrades BONINO, Bernolfo; TAMBURINI, Angelo, MARAZZI, Giuseppe....."

A long letter addressed to the "C.E. of the P.C.I.", dated 15 November 1923, discusses the subject of a Party press and newspaper then continues:

"P's school has been arrived at by ANSELMI's comrades, less two, and they have arrived at headquarters. The expenses shall integrally be upon the Party. The matter was brought to B. who has so decided because this is done for all the other P's and it is not desired to create precedents. The expenses sustained here are only the trip of M.P. and therefore not much. The greater expenses are made by ANSELMI and it must be seen whether he can be paid in installments. The comrades who have arrived have raised some questions... There are now here fifteen comrades for schooling. Two should still be sent by ANSELMI and three by URBANI... (signed) MASCI".

A message dated 3 August 1923 lists Venician postal

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addresses. The addresses for letters sent by ANSELMI are: "BENEDETTO, student, San Rocco, Chinese Branch, C/o Prof. DELLASTA, 2nd Floor; COSTA, Amadeo, railroad man, Gallion, Bari, 1135 first floor; Prof. Lungo BARDI, Accademia 981, also Superior Commercial School, CA FOSCARI.

The following message was sent from Rome to Mentone 2 October 1923:

"I have received your forwarding points. To write to us directly address it to : FELICE MONTANARI, General Delivery, Rome. Our addresses heretofore given you have been abolished. Inform me whether the liaison (by letter) with France is functioning. If in the affirmative we shall send you the address of ANSELMI which we possess and you will be charged with sending him our mail. Communicate to us the address to which you can receive ANSELMI's correspondence in order that we may be able to send it to you. Send us at once the statistics, brought up to date of the membership of your entire secretariat....", no signature.

A message to VERCESI, dated 5 December 1923 reads:

"You should write to CUNEO using a double envelope. A chauffeur should bring the correspondence to Mentone where ANSELMI would arrange to withdraw it. I have received no information from ANSELMI to whom I have written concerning the liaison between Mentone-Paris. I beg you to make the arrangements." No signature is given.

B. Possible traces:

- 1) ANSELMI, fnu. This man became a member of the Secretariat of the local Camera del Lavoro at Milan approximately January 1949. He is described as a "Fervent and intransigent Communist" who is well known among workers in Milan and well thought of by the Milanese Communist Federation. He has served as vice president of the Provincial Committee of I.N.A. for invalids of industrial accidents.
- 2) ANSELMI, Giorgio. A Communist Party member at Genoa who in early 1950 was designated to coordinate sectional activity of the Party.
- 3) ANSELMI, Bruno. This man's name appears on a circular sent to PCI sectors containing names of Titoist leaders whom responsible leaders of the PCI are to surveille. Another report states that Bruno ANSELMI went with a group of partisans to Belgrade 20 October 1949.
- 4) ANSELMI, Alfredo. Born S. Cesario Panaro, 30 March 1900. He was an Italian delegate to the WFTU Congress at Prague, departing from Italy on 2 Sept 1949.

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AQUI or AQUILA

Germany

See SAS, Julius.

ARABI, Husni  
(ORABY, Hosni)

Egypt

- A. "When someone has to go to Egypt he must contact the Nile Hotel, Alexandria and ask if Husni ARABI, Secretary of the Party lives there." This excerpt is from a message dated 20 January 1923 in the ROMPICAPI folder, entitled, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. Probably identical with Husni al-ARABI, born 1896, journalist, British intelligence agent who was reportedly arrested and expelled from Egypt many years ago (date not specified) for Communist propaganda. He is then stated to have spent many years in Russia and was not allowed to reenter Egypt until 1943 (?). In 1945 he was living at 8 Sharia Bursa al-Gadidah, and was apparently head of, or a leading member of, al-Khubz al-Hurriyah, a Communist organization. He has otherwise been described as a notorious British provocateur agent who penetrates the ranks of the workers and gets information which he transmits to his British chiefs. Husni al-ARABI holds a teaching certificate of the German language from the University of Berlin. He is stated to have worked for the British in Germany until they requested that he return to Egypt. Upon his return he directed his activities toward the German community. One report states that he was in the pay of both the Germans and the Soviets. Later he again worked among Egyptians. He was allegedly made one of the chief British agents after he submitted a report on the Egyptian Minister of Communications and on certain other functionaries of the Egyptian Palace. (Comment: There is no information available on subject later than a 1945 date.)

ARNOLD

Germany

See VIVA.

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ARROYO, Vicente

Spain

- A. Address: "Piamonte 2, Madrid." Many of the Spanish names and addresses which appear in these documents were probably connected in one way or another with Communist publications. One group of the Spanish addresses is headed with the abbreviated Italian words: "Gmm. Giorn.", probably meaning, "newspaper administration".
- B. Probably identical with Spanish writer of this name who has been described as "one of the most distinguished figures in the international Marxist movement". He reportedly directs all Latin American Communists in France.

ARZARANI, Enea

France

See AZZARANE, E.

ATIENZA, Antonio

Spain

- A. Address: "Learea de Noe ("papeteria"), Corredera Baja, Madrid." For significance see paragraph A, under name Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

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AZZARANE, Enea  
(or ARZARANI, Enea)

Franco

- A. "Warning to the French Party concerning one AZZARENE, Enea of Borgo Panigalle (Bologna) etc., as a false political emigrant and as an unfaithful, provocative individual." This correspondence is in a folder entitled, "Office No. 1" which seems to contain letters on miscellaneous Party matters. "The fiduciary of Bologna communicates that a certain ARZARANI, Enea of Borgo Panigalle (Bologna) is now residing in Boulogne sur Seine, Rue d'Agnessou 112. He is a pseudo political emigrant and an unfaithful individual and provocateur. Arrange for his being warned through the French Party." The messages are signed, "L". This may be the abbreviation for the cryptonym "LEONIDA" or "LORIS", both of which are used as signatures for correspondence of of this period (July-August 1923). The addressee is not indicated in these documents.

B.

BAENA, Jose

Spain

- A. Address: "Apartado 873, Madrid." This name and address appear in the ROWPICAPI folder of "schedule of addresses of the C.E."
- B. Possibly identical with an individual of this name who was a delegate of the Comite Nacional del Sindicato Espanol de Trabajadores des Comercio de Andalucia Oriental. In 1945 political action was instituted against him, his location and capture being of (primary) concern since his address was not known.

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BAREL, Instituteur

France

- A. Addresses: "Avenue de la Gare 7, Maison du Parc Menton (Ecole de la Vieille Ville), Menton", "Avenue de Verdun 9, 1st floor to the left, Menton." These addresses appear in the ROMPICAPI folder marked "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. Subject is possibly identical with Joseph BAREL, more commonly known as Virgile BAREL. Joseph BAREL was born ca. 1893 the son of an artisan in Nice-Banlieu. He has two brothers, and three sons. The oldest son, Max, was killed in 1944 when a major in the FTP. The second son, Guy, is a journalist for "Le Patriote de Nice". The third son is a student. Joseph BAREL attended the Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs at Nice and graduated first in his class. During World War I he served as a captain in the Chasseurs Alpins; he was wounded four times and received the Legion of Honor. After the War, he became a teacher (instituteur in Menton where he remained for about 15 years (probably from 1919 to 1934.) In about 1934 he began his political career in company with SPINELLI (qv.), another teacher. In about 1935 he moved from Menton to Nice where his wife was teaching at the Ecole Communale Vernier. In 1936 he was elected deputy from the third Circonscription of Nice on the Communist ticket. When the CP was dissolved in September 1938, BAREL became a member of the Parti Ouvrier et Paysan Francais. He was among the 44 Communist deputies who signed the now-famous letter of October 1939 which called on the French Government to make peace with Germany. As a result of this letter, he was condemned to 5 years imprisonment by the 3rd Military Tribunal of Paris on 3 April 1940 and was subsequently deported to Algeria. From then until he was freed in 1943, BAREL remained interned in Algeria. In 1944 he became Chief de Cabinet for Francois BILLOUX, Minister of State of the CFLN in Algiers. On 16 September 1944 he was named Mayor of Nice. In September 1945 he was elected Conseiller General for the 2nd Canton of Nice. On 21 October 1945 he was elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly; deputy to the second Constituent Assembly 2 June 1946; on 10 November he was elected deputy from the Alpes-Maritimes. On 27 October he was elected municipal councillor in Nice, and on 20 March 1949, he became conseiller general for the 2nd Canton in Nice. All of the above was on the Communist ticket. As of April 1949 subject was living at Villa Aurore, Avenue Moriez, Nice-Cimiez. His wife at that time was director of the Ecole Communale de Filles at Sante-Helene-Nice. In early 1949 he was driving a black Peugeot 202, license

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II. Addresses

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PART TWO

CONSPIRATORIAL ADDRESSES  
FROM THE ARCHIVES  
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY  
( 1923 )

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I. COUNTRY INDEX

The addresses presented in the following pages constitute a selection of conspiratorial addresses utilized by the Communist Party of Italy for international communications. (See introduction, paragraph 13.) The country index lists the addresses for convenient reference.

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number 8552BAS. He is a member of the Communist Federal Committee in the Alpes-Maritimes. He should be regarded as the creator of Communism in Nice and is presently its chief in that city.

BARTULOVIC, Gustincic

Trieste

- A. "Trieste Committee: BARTULOVIC, Gustincic, REGENT, Giovanni, LOMBARDIA, Giuliarossa". This address is likewise one of the addresses of the C.E. as found in the ROMPICAPI folder.
- B. Possible trace: Giuseppe GUSTINCICH, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Trieste, August 1948.

EASTIN, Maurice

Belgium

- A. Address: "Rue Potagere, 108, Brussels." This is also the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of addresses of the C.E."
- B. Identified as Maurice Paul Alphonse BASTIN, accountant, born at Schaerbeek on 16 August 1895 and divorced from Simonne ALLARD, lived at 108 rue Potagere, St. Josseten-Noode until 25 June 1922 when he moved to 76 Avenue du Parc, St. Gilles. He left the latter address on 12 June 1925 and it has not been possible to obtain information about him after that date.

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BECHIS, Giacomo

France

- A. "Bechis Giacomo requests membership in the P. C. I.; he lived at Villourbamse, rue de la Bastille 14." from file headed "ANSELMI."
- B. This trace is probably identical with one Giacomo BECHIS, born 21 May 1898 at Pont St. Martin, (Val d'Aosta), Italy, and residing as of May 1949 at 258 rue Paul Bert, Lyon. Subject has been a refugee in France, for political reasons, since 1933. He has been a member of the Centre d'Action et de Defense des Immigres (C.A.D.I.). He has been employed successively by the newspaper, "Le Progres", until 1940 and by the Italian Consulate, from 1945 to 1948. He has been expelled for communist activities by order of the Renseignements Generaux. He resides temporarily at Lyon, where he has to submit his "carte de sejour" for renewal every three months. The latest information on Giacomo BECHIS is of May 1949.

BECHASSAT

Turkey

See BECHASSAT.

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BENCHASSAT, Mrs. V. and A.

Turkey

- A. Address: "Exchange House, Rue Fermondijiler, Galata, Istanbul. Inside envelope for COHEN." From "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E." as found in the ROMPICAPI folder.
- B. Probably identical with Messrs. Vitali and Albert BENBASSAT. Vitali is a Banker in Istanbul considered "an influential friend of the Turks and...an upright and honorable man". ALBERT Vitali BENBASSAT, Vitali's brother, works for Ismail KAPANCI at the stock brokerage at 7 Vakif Han. Reportedly ALBERT was deathly ill in the fall of 1949. One report stated that he suffers from paralysis and has been an invalid for twenty-two years. No information shows Communist activity on the part of either of these men. Traces have been found on one Albert BENBASSAT who was known to have carried out illegal financial transactions in Switzerland during World War II. It has not been possible to obtain his present location and to identify him with the Albert BENBASSAT of Istanbul.

BERNARDI, Guglielmo

Trieste

- A. Address: "Guglielmo BERNARDI, Food Store, Via Mazzini 5, Trieste." Another of the addresses in the ROMPICAPI folder marked "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. Possible trace: BERNARDINI, Dott. Guglielmo. Of Lucca; National Secretary Food Workers' Union; Directive Communist Food Workers' Union. (From: "Fourth List of Italian Political and Labor Leaders", compiled by the U.S. Labor Attache at Rome, 1 October 1947.)

BERRK

Austria

- A. "Vienna (Redazione Rhothe Fahren): BERRK, Siebenstergasse 7." This address is among a list of miscellaneous deciphered addresses.
- B.

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BIANCHI, Carlo

Trieste

- A. "Carlo BIANCHI - Trieste - BILAGHEI, Albino, Via Rossetti 20". This excerpt is from a deciphered list which in some cases appears to provide keys to cryptonyms used. Possibly BILAGHEI is BIANCHI's real name. The following is from an unsigned message date 3 July 1923:
- "To BIANCHI - Trieste - folder 333 URGENT...Several days ago we sent you a comrade to pass over the frontier...we could not send you any previous advice because there was uncertainty as to your private address."
- Another unsigned message, this time dated 6 July 1923 reads:
- "To Carlo BIANCHI, Trieste. Folder 333. We need quick and objective information on a certain DEP ANGHIER, Francesco di Pietro from Muggia- whether he was a member of the Party, his activities, why he left his home. This comrade now finds himself in Russia. Reply quickly to all our questions. Cordial greetings."
- A folder marked, "Federations O.P.Q.R.S.T.U.V.Z." refers to the "resignations of Carlo BIANCHI". No further details appear.
- A communication of 23 July 1923 to Carlo BIANCHI, Trieste reads in part:
- "We beg you to interest yourself personally in locating a comrade printer, a secure sympathizer, technically able to direct a small printing plant."
- Another message in folder 333 to BIANCHI and dated 7 August 1923 states:
- "We are interested that the Executive Committee make the provisions for Antonio IURAGA and Antonio RIBARICH.."
- An undated fragment reads:
- "Office address confirmed; this is the new address: Signorina Maria SOTTICH, Via Parisi 5, 3rd floor. Second envelope for GIANNI, pseudonym Carlo BIANCHI. For the passages everything is ready".
- Here it appears that BIANCHI may be the cryptonym for one GIANNI.
- B. Although the name Carlo BIANCHI appears to have been used as a pseudonym in these documents, there are traces of at least two persons of this name who are listed among political leaders of Italy at the present time. One is Carlo Giuseppe BIANCHI, a Socialist Party leader who was born in Mortara; the other, Carlo Umberto BIANCHI, is a member of the Partito Repubblicano Italiano. In 1946 the latter was a candidate in the Rome city elections.

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BILAGHER, Albino

Trieste

- A. "ALBA - Trieste, BILAGHER, Albino, Via Rossetti 20, Trieste"  
"VINDEK (Vice) - BILAGHER, Albino, Via Rossetti 20, Trieste"  
"Carlo BIANCHI - Trieste - BILAGHER, Albino, Via Rossetti 20."  
All the above are from a document apparently providing key fer cryptonyms.  
"Trieste office. BILAGHER, Albino, Via Rossetti 20" - from a message showing no addressee nor addressor.
- B.

BLANCO, Ramiro

Argentina

- A. Address: "Avenida Alberti 270, Rosario de Santa Fe. (Argentina)." From the addresses in the ROMPICAPI folder marked "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. One report has identified subject as a "relatively prominent individual in Communist circles, especially in the province of Santa Fe." He is stated to have contributed regularly to the newspaper, Orientacion, organ of the CP in Argentina during the years 1946-1947. A report of September 1949 describes subject as a clerk employed by a notary public who has "always professed democratic ideas". The report adds that neither the Federal Police nor the police force of Rosario have derogatory information on him. He was residing in 1949 at Calle Reconquista 1176, Rosario.

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BODENMANN, Marino

Switzerland

- A. Address: "Klybekstrasse 9, Basle, Switzerland. Legal personnel (?) of the secretariat of the P.C." From a list of enciphered addresses with no explanation given.
- B. Presently a leader of the PdA in Basle.

BOETTCHER, Paul

Germany

- A. Address: N. Comradstrasse 27, Leipzig. From ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. Possibly identical with Paul BOETTCHER, leader of the Brandler opposition group and editor-in-chief of "Arbeiter Politik". He was expelled from the CP in 1929 but was probably reinstated. Reportedly this individual is a person of dubious character, very much given to drink and women.

BOXADOS, Gil, Senor

Spain

- A. Address: "Calle Valdoneela 25 ("P3 or P1"), Barcelona. For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

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BUBLICH, Giuseppe

Trieste

- A. "GIANNI - Trieste (substituted): BUBLICH, Giuseppe, Via del Rivi 14, Trieste 16." From a document of enciphered messages containing a long list of addresses, which in many cases, provides keys for cryptonyms used as in this case where GIANNI is probably used as a cryptonym for Giuseppe BUBLICH.
- B.

CAPPA

Egypt

- A. "Address for CAPPA: Papeterie Albert FRUNDLICH, Boulevard de Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt. 'Inside envelope for JEAN'" This address is among those of the ROMPICAPI folder headed "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B.

CARRION, Alfonso A.

Spain

- A. Address: "Muralla 23, Cartagena, Spain." For significance see paragraph A under name Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

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CHENKIN, S.

Egypt

A. Address: "S. CHENKIN, Station d'Ibrahim, Alexandria. Inside envelope for E.S." This address is designated as one to be used for correspondence with Egypt. It appears in TERRACINI's notebook.

B.

CIVITA, Michele

Trieste

A. "Trieste (provisional C.Z.): Michele CIVITA (barber), Via Sette Fontane 41." This address appears in a list of deciphered names and addresses which in many cases provided identification of cryptonyms used in Party correspondence.

B.

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CLARA, Luis Sixte

Argentina

- A. "Calle Ramon L. Falcon 2230, Buenos Aires." This address was in the ROMPICAPI folder headed "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. Argentine national, resided for about nine years at Calle Ayacucho 1307, Buenos Aires until his death about September 1948. Reportedly he was an inspector of schools and highly regarded. He was about sixty years old at the time of his death. His wife, born ca. 1900, Argentine, is the director of a high school.

COLAUTTI, Maddalena

Trieste

See VIDALI.

COLOMER, Antonio

Spain

- A. Address: "Tipografia "Guttemburg", Castanos 18, Alicante, Spain." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

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CONDE, Volney

Spain

A. Address: "Salcedo 2, Portugalete, Spain." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.

B.

CONRALE, Baebino (or Barbino)

Spain

A. Address: "Sorellona 17, Madrid, Spain." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.

B.

CONTRERAS, Carlos J.

Trieste

See VIDALI, Vittorio.

CORDATOS, Iean

Greece

A. "Lawyer, Rue Academie 4, Athens." This name was in the ROMPICAPI folder of "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."

B. Possibly identical with Ioannis KORADATOS, well-known KKE author and historian, reportedly an adherent of the Pepsopoulos group; in 1947 it was reported that he was a member of the Apparat of the Central Committee of the KKE, and was similarly listed as an Apparat member in October 1948. Member of the Hellenic-Soviet League.

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COSIMO, Sava

Trieste

A. "8 July - "We are informed by Trieste that Comrade Sava COSIMO who once worked for you at sea, and for this reason had no membership card, now would like to have it and at the same time wants a presentation, wanting to go abroad." This communication was signed "PALMIRO". Name of addressee does not appear.

B.

COSTA, M.

France

A. Address: "Quai du port 172, Marseille." This address was in the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of addresses of the C.E."

B. No such address found in Marseille; no trace on subject located.

CRUVELATTI, Camilo R.

Argentina

A. Address: "Velazco (or Velazco) 399, Buenos Aires." Found in the ROMPICAPI folder, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."

B.

CRISPIN, Mr. T.

England

A. "Labour College, 13 P. Cuywern Road, Earls Court, London S.W. 5". This address appears also as Mr. I. CRISPIN, Labour College 13, Denywern Road, Earls Court, London S.W.5." The first version is in the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E.", and the second is among a list of miscellaneous deciphered messages.

B.

CURTIN, Mario, Cap. Mar.

Yugoslavia

A. "Sosimbunar 2, Zemun, Yugoslavia." This address is listed in the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E." "Cap. Mar." is probably the abbreviation for Naval Captain.

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D'AGOSTINO, Filippo

Trieste

A. "VINDEK - Trieste: Filippo D'Agostino, Via Maiolica 14, 2nd floor, C/o Radenich, Trieste." This name was found in a list which, in most cases, seems to provide identification of cryptonyms used in coded messages.

B.

DEBENTZ, Francesco

Trieste

A. Address: "Cobinia in Monte 334, Trieste." Subject's name appears on a list of names of persons in North Italian cities "occupying themselves with propaganda". Above these words is the name MUNGUZZI, Guglielmo, who was possibly the head of a propaganda service operating in that area.

B. Possible trace: A Dr. Franc DEBEVC, who is an assistant at Orthopedic Hospital Clinic at 9 Zaloska Street, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

DELGADO GALOIN, Jose

Spain

A. Address: "Hipodrome 8, Madrid, Spain." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARKOYO.

B.

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DIAMANTIS

Greece

A. Address: "Cabina Lenkiadon, Athens, Rue Timoleondos 13, for DIAMANTIS." This address is in the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."

B.

DINVOGEL, Karl

Germany

See SINGVOGEL, Karl

DIONISSIN

Greece

See DUMAS, Anton

DRAVO, Aldemar

Spain

A. Address: "Murillo 4, Madrid, Spain." For significance see paragraph A under Vincente ARROYO.

B.

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DUMAS, Anton (io)

Greece

- A. Address: "Rue Phalero 39, Athens." "At the P. go to the Municipal Theater; ask for the electricians' office (in the local language, Grafioilektrstekniton), and ask for Secretary IOTAS (JOTAS) who will ask for Antonio DUMAS and of (to) these they will ask about DIONISSIN." This address and the message appear in the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B.

ELDONIN, L.

Egypt

- A. Address: "General Machinery Stores, Boite Postale, 1060, Cairo, Egypt." This address also figures in the ROMPICAPI folder of addresses of the "C.E."
- B.

ELEUBERO, Rodriguez

Spain.

See RODRIGUEZ, Eleubero.

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ESPRIT, Emilia, Sra. De

Spain

- A. Address: "Pasaje San Benito 8, 2nd floor, Barcelona, Spain." For significance see paragraph A under Vincente ARROYO.
- B.

JACQUEMOTTE

Belgium

- A. Address: "Rue des Alexiens, 57-9, Brussels, for newspaper and printed matter".
- B. Identified as Joseph JACQUEMOTTE, Communist deputy who ran a bookstore at 57-59 rue des Alexiens, Brussels in 1926-1927. JACQUEMOTTE, who died on 11 October 1936, had two sons: Ernest (called Robert) born at Molenbeek St. Jean on 21 September 1915 and deceased in a German prison camp on 11 or 12 April 1945; and Andre, a designer, born at Molenbeek-St. Jean on 9 November 1925. The latter is known as a convinced Communist.

FAMOLAS, Emanuil

Turkey

(Also given as FOMISLAJ)

- A. "Ask for Nicola TREISCHOF. If he is not there, ask for the tailor, Emanuil FAMOLAS, whose house is on the corner of the Lloyd Triestino building on Muschan Street." This excerpt is from the ROMPIGAPI folder, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B.

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FELDMAN, Paul

Austria

- A. Address: "Walalbriesstrasso 27/1, Vienna 18." (From the ROMPICAPI folder of addresses of the C.E.)
- B. Probably identical with Paul FELDMANN, privately employed, born 19 January 1889 at Raloz, Hungary; married, wife's name Margit; he was registered on 6 December 1920 as residing at Vienna XVIII, Wallrissgasse 27. Not currently registered. No present trace.

FELICE, Albrecht

Trieste

- A. "New fiduciary office address: Albrecht FELICE, Salita di Gretta 6. Private address: Romeo Virginalla, Via Coroneo 5, second floor, second envelope for FELICE pseudonym Paolo ROSSI." This is excerpted from a deciphered message from an unknown person to GIOVANNI. Address: "Trieste - Romeo Verginella, Via Coroneo 5, p.2 (for FELICE)". This address is from a list which frequently seems to identify persons usually referred to in the correspondence by cryptonym.
- B.

FORT, Herrn Dr.

Germany

- A. Address: "bei EUGENINNES, Danzigerstrasse 50, N. links Seinflugel, Berlin N.O. 55". This is from a deciphered message in a folder of miscellaneous communications where neither the names of the addressor nor addressee appear.
- B.

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FRAPPUS, Stefano (or Stefania)

Trieste

- A. Address: "Via Ferriere 30, Trieste. To those federations who ask you for an address for sending correspondence to the Lavoratore, you may assign the following secret address to be held with due precaution and to be used with prudence and in moderation."  
The above address and quotation are from the ROMPICAPI folder which is marked, "Schedule of Addresses for the C.E!"

B.

FRENK, Hermann

Austria

- A. "Vienna correspondence: Hermann Frenk, Vienna 17, Harmayrgasse 7 (for KARL)." This address was found in the TERRACINI notebook.

B. No trace.

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FREY, Jerta, Frau

Austria

- A. "Vienna, 23 November 1923...We urge you to subscribe to the following newspapers for us: Avanti, Giustizia, Corriere della Sera, Il Mondo, Popolo d'Italia, La Stampa. Use the following address: Frau Jerta FREY, Schonbrunnerstrasse N. 236, Vienna XII. This address must not be used by any others. Send the other newspapers as you have arranged." This quotation is from a deciphered message signed "TITO". The addressee is not shown.
- B. Possible traces:
- 1) Herta FREY, housewife, born 24 May 1888 at Hoerschlin, Linz. She left Vienna 13 March 1939 for Zurich. Her address in Vienna was reportedly Kurrentgasse 10/23, Vienna I;
  - 2) Hermine Rose FREI, born 12 November 1909 in Vienna, daughter of Heinrich KLENNER and Anna nee SIFALO. The mother divorced KLENNER and married Earl FREI. According to a report of 1939, Hermine was a member of the Vienna Social Democratic Party and a member of the "Rote Falken", Socialist youth organization.

FRIEDRICH

Germany

- A. Address: "bei FRIEDRICH, Stallschreiberstrasse 32, Hofaufgang 3, Berlin." This address is found in the ROMPICAPI folder of "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. The house at this address was partly bombed out in 1943, including Hofaufgang 3. Until 1943 a tenant by the name of FIEDRICH (sic) lived in Hofaufgang 3, but thereafter moved away to an unknown destination.

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GARCIA, (or GAROIA), Jose

Spain

- A. Address: "Carmen 79, 1st floor, Barcelona, Spain." For significance see paragraph A under Vincente ARROYO.
- B. Because of the very common occurrence of this name, and because the original documents do not give this man's full name, it has not been possible to identify him.

GARCIA, Manuela

Spain

- A. Address: "Ferraz 61, Madrid." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B. Possibly identical with Manuela FERNANDEZ de GARCIA, presently living in Guatemala City where she arrived in 1948 from France. This individual and her two sons are known to be Communists or Communist sympathizers. The story of her background in Spain has not been clarified.

GAROIA

Spain

See GARCIA, Jose

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GASPERINI

Trieste

A. Address: "Via Andrea Rapicchio 5, Door 18, Trieste. Ask for GASPERINI. Envoys only in exceptional cases." This address is found in the TERRACINI notebook.

B.

GASPERINI, Amilcare

Switzerland

A. Address: "Chamber of Commerce, Lugano." "Here are the elements by means of which foreigners can enter Italy: They must present themselves to Amilcare GASPERINI at the Lugano Chamber of Commerce. This comrade will take care of everything. It would be desirable that you advise me of the date of the arrival of the foreigners at Lugano in order that they would thus quickly find a guide...." This quotation is from a deciphered message dated 1 June 1923, signed LEON, and in a folder of miscellaneous communications. Name of addressee not indicated.

B.

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~~SECRET CONTROL / U.S. OF FOREIGN AID~~

GESE, Max

Germany

- A. Address: "Herr Max Z. GESE, No. 43 Pm Prenzlauer Berg 8, Berlin." This address is written under words, "Central European Office (The Central European Unions Committee)", and is found in TERRACINI's notebook.
- B. This address was bombed out during World War II. No trace of GESE.

GIANNI

Trieste

- A. 23 April 1923. "To Gianni, Trieste. In a few days there will arrive two comrades whom you will have to let pass the frontier. Recognition phrase: Do you know GINO? Write us at once a receipt of this letter and the outcome of the operation. GIORGINI."  
6 May 1923 - "To Gianni, Trieste. Monday there should come to you Francesco MACCHI, small with slight blond hair, head somewhat big and having a Lombardian accent. He must be made to pass into Austria quickly and safely. I beg you to take the necessary steps in time.."(Signed) ON  
"FILIPPONI"  
"Gianni - Trieste (substituted) EUBLICH, Giuseppe, Via del Rivo 14, Trieste 16." The communications above dated 23 April and 6 May 1923 are in a folder of miscellaneous deciphered messages. The excerpt referring to EUBLICH is from a folder listing cryptonyms and what appears to be the corresponding identities. Therefore GIANNI is possibly a cryptonym for an individual whose real name was Giuseppe EUBLICH.

B.

~~SECRET CONTROL / U.S. OF FOREIGN AID~~

~~SECRET CONTROL / U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

GIGI

Trieste

See POLANO, Luigi.

GLUSCHITZ, Eliseo

Trieste

A. "Departures and arrivals: Eliseo GLUSCHITZ, Via Madonnina 28, Trieste". This excerpt is from the ROMPICAPI folder headed, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."

B.

GRISON, Robert V.

Franco

A. Address: rue de la Corderie 8, Paris. This address is from the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."

B.

GURAGA, Antonio

Trieste

See JURAGA, Antonio

GUSTINCIC, Bartulovic

Trieste

See BARTULOVIC, Gustincic.

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HARTMANN, Herrn.

Germany

- A. "Rosenthalerstrasse 38, Bureauhaus VULKAN, Berlin C.56 (for Herrn HARTMANN)". This address is in the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E." See note under "WOENEN" for remarks about the address.
- B.

HAY, Michael

Germany

- A. Address: "Saarstrasse 4, Berlin-Friedenau." This appears in the TERRACINI notebook.
- B. There is one trace of a Michael HAY who at one time was active in the international Communist movement. He reportedly was arrested by Hungarian Security Police in 1930, and gave away Party information under duress. He was expelled from the Party in 1930. No recent information about him is available.

HEINDLE, Leopold

Austria

- A. Address: "Iglaseggasse 37, Vienna XIX." This name and the address are found in the ROMPICAPI folder of addresses of the C.E.
- B. Possibly identical with Dr. Leopold HEINDL, lawyer, born 21 September 1899 at Vienna; married to Eleonore nee GRUNER; has two children. Since 3 February 1948 HEINDL has resided at Vienna XIX, Leopoldsteinerergasse 24. His parents were Matthias and Franziska. From 1919 until 1927 HEINDL was a member of the KPÖ and after 1927 was associated with the SPÖ. In 1938 he took over a leading law practice from a Dr. Robert REIH who was forced to go to America to avoid persecution. It is believed that Dr. HEINDL belonged to the NSDAP during the illegal period although there is no proof to this effect. He was reported to have represented the NSDAP in legal proceedings in Vienna at one time. In 1940 HEINDL's right to practice law was suspended temporarily by the Vienna Rechtsanwaltskammer as the result of HEINDL's denunciation of his landlady for racial reasons. No derogatory information is available now on HEINDL; his political orientation has not been determined.

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67.

~~SECRET CONTROL / EYES ONLY~~

HERMAN GIL, Atanasio

Spain

- A. Address: "Travesia de San Lorenzo 11, Madrid." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B. Probably identical with one Atanasio HERMAN GIL who lived at Travesia de San Lorenzo 9, Madrid and who, in November 1949 was living at Calle de las Huertas 14, Madrid. In 1949 he was seventy-three years old, married, and retired from the Compania Electra Madrileña. He is a native of Blocona, Soria, Spain. He lives with his family at the Calle de las Huertas address, aided by the small pension he receives.

HOROVITZ, Ida

Austria

- A. "Balkans: (Federation) correspondence (most secret) University, Ida HOROVITZ (student of philosophy), Vienna I." This address is found in the TERRACINI notebook.
- B. Not identified.

IDL, Inu.

Austria

- A. Address: "IDL, Mentlgasl 16, Innsbruck." From the ROMPICARI folder headed "Schedules of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. Possible trace: Josef IDL (or IDWLL), a railroad worker of Innsbruck, and possible Communist candidate for the position of City Councilman of Innsbruck, according to a report of August 1949.

~~SECRET CONTROL / EYES ONLY~~

~~SECRET - SECURITY / U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

IENSEN, Eugenia (or JENSEN)

Trieste

A. Address: "Via Manzoni 4/III, Trieste." From the ROMPICAPI folder, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."

B.

ILE (or ILA)

Turkey

See SACARIADI.

IOTAS (or JOTAS), Secretary

Greece

See DUMAS, Anton(io).

ISID

France

A. "MACCHI arrived at Paris the 18th of November and is already working with ISID (what is this person's pseudonym?)."

This excerpt is from a long letter dated 12 December 1923 and signed, GUALTIERI. It appears to be addressed to the "C.E." at Rome. No other reference is made to "ISID".

B.

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51.  
69.

~~SECRET CONTROL / GDS. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

JURAGA

Trieste

See JURAGA, Antonio.

JACQUEMOTTE, Joseph

Belgium

See FACQUEMOTTE.

JANSEN, A.

Germany

See notes under MUELLER, Hermann, SCHUMANSKY, Fritz, and VIVA.

JEAN

Egypt

See CAPPA.

JENSEN

Trieste

See IENSTEN

JEVIC, Zuka

Yugoslavia

A. "Yugoslav Communist Party correspondence: JEVIC, Zuka, Belgrade Terazije 7. Inside envelope: 'for the Party'". This address is listed in the TERRACINI notebook.

B.

~~SECRET CONTROL / GDS. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

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70.

~~SECRET SOURCE / OVS. OFFICIALS ONLY~~

JO, Mme.

France

A. Address: "Mme. JO, Robes et Mantles, Avenue de Verdun 9, Menton. Envelope for NOUN." This excerpt is from the ROMPICAPI folder of "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."

B.

JOTAS (or IOTAS), Secretary

Greece

See DUMAS, Anton(io).

JURAGA (or IURAGA or GURAGA), Antonio

Trieste

A. 8 August 1923 - "Comrades Antonio JURAGA, formerly editor of "Lavoratore" and Antonio RIBARICH had to save themselves by fleeing. They were sought by the Fascists. Now they are in Trieste at a standstill because the documents of the Trieste section are not recognized. They ask orders for a trip to Moscow. Arrange it urgently." The addressee is apparently indicated by number (C15); the message is signed, "LEONIDA".

7 August 1923 - "...We are interested that the Executive Committee make the provisions for Antonio JURAGA and Antonio RIBARICH; to have acted with too much haste brings this inconvenience....In this case, if there was no time to wait, the two comrades should have awaited instructions at Vienna". This is from an unsigned communication to Carlo BIANCHI at Trieste.

B. Probably identical with Antonio JURAGA born 1 December 1890 at Trieste. Journalist living at Via Parini 4. Politically, subject was first a Socialist, but left that Party in 1917 to found the Communist Federation for Venezia Giulia. In 1922 he was Communist group chief in the municipal council of Trieste, but with the advent to power of the Fascist regime he was arrested and condemned to police confinement for five years. He was repatriated in 1928 to Trieste and joined his father in commercial activity abstaining from any open political activity. In 1942 subject joined the Yugoslav partisan movement for which he carried out considerable propaganda and organizational activity. At the end of hostilities he gave up

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commercial business and dedicated himself to politics and became a leading member of the Trieste Communist Party, member of the executive committee of the Confederation of United Unions and editor of the Communist paper, "Il Lavoratore". When the TITO-Cominform break took place, subject joined the Cominform faction and continues intensive political activity under VIDALI. Subject goes to Rome from time to time to meet with Giuseppe DI VITTORIO.

KERSCHKE, fnu.

Austria

- A. Address: "Linjengasse (or Linsengasse) 52, Klagenfurt, Austria." This address appears in the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. Possible trace: Gregor KERSCHKE, Russian parachute agent dropped into Poland on orders of the Comintern. A Gregor KERSCHKE was a CP member in the 1930's. A German Sicherheitsdienst watchlist of about 1940 lists one Gregor KERSCHKE alias Franz WALTER, born 11 May 1892 at Leutschach near Klagenfurt, a mechanic by trade. A report of January 1951 provides further information on Gregor KERSCHKE, the mechanic. This report gives his birthdate as 11 June 1892 with the same birthplace. He was registered as living in Vienna IX, Sechsschirmelgasse 7/2/15 from April to June 1933. A previous address for him was Vienna IX, Giessergasse 6. Since 1933 KERSCHKE has not been registered as a resident of Vienna and his present whereabouts are not known. He was at one time a secretary of the KPÖs. The Vienna police files list a record of his arrest in February 1933 on suspicion of complicity in a murder.

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KOENEN

Germany

- A. Address: "Rosenthalerstrasse 38, Berlin." From the ROMPICAPI folder of addresses of the C.E.
- B. This address is now occupied by the firm of BRANDT, makers of baking materials. The name of KOENEN and others having this address are unknown to the present tenants. The name could possibly refer to Wilhelm or Bernhardt KOENEN, well-known German Communist leader.

KORADATOS, Ionnis

Greece

See CORDATOS, Iean.

KRANKELL, Ossian

Sweden

- A. Address: "Box 333, Stockholm C." This is another address from the ROMPICAPI folder of addresses of the C.E.
- B.

KREBS

Germany

See SCHUELE, Max

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LANANELEA, Dr.

Trieste

See MULISCH, Prof. Emilio (Trieste)

LEDWINA, Else

Austria

- A. Address: "Siebensterngasse 42/16, Vienna VIII." Listed in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B. Possibly identical with TOMANN nee LEDWINA, housewife, born 9 February 1902 at Vienna; married; resided at Vienna IX, Spitalgasse 23, and departed from Vienna 17 July 1937, destination Eichgraben am Stein, Lower Austria. Her husband was Karl TOMANN, born 2 January 1884, who departed with LEDWINA for Eichgraben. (Karl TOMANN was found not identical with one Dr. Karel TOMAN who was in the United States in 1948.)

LEURIZ, Miss Irene

Belgium

- A. Address: "62 Chaussee d'Auderghem, Etterbok, Brussels." From a list of miscellaneous addresses.
- B. No one by this name has ever been registered in the population lists of Etterbeek or in the files of the Police des Etrangers.

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LEVINI, Giorgio

Saudi Arabia

- A. "Mecca: Sareni Secondo: Correspondence: Giorgio LEVINI, Hotel Twerskaja." A listing in the TERRACINI notebook.
- B.

LEWINSOHN, Willy

Germany

- A. Address: "Offenbacherstrasse 2, Berlin-Friedenau ("Correspondence)". An address in the TERRACINI notebook.
- B. Subject never lived at the above address himself, but his parents-in-law, BUSCHWITZ by name, lived there until 1935. In 1935 LEWINSOHN and the BUSCHWITZ family, allegedly emigrated to Switzerland. No trace of LEWINSOHN or his parents-in-law has been uncovered in Switzerland.

LIEBKNECHT, Sophie

Germany

- A. Address: "Bismarkstrasse 75, Berlin-Steglitz (inside envelope for CARLO)". From the ROMPICAPI folder, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. The building at this address was bombed out during World War II. No trace found on subject.

LIEBSTEIN, Dr. A.M.

United States

- A. Address: "912 Bronz Park South, New York (outside envelope) (inside envelope for YAY)."
- B. This listing, from the ROMPICAPI folder, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E." may refer to Dr. A.M. LIEBSTEIN a physician of New York, whose signature, along with that of his wife, Rose, appeared on the citizenship application of Jay LOVESTONE which was filed in New York 2 November 1918. According to this paper, LIEBSTEIN was a brother of Jay LOVESTONE. The YAY above probably refers to Jay LOVESTONE, former leader of the CP, USA.

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LLINAS (or LLINAA), Juan Argentina

A. "Calle Belgranoesa 24 de November (or Calle Belgrano esq. 24 de Noviembre), Buenos Aires." This is another listing from the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.

B.

LONA, Ges. M.B.H. Austria

A. "I communicate to you addresses received from ALBRECHT... for packages: "LONA" Gesom. b.h., for Dr. NATANSON, Bilbrathstrasse 86, Vienna XIX." This excerpt appears in a letter to Italy dated 14 November 1923 and signed, "MONTI". See names NATANSON and MASCHE for other addresses given in this communication. Bilbrathstrasse could be a garbled version of Billrothstrasse.

B.

LORENZO, Rodriguez Spain

See RODRIGUEZ, Lorenzo.

LORPHELIN, Madame France

A. Address: "rue Grossec (or Gossec) 3, Paris 12e., for TREINT". This name and address appear in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses and in two miscellaneous listings in the papers.

B.

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MACCHI, Francesco

France

- A. "To Gianni, Trieste. 6 May 1923. Monday there should come to you comrade Francesco MACCHI (small with slight, blond hair, head somewhat big and having a Lombardian accent). He must be made to pass into Austria quickly and safely. I beg you to take the necessary steps in time. A message dated 29 July 1923 from "LEONIDA" states that MACCHI is to be used as a pseudonym for ZANARDI. There is a message from Berlin signed MACCHI which concerns the purchase of a machine. MACCHI states that he has sent a catalogue and points out that the German "Central" purchased 22 for its illegal work. A message of 29 July 1923 reads: "Urge MACCHI to find me an address here at which I can have him 'officially' send letters from here, in my real name, in order to give proof of my residence at Berlin. At such a forwarding point MACCHI will withdraw the mail without making notes and destroy it. I am awaiting news from MACCHI concerning the printing machine." This communication is signed, "LORIS". "MACCHI arrived at Paris the 18th of November and is already working with ISID." This excerpt is from a letter dated 12 December 1923 and is signed, "GUALTIERI".
- B. Subject is probably identical with Francesco ZANARDI, former Communist, who in early 1949 was the owner of a transport concern in Rome. This ZANARDI is stated in a 1949 report to have been in Berlin from March to December 1923 and subsequently in Paris until September 1925.

MAJILLOS, Antonio

Spain

- A. Address: "Apartado 1090, (Piamonte 2), Madrid." This is from the ROMPICAPI folder of "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."  
Comment: Prior to the Spanish Civil War the "Casa del Pueblo" had its center at Piamonte 2.

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MALMSTEN, Carl

Sweden

- A. Address: "Box 853, Stockholm C." From the ROMPICARI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B. Possibly identical with Carl Axel MALMSTEN, born 13 September 1899, a resident of Drottningholm 270, Pa Ulvsunda, who has been a member of the Swedish CP for a number of years.

MANSUR, Mahmud Effendi Ali

Egypt

- A. "Mehalla al-Kubra (secret letters)", Egypt.
- B.

MARAZZI, Giuseppe

France

- A. "Arrange soon to send to the military course in Moscow, of which you are informed (if to the contrary, advise me) Comrades Bernolfo BONINO, Angelo TAMBURINI and Giuseppe MARAZZI. The address of the last two is: C/o RAVAZZOLI, Passage Corbeau 4, Paris 10, which has already been indicated by us to the French Party." This is from an unsigned communication dated 31 October 1925 to ANSELMINI at Paris. On a list elsewhere in the papers subject's address appears as Via Carlo Ravizza 4, Milano.
- B.

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MARINA SAINZ, Sra. C.

Spain

A. Address: "Ateneo (de Madrid), Pardo 21, Madrid." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO. (Comment: The Ateneo Cientifico y Literario is located at Calle del Prado 21.)

B.

MARINARO, C.C.

Trieste

A. "Correspondence: Ida PETRANIO, Pressing Shop, Salita Promontorio 1, Trieste." Found in the TERRACINI notebook.

B.

MARTINI, Armadeo

France

A. "Here is the address of FIDIA by means of which you will be able to find him if you have not yet succeeded in doing so: Amado MARTINI, Chez Mme. BOURGIN, Place Victorien Gordon 7 (Guillotiere), Lyon." This excerpt is from an unsigned communication dated 23 November 1923 to Paris.

B. Subject is possibly identical with one Armadeo MARTINI who is listed as a person with no fixed address and who was born 20 February 1902 at San Quirino. He has resided at 1 rue de la Banniere and at 15 rue Basset in Lyon. In 1930 he requested French naturalization.

MATTIS, Louis

United States

A. Address: "1944 East 12th Street, Brooklyn, New York (outside envelope) inside envelope for YAY".

B. Subject is probably identical with one Louis MATTIS whose address in 1944 was 80 Van Cortland Park, South, New York. The latter was reportedly the Educational Director of the Van Courtlandt Victory Club, a communist unit of approximately seventy-five members.

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MASCHE, Anuscha, Frau

Austria

A. "For letters only: Frau Anuscha MASCHÉ, Wintergasse N.1, Vienna XX. Double envelope with 'for PEPP0' on the inside one". This excerpt is from a long communication to Italy dated 25 October 1923 and signed, "MONTI". For other addresses given in the message, see NATANSON and LONA.

B.

MAXIMUS

Turkey

A. "Approach this man (BARBA ANDREA) and ask for Stefan Serafino SACHARIA, and in the presence of one of these say, 'Many greetings from Antonio.' He will say, 'Greetings to you from Delfin.' Note: Stefan - Papadopoulos. Serafin - Maximus (Maximiny). Ile (or Ila) - Sacariadi....The club will be found in Pera (Quartum), Balik Bazar, rue du Theatre 34." This excerpt is found in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.

B. Until about 1922 the building at 34, Beyoglu Balik Pazari, Tiyatro Caddesi, was a hotel operated by three Greeks, Stefan Serafino PAPANOPULOS, SACHARIA and MAXIMUS who had operated it for many years. During the exchange of populations in 1922 the three Greeks departed. It is possible that MAXIMUS may be identical with Seraphim MAXIMOS, Greek Communist leader, who according to latest reports has been executed.

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MEDRANO, Mauricio

Spain

- A. Address: "Calle de Ferraz 90, Madrid." "inside for Jose BAENA". This address is from the ROMPICAPI folder marked "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B.

MERINO, Adela

Spain

- A. Address: "Carmen 92, Barcelona." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B. The only information available shows that subject was the supposed author of a robbery of 190 pesetas from a house in which she was staying in September 1941, at which time she disappeared.

MEWS, Ewald

Germany

- A. Address: Kolnischestrasse 61, Berlin-Niederschoneweide. ("Address only for letters. No packages. A slow address. Inside envelope for Italia Marie.") The address and excerpt here are from the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B. No trace on subject. The building at this address was bombed out during World War II.

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MILLA, Raffaele

Spain

A. Address: Apartado 91, Madrid. For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ANDROYO.

B.

MISIANO, fnu.

Germany

A. Address: "Rosestrasse 40, 3rd floor, bei DE REGESC, Berlin-Tempelhof; and, Aid Committee, Unter den Linden 11, Berlin (for MISIANO)." These addresses are in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses. According to a list of pseudonyms dated 29 July 1923 and sent to "G.R.C. 13" from "LEONIDA", MISIANO's pseudonym is STELLA.

A message of 21 June 1923 to an undesignated person reads: "MISIANO begs me to cipher the following for GAROSI which you will decipher and communicate to him: 'MOST SECRET. Dear GAROSI, we have reason to believe that SCHEFFEL would be able to have the sale of our film negotiated, seeking to realize an extra profit for himself. It is necessary to be vigilant to ascertain if he actually is following such an objective, and to impede him from reducing it to fact. It is necessary therefore, if these suspicions have basis in fact, that you withdraw the film from him, regularize the matter at the Customs and then deal with other persons directly, or through other persons of confidence. We beg you to determine if, for "POLIKUSCA" there was offered so low a price as has been communicated to us (169,000, then 15,000, then 10,000 lire) whereas we know that such a film could be sold in Italy for no less than 40,000 lire. Send us news. STELLA!"

An unsigned message dated 26 October 1923 from Berlin reads: "Comrade MICHELANGELO informs me that comrade VOTA asks him to tell MISIANO to try to establish with him and TASCIA an ordinary contact independent of the official relations with the Party. The comrade carried away a bad impression. What does this mean? Does it have to do with a fractional representation? It was requested that an information service be established for and from Italy."

A cryptogram from Berlin dated 24 October 1923, apparently sent by MISIANO to Rome or to Milan contains the following message:

"Comrade MICHELANGELO has arrived. It seems that it is

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most difficult to send him to America. I was unable to locate HERTA --no sooner is a contact established than it is lost for unexpected reasons. I will make a written statement as to whether a comrade can be sent there. If not, he should be made to re-enter Italy. If required, the expenses (including payment to the guide 58.50 Swiss francs) will be reimbursed by the American or Italian Party."

- B. Subject is possibly identical with one Francesco MISIANO, born 26 June 1884 near Naples. He joined the Socialist Party in 1907 and from 1908 to 1914 served as secretary of the Naples branch of that Party and also as secretary of the Railroad Workers' Union and as secretary of the local Clerks' Union. Francesco MISIANO reportedly refused to take part in World War I and fled to Switzerland from which country he was soon expelled for revolutionary activities. He left for Murmansk allegedly on Party orders where he was to serve as the editor of a paper for Italian soldiers, but enroute to Murmansk he stopped off in Berlin and remained there for a time aiding German Communists. In 1919 Francesco MISIANO was elected Socialist deputy to the twenty-sixth Legislative from Turin and Naples. In 1921 he was elected to the Executive Committee of RILU and to the Central Committee of the Workers' International Relief. In 1924 subject became manager of the Workers' International Relief activities in the USSR. In 1929 he became Chairman of the Artists' Council of Meshrabhom Film Society. Another source states the Francesco MISIANO was a member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern who migrated to the USSR and that he became more Russian than Italian.

MORELLI, Alfredo

Germany

- A. "Residence of Alfredo MORELLI, bei TOITHE, Markgrafstrasse 74, 3rd floor, Berlin." This appears in the ROMPICAPI folder.
- B. The building at this address was bombed out during World War II. No trace of MORELLI has been found.

MUELLER, Hermann

Germany

- A. "Buchhandlung, Armenstrasse (or Annenstrasse) 1, Berlin S. 14. (or Berlin S.16). ("For letters and printed materials: inside envelope for A. JANSEN"). This excerpt is from the ROMPICAPI folder headed, "Schedule of Addresses of the CE."
- B. The building at this address was bombed out during World War II. No information is available on MUELLER or JANSEN.

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MULICH

Trieste

- A. "Trieste (personnel of the C.R.S.M.) Mulich, Casella postale 33, Gorizia", quoted from a list of miscellaneous addresses.
- B. Possibly this refers to Prof. Emilio MULISCH, (qv).

MULISCH, Prof. Emilio

Trieste

- A. "Trieste C.R.I.M. MULISCH Prof. Emilio: legal address: Corso Verdi 25, Gorizia; illegal address: Dr. LANANELLA, Director of the Workers' Cooperative Bank at Gorizia." These addresses are among a list of miscellaneous names and addresses which are not further explained.
- B.

NATANSON, Dr. Sigmund

Austria

- A. "From the Central for money and letters: Dr. Sigmund NATANSON, Lichtensteinstrasse 123, Vienna IX. Double envelope with 'for PEPP0' on the inside one. For the transmittal of funds Dr. NATANSON prefers checks in his name." This message was contained in a letter from Vienna, 23 October 1923, in which "addresses received from ALBRECHT" were communicated, "PEPP0" can not be identified. For other addresses contained in this communication, see Frau MASCHKE and LONA.
- B. Probably identical with Dr. Siegmund Salomon NATANSON, salesman, born 4 February 1883 in Warsaw, Jewish religion, married; left Austria on 7 February 1939 for Italy. When he departed, his Vienna residence was Vienna XIV, Johnstrasse 1. He had formerly resided at Vienna IX, Lichtensteingasse 123. No present trace of this person.

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NOUN

France

See Madame JO.

NOVELLO, Albertino

Trieste

- A. "Did you know that Albertino NOVELLO of Trieste has been expelled? Remember." This excerpt is from a message addressed to CARACALLA at Rome dated 30 December 1922. There is no signature.
- B.

NUNES de ARENAS

Spain

See de la RIVA, Jorge

OEHRING, D.

Germany

- A. Address: "Beethovenstrasse 10, Hamburg." This name and the address are found in the ROMPICAPI folder. This address was once the residence of a Frau OEHRING and a Frau SCHULZ nee OEHRING. It was destroyed by air attack during World War II. There are no present traces on Frau OEHRING or Frau SCHULZ.
- B. There is a trace on one Paul OEHRING who was a member of B/L Wasserkante (KPD) and who was the leader of a KPD cell in the Hochbahn before 1933. He was apparently still in Hamburg for some time after the cessation of hostilities. It is also possible that the name D. OEHRING may have been a garble for the name DOERING. A German document of 1938 listed an Arthur DOERING, a student at one of the Communist Universities in Russia.

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ORABY, Hosni

Egypt

See ARABI, Husni

ORTIZ de ZAVARRE, Tomas

Spain

A. Address: "Ateneo Cientifico, Prado 21, Madrid. For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.

B.

PAPADOPULOS

Turkey

A. "Another means (3) GALATA on the quay near the small coffee warehouses next to the big statute of feet (corn remedies) of which the seller is Barba ANDREA; refer to this man and ask for STEFAN SERAFINO SACHARIADI, and in the presence of one of these say: 'Many greetings from Antonio.' He will say, 'Many greetings to you from DELFIN.' Note (4) STEFAN: PAPADOPULOS; SERAFIN: MAXIMINY; ILE (or ELIAS?): SACARIADI. The club is located in PERA (Quartum) Balik Bazar, Rue du Theatre 34." This excerpt is from the ROMPICAPI folder of CE addresses.

B. Investigation has shown that the building at 34, Beyoglu Balik Pazari, Tiyatro Caddesi, until about 1922 was a hotel operated by three Greeks, Stefan Sarafino PAPADOPULOS, SACHARIA and MAXIMUS who had operated it for many years. Its entrance was at #34, the site now occupied by a fish shop. During the exchange of populations in 1922, the three Greeks departed, reportedly leaving many debts to the Armenian church, the present owner of the property. No trace has been found on subject. See notes under names SACARIADI and MAXIMUS.

PAVENTE, U.

United Kingdom

A. File No.69 is noted as containing among other documents a "communication concerning a most secret operation: a certain U. PAVENTE, residing at 40 Tripeti Square, London, is an Italian spy; he works among Italian Communists residing in London, but these have already been advised." (Comment: Tripeti is probably an error for Trinity Square and is therefore probably a business address.) The text of this message is deciphered in another paper and signed, "UMBERTO".

B/

86.

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PELUSO

France

- A. "Names arranged: PELUSO: ROSSI". This excerpt from the ROMPICAPI folder indicates that PELUSO's cyrptonym will be ROSSI. An unsigned message to ORFEI ORFEO, Bologna, dated 18 June 1923 reads:
- "as to yours dated 3/5 we have passed out to the CE all that concerned the committee, PELUSO, the membership cards, and the transportation of the leaflets for the first of May."
- A message to ISACCO of 25 June 1923, signed LEON, reads:
- "DUCCIO in two telegrams states that PELUSO will be sent to Naples. I remind you about this stuff."
- There is a message to unidentified "Comrades" dated 26 July 1923 and signed CRASUCCI BORIER (BORIEZ?) which reads:
- "The Questura of Naples has seized letters mailed by PELUSO; therefore the address of CIOLO, and it seems also that of NOVARA is known to the Questura."
- Another message to "Comrades" unknown, dated 21 October 1923 from Sicily reads:
- "I shall be at Milano on Thursday the 25th...If it is a matter of picking me up in some place you can send me a comrade whom I know such as PELUSO, or TEODORO, SILVA," I shall bring with me as identification the authority given me by PALMI and CARLI for my journey to Sicilia. CRASNUI BORIEZ".

B.

PETRANIO, Ida

Trieste

- A. "C.C. Marinaro: Correspondence: Ida PETRANIO, Pressing Shop, Salita Promontorio 1, Trieste." This address is in the TERRACINI notebook.
- B.

PEREIRA, Antonio

United States

- A. "Worked at Mars. du Mas."; "EXAMINER"; 11 Amilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y." From a miscellaneous list of addresses made up mostly of seamen.
- B. Possible traces: (a) Antonio PEREIRA, as watertender on the SS EXETER in 1941, and reportedly a Communist courier with contacts in Lisbon; (b) One Antonio PEREIRA was on the American seamen suspect list of December 1941. This individual was connected with Communists and anarchists and distributed anarchist literature. He kept a mail address in Lisbon-Terenas 57. He was associated with a pioneer importing firm which dealt in import and export of German goods. (c) An Antonio PEREIRA served on the Portuguese SS MIRANDELA, according to a report of 25 November 1943.

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(d) Antonio PEREIRA de MATOS, Carno 19/2, Lisbon, was carried as a suspect intelligence agent by the Italian Frontier Control Book in 1942.

PIRAJ, Maria

Trieste

- A. "For UGO and GIGI, 5 September 1922: address: Maria PIRAJ, Via Maiolica 14, int. g., Trieste". This excerpt is from the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B.

POLANO, Luigi

Trieste

- A. "Trieste - GIGI - Luigi POLANO...Write to him through our fiduciary. He has Guido's address. Use the international cipher.." This is from a list of miscellaneous addresses which are not further explained. A message dated 6 September 1923 with no signature nor addressee reads in part:  
"We send you the addresses of your Secretariat which were not consigned to you on your departure: SALERNO: RASPA Antoni, Orfanatrofio Umberto I (inside envelope for CARMELO) FOGGIA: MANGANO Romeo, Via Mangano (legal address) REGGIO CALABRIA: MALLONE Umberto, Rione F, No. 24. SASSARI: POLANO Gigi, Via Rosello 6/2 (legal address)..."
- B. Probably identical with Luigi POLANO born 1897 at Sassari. He was one of the founders of the Italian Communist Party in 1921; acted as responsible editor of Il Lavoratore, Communist daily published at Trieste, in 1922. In 1923-1924 he was a Communist organizer in Sassari. At an unspecified date POLANO went abroad to escape political persecution and lived in France, Germany and the USSR. In 1945 he became Secretary, of the Sassari Provincial Federation of the Italian CP and also became Communal Councilor, Sassari. In 1948 he was elected deputy representing the Popular Democratic Front from Cagliari-Sassari and Nuoro.

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POSNER, fnu.

France

- A. Address from the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses:  
"M. and Mme. Rue de Regard 16, 2nd Floor (Latin quarter),  
Paris."
- B. Probably identical with Simon POSNER, born 7 November 1879 at Moscow; Polish national; his address from 1927 to an undetermined date was 14 rue du Regard, Paris. He entered France in 1907 and worked as a journalist, lawyer and a legal representative for the Russian Bank for Commerce and Industry at 11 bis Rue Scribe. From 1921 to 1923 he was assistant director in the Bank of Sweden and of Paris. In April 1925 he became associated with the Commercial Bank for North Europe at 26 Avenue de l'Opera and reportedly was still connected with this organization as of January 1935. He has been described as devoted to the Soviet regime and enjoys its confidence. Simon POSNER was a former revolutionary socialist; after the Bolshevik revolution he was appointed Secretary of the Executive Committee of Russian Political Organizations at Paris. The latter was also called the "Official Committee of Russian and Soviet Repatriation of Paris". It facilitated the return to Russia of militant Bolsheviks. POSNER frequently traveled outside of France and obtained numerous visas for several countries. During World War II he was interned at Rolland Garos camp and was transferred to Vernet camp on 11 October 1939. A report dated 26 October 1950 stated that subject disappeared at the time of the German occupation and that he reportedly had been deported by the Germans and was probably dead. Simon POSNER had a daughter, Anna, born 22 August 1917. On 1 August 1942 the U.S. Office of Censorship examined a letter of 27 July 1942 from Vladimir POZNER, 605 Woodmont Avenue, Berkeley, California, to Fernando GAMBOA, Avenida Xalapa 127, Mexico, D.F. POZNER begged the addressee to secure a Mexican visa for his uncle, Simon POSNER, who was threatened with internment in a concentration camp in France, and the latter's daughter. Simon POSNER was described as a Polish national; the daughter, French. GAMBOA was reminded that Simon POSNER had served as director of the bank created during the Spanish Civil War to make transactions for the Spanish Republic and afterward had headed "France-Navigation" whose boats did "very useful work". A report of 30 March 1951 from a usually reliable source in Mexico states that Simon POSNER had been in Mexico, but that he had left for the United States in 1944 or 1945 and was reportedly working in Hollywood.

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POTOTSCHING, Ada

Trieste

A. "Trieste (fid.); Ada POTOTSCHING, Via. Istituto 9 II (for ALBA)". This address is found in a list of miscellaneous addresses for which adequate explanation is lacking.

B.

POULIOPOULOS, P.

Greece

A. Address: "Rue Agion Apostolom 39, Athens. "For sending of periodicals and literature". This address is found in the TERRACINI notebook.

B.

RADI, Voltaire

France

A. Address: "Rue des Archives 15, Paris 4me." This address appears in a message to Paris dated 12 February 1922 (or 2 December 1922), giving three Paris addresses. There is no signature.

B. Subject is probably identical with Voltaire Lucien Claudius RADI, born 11 January 1902 at Annecy. Married to Jeanne nee GUERSIN and has one son. He has lived at 35-37 rue de Meaux then at 15 rue des Archives. Sought French nationality 29 June 1923; founded a monthly magazine called, "The Documentation Permanente" with offices at Place de la Republique no. 5. In his review subject discussed social questions such as "The Struggle against Denationalization" and "The Struggle against the High Cost of Living". In 1923 he was a member of the Young Communists of the Third Arrondissement; and Secretary of the fourth Regional Entente of Young Communists. Subject was also editor of a monthly paper entitled, "The Communist and Labor Vanguard" which had its offices at 142 rue Montmartre. Chief of a Communist cell of the 19th Arrondissement. Designated by the Young Communists in 1928 to head "La Vie Sociale" at the newspaper, L'Humanite. RADI seems to have belonged for a long time to a Soviet espionage net in France and, as of April 1949 was considered as presenting a certain danger to the country. According to a report of January 1940 he was stated to be a Comintern agent.

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al-RAKAWI, Mustafa Effendi

Egypt

- A. The following excerpt is from the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses under the date 20 January 1923 :

"Addresses for Egypt: money and affairs absolutely secret: Mustafa Effendi al-RAKAWI, businessman, City: MEHALLA EL KUBRA, EGYPT. Secret letters: Mahmud Effendi Ali MANSOUR, Textiles, MEHALLA AL KUBRA, EGYPT. Legal address: EGYPTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY, ALEXANDRIA, Nubarstreet 18. When someone has to go to Egypt he must contact: NILO HOTEL, Alexandria and ask if Husni ARABI, Secretary of the Party lives there."

B.

RAMAZOTTI, Silvio

Germany

- A. A list of miscellaneous addresses which are without further explanation contains the following:

"Silvio RAMAZOTTI bei Frau KOIS (or KOLIS or KONIS), Knobelndorfstrasse 14, Berlin-Charlottenburg 5." A message dated 1 August 1923 and signed "LEONIDA" reads in part as follows:

"Communicate as follows in cipher to Berlin: 'Dear NEGRI: Received yours with relation to the matter of the machine. I wrote confirming that the purchase be made... In a preceding letter I gave you the address of Ufficio .I. Did you receive it? I need the present address of RAMAZOTTI who seems to be in France.'"

- B. Investigations have shown that the Berlin address given above was bombed out during World War II and that there was no trace in Berlin of subject.

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RAMOS, Soledad

Spain

A. Address: Calle Paloma 8, ("Pral. derecha Madrid"). For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.

B.

RAVAZZOLI

France

A. "The address of Angelo TAMBURINI and of Giuseppe MARAZZI is 'in care of RAVAZZOLI, Passage Corbeau 4, Paris 10', which has already been indicated by us to the French Party." This excerpt is from an unsigned message to ANSELMINI dated 31 October 1923.

"P's school has been arrived at by ANSELMINI's comrades, less two, and they have arrived at headquarters. The expenses shall integrally be upon the Party. The matter was brought to B. who has so decided because this is done for all the other P's and it is not desired to create precedents. The expenses sustained here are only the trip of M.P. and therefore not much. The greater expenses are made by ANSELMINI and it must be seen whether he can be paid in installments. The comrades who have arrived have raised some questions. Four of these have wives, namely,.... RAVAZZOLI - Adele ALFONSO, Via Cenisio 54, Milan, with two children....They did not know anything of a precise nature concerning their obligations, and they say that since the undertaking is of (?) long duration, they cannot worry about the fortunes of their families. I agreed to write to you that you think about providing for the families for this winter...in the spring it will be seen whether the school situation permits thinking about the eventual arrival of these women here."

This excerpt is from a very long message dated 15 November 1923 to the C.E. of the P.C.I. and is signed, "MASCI".

B.

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REGENT

Trieste

- A. "For envoys": "REGENT, Cassa Ammalati, Trieste", from the TERRACINI notebook. "Trieste Committee: BARTULOVIC, Gustincic - Regent, REGENT, Giovanni, Via S. Ermacora 4, Rolano near Trieste, LOMBARDIA Giulisarossa". The listing of this committee and this address of Giovanni REGENT are found in two different places in the papers - including one part of the ROMPICAPI folder.
- B.

RENERO, Alberto R.

Argentina

- A. "Avellaneda 3210, Buenos Aires." This name and the address appear in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B. Subject is unknown to the present occupants of this address. One Juan RENERO, described as a Communist propagandist reportedly lived at this address at one time. Another report states that Juan RENERO never lived at Calle Avellaneda 3210, but that he formerly received his correspondence there. Juan's present place of employment and address are unknown, although he is known to be a Communist sympathizer and a former subscriber to "La Hora", Communist daily. Juan RENERO is believed to be a mechanic.

REVO

Germany

- A. Address: Pension ROTH, 2nd floor, Gerusalemstrasse 8, Berlin. From the ROMPICAPI folder, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. The building at this address was bombed out during World War II. No trace on REVO.

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RIBARICH, Antonio

Trieste

- A. "The fiduciary of Trieste advises that for non-postponable reasons Comrades GURAGA, Antonio, formerly editor of the Lavoratore and RIBARICH, Antonio had to save themselves by fleeing. Now they are in Trieste at a standstill because the documents of the Trieste section are not recognized. They ask orders for a trip to Moscow. Arrange it urgently." This excerpt is from a message dated 7 August 1923 to an unstated addressee and is signed "LEONIDA". "We are interested that the Executive Committee make the provisions for Antonio IURAGA and Antonio RIBARICH; to have acted with too much haste brings this inconvenience. It is necessary to advise the organs of the Party about the emigrants in a timely manner. The Parties abroad cannot recognize documents issued by local sections. In this case, if there was no time to wait, the two comrades should have awaited instructions at Vienna." This message was sent to Carlo BIANCHI at Trieste on 7 August 1923.
- B. Probably identical with Antonio RIBARICH who was sentenced to death in 1923 by Fascists at Trieste. This individual escaped to North Africa and worked his way to the United States as a crew member of the SS MARTHA WASHINGTON. He had been an active Communist in Trieste and continued his affiliation with the movement in the United States until 1927, when he was expelled from the Party as a counter-revolutionary. According to a report of 1941, he is a tailor and a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union Local 176, New York City. He served with OSS in World War II and had an outstanding record of service. He received U.S. Citizenship 22 March 1945. In December 1950 RIBARICH was living at 1783 Seminole Avenue, Bronx, New York.

RIVA, Madame

Egypt

- A. "Boite Postale 2046, (or 1060), Cairo." This address is listed in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B.

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de la RIVA, Jorge

Spain

- A. Madrid "prim 2"; "Inside envelope for NUNES de ARENAS". For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

ROBIN, Rene

France

- A. From listings in TERRACINI's notebook: "Correspondence with the C.E., Italian groups in France: Rene ROBIN, 51 Passage Montgallet, Paris 12."
- B. Subject is probably identical with Rene Emile ROBIN, born 19 August 1899 in Paris (12). Son of Jules and of Julie nee BERTRAND. Militant Communist. Served from the beginning of World War II to 13 August 1940 in a section of military hospital attendants. Former secretary of the Association Republicaine des anciens combattants (A.R.A.C.). He was also a member of the "Secours Populaire de France" and of the Amis de l'Union Sovietique and to other groups connected with the communist movement. After the dissolution of the associations of the Communist Party, he continued his activity and carried on propaganda on behalf of the Comintern. Because of this activity he was arrested 26 June 1941 (secret Communist propaganda material having been discovered at his house) and was condemned on 20 August 1941 by the 12th Chamber to six months in prison. He was subsequently interned and placed in the internement camp of Vosves (E. and L.). In January 1945 subject was living at 40 rue Marat or Moret at Ivry. He is married to Lucienne PESLE, born 5 April 1901 at Choisy-le-Roi. His wife is also active in labor union and communist affairs.

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RODRIGUEZ, Eleubero (or ELEUBERO, Rodriguez) Spain

- A. Address: "Embajadores 63, Madrid. For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

RODRIGUEZ, Lorenzo ( or LORENZO, Rodriguez) Spain

- A. Address: "Zelent 4 Duplicado, Tienda, Madrid." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

ROSSI, Paolo Trieste

- A. "Paolo ROSSI - Trieste, Albrecht FELICE - Salita de Gretta 6." This was in a long list of addresses for which there is no explanation. In some cases the correct name and pseudonym seem to be given. Here it is possible that ROSSI is a pseudonym of FELICE. "New fiduciary office address: Albrecht FELICE, Salita di Gretta 6. Private address - Romeo VIRGINELLA, Via Coronco 5, 2nd floor; second envelope for FELICE pseudonym Paolo ROSSI." This excerpt is from miscellaneous notes. No date, addressee nor addressor are shown.
- B.

ROGOZIN, Rachel United States

- A. "American Party: New York City Rachel ROGOZIN, 210 West 21st Street. This address was found in the TERRACINI notebook.
- B.

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RUNGE, Fritz

Austria

- A. "Vienna: Julius correspondence: Fritz RUNGE, Hutteldorferstrasse 225, bei Frau HEITZE, Vienna (BAUER)." (From the TERRACINI notebook)
- B. Possible trace: Fritz (Bedrich) RUNGE, born 1893, presently Press Officer in the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He worked as a Communist journalist in Vienna until he was expelled from Austria in 1926. Reportedly he then went to Berlin where he was attached to the Central European Bureau of the Comintern. Further considerable information is available on subject.

SACARIADI

Turkey

- A. "Approach this man (BARBA ANDREA) and ask for Stefan Serafino SACHARIA, and in the presence of one of these say, 'Many greetings from Antonio.' He will say, 'Greetings to you from Delfin.' Note: Stefan - PAPADOPULOS. Serafin - MASIMUS (MAXIMINY). Ile (or Ila) - SACARIADI...The club will be found in Pera (Quartum), Balik Bazar, rue du Theatre 34." This excerpt is from the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B. For many years until about 1922 the building at the above address was a hotel operated by three Greeks, Stefan Serafino PAPADOPULOS, SACHARIA and MAXIMUS. During the exchange of populations in 1922 the three Greeks departed. ZACHIADES is probably the correct version of the name SACARIADI. This ZACHIADES was probably not identical with Nicolas ZACHIADES, the Greek Communist leader.

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SADI

Trieste

- A. Address: Via Castel. Roncolo 12 1 Trieste. Listed among persons "occupying themselves with propaganda". The names all have addresses in cities of North Italy. The words "Propagandist: MUNGUZZI, Guglielmo" are at the head of the list, possibly indicating the name of the person who headed this service.
- B.

SADOUL, Mme.

France

- A. Address listed in KOMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses: "Rue Lagrange 3, 5th floor, Paris."
- B. The possibility exists that subject may have been connected with Jacques SADOUL, a member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern in the early 1920's, or with Georges SADOUL who wrote for L'Humanite in 1946 and was connected with the Institute des Cinematographiques. No confirmation of these possible connections has been received.

SAINZ, Luis G.

Spain

- A. Address: "Ateneo de Madrid, Prado 21, Madrid." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ERROYO. (Comment: The Ateneo Cientifico y Literario is located at calle del Prado 21.)

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SALMERON, Escaristo

Spain

- A. Address: "Calle de Paz 17, Madrid. ("Inside for Jose BAENA"). This address is from the ROMPICAPI folder of "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B. Possibly identical with one Exoristo or Evaristo SALMERON GARCIA, son of Catalina and Nicolas, born in Paris in 1977, a bachelor draftsman who lived in Madrid at calle de la LEALIDAD (now Antonio Maura) 12, principal, until he died in 1925.

SANZ, Julie

Spain

- A. Address: "Dulcinea 4, Bajo, Madrid." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

SAS, Etelka

Germany

- A. Address: "Hauptstrasse 48, Berlin-Schoneberg ("correspondence)". This appears in the TERRACINI notebook.
- B. See note under Julius SAS.

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SAS, Julius

Germany

- A. Address: "Klopstockstrasse 4, Berlin, N.W." A listing in the TERRACINI notebook.
- B. A certain AQUI or AQUILA whose real name was SAS, is stated to have been connected with the Communist movement in the past. He may be identical with Julius or Etelka SAS. AQUI reportedly was a Hungarian who, when last heard of, was in a Soviet concentration camp at Zinoviev.

SASSANO, Fidia

France

- A. "Comrade SASSANO who emigrated to France, had asked us whether or not he should present himself for military service. Since it treats of delicate matters we could not reply to him directly without cipher and we assign you to find him and to communicate to him the following: the Party leaves him the liberty of decision. If he decides to attend the military course at Moscow mentioned above, advise us, and let him depart at once with the others or after them... Inform Fidia of the nature and obligations of this course." This excerpt is from an unsigned message to Paris dated 31 October 1923.  
"In a preceding enciphered letter we charged you with proposing to Fidia SASSANO that he go to Russia to attend the course to which Bernolfo and the others were sent. Here is the address by which you will be able to find Fidia if you have not yet succeeded in doing so: MARTINI Amadeo, chez Mme. BOURGIN, Place Victorien Gordon 7 (Guillotiere), Lyon." (From a message similar to the above dated 23 November 1923.)
- B. Fidia SASSANO is probably identical with Fidia SASSANO di Eduardo, Communist courier, who was arrested by Italian police at Padova 24 June 1927. Traces have also been found on one Fidea SASSANI, a well-known Communist propagandist active in Paris and Nice, who used the name Mario VANNI in 1927. SASSANO di Eduardo is probably identical with SASSANI alias VANNI. Traces on "VANNI" revealed the presence of a person of this name in Sweden in 1945. It is not believed that this person is identical with SASSANO or SASSANI as he represented various Fascist papers in Sweden; this person may be Ettore VANNI.

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SCABAR or SEABAR, Raimondo

Trieste

A. Address as found in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses:  
"Via della Ginnastica 1/IV, Trieste."

B.

SCHENTOR

Austria

A. Address in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses:  
"Bechtetpraterstrasse N. 66, Vienna." (Comment: the name is also given as SCHENTOV. It is likely that the firm of SCHENTOW and BECHTSCHET, reported elsewhere as in Berlin at Potsdamerstrasse 29, is intended. The Vienna address would probably be Praterstrasse 66.)

B.

SCHENTOW und BECHTSCHET firm

Germany

A. Address as given in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses:  
"Potsdamerstrasse 29, Berlin."

B. The building at this address was bombed out during World War II.

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SCHMID, Robert

Switzerland

- A. "Morbergerstrasse 50, Basle. Illegal (address) for the Secretary of the PC". "For the president of the PCS - WELTI". Found in a list of miscellaneous addresses not further explained.
- B. Born 6 December 1882. For many years SCHMID lived at the above address; he now lives on Grenzacherstrasse outside Basle. For a long time he had a position in the personnel section of the Allgemeine Konsumverein, a cooperative chain store group run by Socialists in Basle. He was known throughout the 20's and 30's as a leading Communist functionary in the CPS and represented it from 1926 to 1932 in the Grosse Rat (parliament) of the Canton of Basle. Subject is now in his late sixties and is not thought to be active in Communist circles.

SCHMUCK, M. Ernest

Belgium

- A. Address as given in the TERRACINI notebook: "16 rue du Bateau, Molenbeek, Erussels." "for correspondence".
- B. Subject is identified as the father-in-law of Joseph JACQUEMOTTE, Ernest Francois Mathieu SCHMUCK, born at Baelen-sur-Vesdre on 11 February 1865 and deceased on 10 February 1942 in Brussels.

SCHUELE, Max

Germany

- A. Address found in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses: "Luisenstrasse 10, Berlin-Oberschoneweide; inside envelope for KREBS".
- B. According to tenants of this House, SCHUELE moved out in the spring of 1949 to an unknown address.

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SCHUMANSKY, Fritz

Germany

- A. Address: "Wissmanstrasse 30 p., Berlin S. 59. "for letters, inside envelope for A. JANSEN". This was listed in the ROMPIGAPI folder and in another list of miscellaneous addresses.
- B. Subject is unknown to tenants of this address who have lived here since 1933.

SERAFIN

Turkey

See MAXIMUS.

SERRA

France

- A. An unsigned communication of 29 July 1923 states: "We transmit a list of pseudonyms which will suppress the preceding ones. Moscow and Berlin already have them. The said pseudonyms must be used also in the enciphered letters: GIKOLOMO: Claudio Visconti; REPOSSI: Rossetti; TERRACINI: Urbani; TOGLIATTI: Palmi; TASCA: Sera." etc. A message of 9 July 1923 signed "LEO." reads:  
"I inform you that soon EGIDIO and SERRA will reenter Italy. They will present themselves to SANGA to make contact with you. Make the arrangements. CLAUDIO, as a safety measure counsels not letting them know your office and the C.E. headquarters. CLAUDIO informs that whatever may happen, the archive material must not be touched except in accordance with his instructions..."  
The following message from Berlin dated 29 July 1923-- apparently by one LORIS, reads in part:  
"PALMI should have written you by now that I URBANI and SERRA have arrived here safely. We are awaiting VECCHINI and ROSSETTI. Inform us at once of their departure as soon as it occurs. PALMI will send you a copy of our decision concerning the new committee. We have submitted this decision to GRAZIANI from whom it would be an error to separate ourselves...Do not neglect the investigations on the URBANI letters consigned to SERRA. LORIS..."
- B. Probably subject is identical with Angelo TASCA who worked clandestinely for the secretariat of the PCI from 1923 to 1926 and who traveled outside Italy frequently on Comintern missions. He broke with Communism on ideological

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grounds at an unspecified date prior to 1940. In 1950 he was residing in Paris where he had written several anti-Communist books under A. ROSSI.

SERVANTIER, Georges

France

- A. Address as listed in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses: "3 Rue Burnauf, Paris."
- B.

SHER, M.

Austria

- A. "Vienna emissary (1) M. SHER, Czerningasse 9, 32 Vienna 11". Excerpted from the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B. Possible trace: Maria SCHARRER, housewife, born 1 September 1909 at Dietmanns, Lower Austria.

SIMO, Joaquin

Spain

- A. Address: "Abella 7, Barcelona, Spain." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

SIMON

Turkey

See VASILIEDIS Printing Shop.

SMITH, L.L.B., Miss Christian Jolly (or Jollie) Australia

- A. "C/o Rev. T.J. SMITH, The Manse, Coppin Street, East Malvern, Melbourne, Australia." This address is in the ROMPICAPI folder of schedule of addresses of the C.E.
- B. Born 15 March 1895, Victoria. Her occupation has been reported as solicitor for JOLLIE-SMITH & COMPANY, Solicitors. She was one of the founders of the Australian Communist Party.

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in 1920 at which time she was reportedly proprietor of the official organ of the Communist Party. In that year she was said to receive all instructions from Moscow regarding the work of the 3rd International of Australia. In 1925 she was admitted as solicitor and in 1926 her resignation from the Communist Party was reported. It is thought, however, that her attitude has not changed and that she may be a secret member of the Party. She performs a good deal of legal work for Australian Communists and the Australian Communist Party.

SINGVOGEL, Karl

Germany

- A. "DINVOGEL, Karl. Erasmusstrasse 9, 3rd floor, Berlin N.W. 87 (for letters)." From a list of miscellaneous names and addresses not further identified.
- B. According to present residents at this address, one Karl SINGVOGEL (sic) formerly lived there, emigrating to Czechoslovakia in 1934, and from there to the USSR. Although SINGVOGEL was an old-time KPD functionary, he was expelled from the USSR in 1936 and since then has completely disappeared. Information on one SINGVOGEL is also found in a German document dated 11 November 1938. SINGVOGEL was listed as a student at a Communist university in the USSR. The date and place of his birth were given as 3/11/88 at Forst-weiler. He was named as a German national who was wanted by German authorities for attempted high treason. In Berlin he had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy, and had lived in Berlin-Charlottenburg. He was said to have been condemned in Moscow to twelve years' hard labor.

SOTTICH (or SATTICH), Signoriana Maria

Trieste

- A. A message with no indication of identity of sender or receiver and showing no date reads:  
 "Office address confirmed (the old private address is no longer good. This is the new address: Signorina Maria SOTTICH, Via Parisi 5, third floor. Second envelope for GIANNI pseudonym Carlo BIANCHI, For the passages everything is all ready."  
 Another, reads: "Trieste: Office: BILAGHER, Albino, Via Rossetti 20, private: Maria SOTTICH, Via Parini 5, floor 3."
- B.

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## SPINELLI

- A. The following fragment is found in a message dated 27 June 1923, most of which was not decipherable: -"always under the signature of ALDO SPINELLI in order that in waiting"....  
 "M. SPINELLI, Avenue de la Gare 7, Maison du Parc, Menton (Ecole de la vieille ville)".  
 "M. SPINELLI, Avenue de Verdun 9, 1st floor to the left." This address is from the ROMPICAPI folder.  
 "Proposal to SPINELLI to go to North America"...This appears as the title of some correspondence which is not included in the available material.
- B. Subject is probably identical with Laurent SPINELLI. Known to have lived in Menton until 1939, and that he taught in Menton at the same time BAREL (qv) was teaching there. The two men are good friends, having commenced their political careers together in 1934. In 1943-1944 Laurent SPINELLI was the leader of a Communist resistance group in Carros (Alpes-Maritimes), and at the time of the Liberation he became president of the Carros Committee of Liberation. In August 1944 he became president of the Commission d'Epuration for the Alpes-Maritimes with offices in Nice. While president of this Commission, he imprisoned many non-Communists and requisitioned and confiscated a considerable amount of personal property, presumably to the profit of the Communist Party. In September 1945, he was the Communist candidate for the Conseil General in the 4th Canton of Nice, but was not elected. In January 1947, he was appointed vice president of the civil hospital in Nice. In October 1947 he was elected major of Carros on the Communist ticket. Reportedly he also is a member of Syndicat National des Instituteurs (CGT).

STEFAN

Turkey

See PAPADOPULOS.

STOLZ (or STILZ), Sred (Fred ?)

United States

- A. Address: "C/o Mark RAPHAEL, Printer, 160 East 31st Street, New York City". This address appeared in the ROMPICAPI folder marked, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."

B.

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TAMBURINI, Angelo

France

- A. "Arrange soon to send to the military course in Moscow, of which you are informed (if to the contrary, advise me) Comrades Bernolfo BONINO, Angelo TAMBURINI and Giuseppe MARAZZI. The address of the last two is: C/o RAVAZZOLI, Passage Corbean 4, Paris 10, which has already been indicated by us to the French Party." Excerpted from a message dated 31 October 1923 to Paris found in a folder marked, "ANSEMI".
- B.

TASCA

France

See SERRA.

TAVERA, Desiderio

Spain

- A. Address: "Galileo 42, Tienda, Madrid." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

TETKIN, Clara

See ZETKIN.

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TEYSSIER, Mr.

France

- A. Address as found in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses "10 Rue Chateau Redon, Marseillo, France."
- B. Identical with one TEYSSIER of this address who died 11 September 1944. The French services in Marseille have no record of any Communist activity on his part.

THOMAS, Johann

Germany

- A. Address: "Vulkan Werke, Rosenthalerstrasse 38, Berlin." This address is found in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses. It also appears in a list of names which apparently have to do with "newspaper administration."
- B. See note under KOENEN. Several traces have been found on various Johann THOMAS's -- most of whom appear to have been active Nazis. It has not been possible to identify any of them with subject.

TOMAS, Gerardo

Spain

- A. Address: Herziela 23, Madrid. For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

TORELLO, Emilio

United States

- A. "Correspondence with the American Communist Party: Emilio TORELLO, Pietrino's Restaurant, 173 Sullivan Street, New York." This address appears in the TERRACINI notebook.
- B.

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TREINT

France

- A. Address (from a miscellaneous list of addresses): "Mmo. LORPHELIN, Rue Grossec, Paris 12 (for TREINT)."
- B. Subject was possibly the TREINT who was Secretary General of the French CP in 1924-1925. No present trace.

TREISCHOF, Nicola

Turkey

- A. "The Galata Bulgarian Navigation Agency, on the pier in front of Tschineli Richtimhan, Maritimhan 9. Ask for Nicola TREISCHOF. If he is not there, ask for the tailor Emanuil FAMOLAS." This excerpt is from the ROMPI&PI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B.

USSAI, Ettore

- A. "Trieste - C. Locale I.M., USSAI, Ettore, Via Pier Paolo Verbellio 229, Quartiere Montebello." From a list of miscellaneous addresses.
- B. Possible trace: USSAI, fnu. Painter; member of CP from Rome. He attended the Congress of Intellectuals and Artists 8-9 November 1948 at Bologna.

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VAILLANT-COUTURIER

France

- A. Address (as found in the ROMPICAPI folder): "Boulevard Lefebvre 17, Porte de Versailles, Paris XV".
- B. This probably referred to Paul VAILLANT-COUTURIER, former editor-in-chief of L'Humanite, now deceased. His widow, Marie-Claude VAILLANT-COUTURIER has been reported as a member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. She was active in the French Resistance during World War II and was arrested during the German occupation by the Vichy Government and turned over to the Nazis. The latter deported her to Auschwitz where she took over the leadership among French political prisoners after the death of Danielle CASANOVA. She has reportedly married Pierre VILLON, Communist military leader, and is Secretary General of the International Federation of Democratic Women.

VANNI, Mario

France

See SASSANO, Fidia.

VASILYADIS Printing Shop

Turkey

- A. "Kourchushan 3, Galata, Istanbul "Inside envelope for SIMON. Our signature on letters - Giovanni; theirs- ADLER." Another of the addresses listed in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses.
- B. VASILYADIS, who was the proprietor of this printing shop died. His son who worked with him went to Greece many years ago. No information available concerning an individual called SIMON.

VERGINELLA, Romeo

Trieste

See FELICE

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- VIDALI, Vittorio Trieste  
 Alias: CONFRERAS, Carlos J.; VIDALI, Jesus Sorrementi
- A "Private address for VIDALI: Maddalena COLAUTTI, Via Concordia 27, inside envelope for LIVIO" --from a list of miscellaneous addresses included in the documents. There is listed a File No. 72, which is marked, "Foreign Parties: a letter to MISIANO from the American Labor Party which sends a photograph of Vittorio VIDALI and requests information." A deciphered text of this file is not included among the papers available.
- B. Probably identical with VIDALI, present leader of the pro-Cominform Communist Party at Trieste. VIDALI escaped from Italy in approximately 1925. About that year he became a member of the editorial staff of Il Lavoratore, a Communist paper in Chicago. In the United States he was a member of the Italian Workers' Party and a founder of the league of Anti-Fascist Refugees in America. He administered the funds of the latter organization badly and had to leave the United States. He went to Mexico, then to Spain. In 1935 he went to the Soviet Union and later returned to Spain as a Captain in the Red Army. In 1939 he was back in Mexico where he became an active leader of Alianza Internacional Giuseppe Garibaldi. On 10 February 1947 he left on a Russian freighter for Trieste.

VINDEK

Trieste

- A. VINDEK - Trieste, Filippo D'AGOSTINO, VIA MAIOLICA 14, 2nd floor, C/O RADENICH, Trieste. Addresses in the miscellaneous list from which this was taken seem to provide mailing addresses, and keys to cryptonyms. So VINDEK may be the cryptonym for one Albino BILAGHER. "To VINDEK, Trieste, Giovanni. In your province we have no youth fiduciary. Inasmuch as this is of the greatest importance in the illegal work in the army in your locality (which is very important) we urge you to see if you yourself can find a juvenile comrade adaptable to so delicate a mission...." from an unsigned message dated 13 Jan. 1923. "My wife advised me that you all there consider it prudent that I still remain here. The latest news on the arrest of our comrades induces me to think that it would be dangerous to prolong my stay in Milano...I sleep in a fashion shop in Via Cesare Battisti 13. There you can send me messages or appointments. VINDEK". The address is not indicated in this message from Milan dated 6 February 1923.
- B.

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VISENTINI

Trieste

- A. Address: VISENTINI, Via Stampa 7, Trieste. "Better than the above for envoys" (The "above" referred to address REGENT, Cassa Ammalati, Trieste.. Both addresses are found in the TERRACINI notebook.) "Information is urgently required concerning ...CUCCO, Salvatore, of Trieste, furnished with a membership card of the Youth Communist Federation of Venezia Giulia, of the Riccardo Lucasch fascio, 1922 and 1923 under the signature of VISENTINI". This communication is dated 8 September 1923 and is signed, "UMBERTO".
- B. Possible traces:
- (a) VISINTIN, fnu. Commands Buie District. Difesa Popolare District Commander.
  - (b) VISINTIN, fnu. At Aurisina. A leader of the Yugoslav Clandestine Organization of Trieste.
  - (c) VISENTIN, Alberto. "Has received orders from Belgrade to go to Auzza to organize militarily the local elements in order to assist in the establishment of the physical basis for an armed Communist revolution..."
  - (d) VISENTIN, Amadeo. Listed as one of the leaders of the Slav Communist groups at Fogliano di Monfalcone and Redipuglia (Trieste). Report also lists one Ado VISENTIN who "besides his frequent journeys to Yugoslavia, often goes to territories beyond the Isonzo River..."
  - (e) VISINTIN, Antonio. Suspected UDB informant. Works as a laborer for the Levade Cooperative. He also controls the issue of food and clothing. Address: Villa Nicolodici 504.
  - (f) VISINTIN, Antonio. A resident of Lucinico. Listed as one of the Slav and Italian Communists of the Trieste Area responsible for the arrest in May 1945 of many Italians who were later interned in concentration camps in Yugoslavia.
  - (g) VISINTIN, Antonio. Described by Fascist government as a Communist in Venezia Giulia e Zara. Of Gorizia.
  - (h) VISENTINI, Arturo. (or VISINTINI). Son of Lotario and of Emma GUZZAROLLI, born at Trieste, 4 April 1904. Address: Via Superga 54, Milan. He has lived

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in Milan since 1939 having gone there from Rome. Employed by U.S. Army Signal Office at Rome, 1 August 1944 as construction engineer. Left of his own accord 1 July 1945 stating he expected to work for a Col. REEVES in Austria. Speaks Italian, French, German and English. He provided American authorities with a device he had invented to encode and decode messages. He was entrusted (by U.S. Army Signal Corps) with secret information. A report of September 1950 states that subject enjoys an excellent standing with persons who are in contact with him, professionally and otherwise, and is considered of the highest moral character and has no past record of civil or political irregularity.

- (i) VISINTIN, Bogomil. Alias MILO. In 1947 was a member of the PCI Federation for Gorizia and member for Preparatory Committee for the Democratic Front of Slovenes in Italy. He wanted to organize a commercial enterprise in Gorizia...with the capital supplied by the Communist Party. Another report states: "A rift has occurred between leaders of the pro-TITO Slovene Democratic Front in Gorizia, Italy..Bogumil VISINTIN and Nezica VISINTIN...were charged by other members with poor leadership.. attributa~~te~~ to 'faulty political outlook'".
- (j) VISINTINI, Egidio. "Native of Gorizia, assigned to the Personnel Office of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. A proven Communist, very able and useful. Because of his origin is pro-Yugoslav and anti-Italian. Because of the present international situation as it regards Jugoslavia, he has ceased all propaganda activity."
- (k) VISINTIN, Pietro. Born in Trieste on 18 July 1898; a CP member. Owns a room at Via Vidali 4, Trieste, 1st floor, in which a communist cell meets.
- (l) VISINTIN, Rodolfo. Employed in the Pecile grocery shop, a resident of Savogna. Listed as one of the Slav and Italian Communists of the Trieste area responsible for the arrest in May 1945 of many Italians later interned in Jugoslavia.
- (m) VISENTIN, Sergio. This person reportedly shares with one Franco CANEVALLI the leadership of the Gorizi ANPL with activity centered at the PCI Provincial headquarters.

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VIVA

Germany

- A. A message either to ERSILIO, or listing addresses for mail and telegrams to be directed for ERSILIO, is found in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses. The address marked "for telegraph" is: "VIVA, Planufer 17, Berlin". A message on the next page in the folder gives the same address, but reads: "for couriers", and adds: "Seek out ARNOLD and ask him for AMBROGI, Casa di ERSILIO. For exceptional purposes: Herr AMBROGI, bei FLESCHNER, Kalckreuthstrasse 7, first floor (knock very hard)."
- B.

VIVES, Martin

Spain

- A. Address: "Carmen 92, 1st floor, Barcelona." For significance see paragraph A under Vicente ARROYO.
- B.

VOLIDAR, Rene

France

- A. Address in the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses: "Rue de Bretagne 49, Paris."
- B.

VOLLERO, Alessandro

United States

- A. "The Prefect of Arezzo under note No. 905, Div. 1 of 26 March 1928 A VI informs the Div. Gen. of the P.S. that in a search made by the Questure, amongst the personal objects of the soldier DI LORENZO, Augusto fu Nicola, age 26, who was under suspicion of theft, correspondence was found which, at least in certain phrases, appeared to be subversive and concerned subversives in New York from where he was repatriated to serve his military service. There was also found a cipher code which I transmit in original in order that an attempt be made to determine the key. The cipher code was sent to DI LORENZO from New York by a person who signed himself VOLLERO, Alessandro, who states in one of his letters that his name has become No.70655. The soldier was placed under arrest and the Prefecture awaits news on the cipher code."

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WUDRAA

Germany

- A. Address from the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses: "Fri Istearg (or Itearg), Ortrudstrasse 5."
- B. This address is possibly Berlin/Friedenau, Ortrudstrasse 5.

WIESER, fnu.

Switzerland

- A. "For envoys: secret: WIESER, Basle, telephone: 79-85." Quoted from the TERRACINI notebook.
- B. Probably identical with Fritz WIESER who was one of the most militant Communists in the Swiss CP in Basle area during the 1920's. He quit the Party more than ten years ago and is now known as a violent anti-Communist. He is a journalist and writes for the Basle conservative paper, the National-Zeitung.

WINTHUS, Ernest

Switzerland

- A. Address: 44 Freierstrasse N. 44, Zurich. This address appeared on the stamped envelope of a letter sequestered from the Italian Communist functionary GUERMANDI LUIGI. The letter itself was signed "BRUNO". The text of the letter is available.
- B.

WALDSTEIN, Emil

Czechoslovakia

- A. "Sochanska 356, Prague VII, Czechoslovakia". This name and the address are from the ROMPICAPI folder, "Schedule of Addresses of the C.E."
- B.

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ZACHIARDES

Turkey

See SACARIADI.

ZANARDI

France

See MACCHI, Francesco.

ZANETTI, Luis

Argentina

A. Address: "Calle Londres N. 1400 Dock Sud, Province of Buenos Aires." This appears in the ROMPICAPI folder, "Index of Addresses of the C.E."

B.

ZANONI, Arturo

Argentina

A. Address: "Herreria de Obras Giribone 149, Buenos Aires." Listed in TERRACINI's notebook.

B. Unknown in Communist circles in Argentina. There is no such address in Buenos Aires.

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ZETKIN, Clara

Germany

- A. "ZETKIN, Clara, Pension Jancke, Koethenerstrasse 6, Berlin." Another address from the ROMPICAPI folder.
- B. Subject is probably identical with the well-known Comintern functionary of this name who died in 1933.

ZIMMERMANN, Otto

Germany

- A. Address from the ROMPICAPI folder of C.E. addresses: "Raumerstrasse 7, Berlin 58."
- B. Subject moved from the above address before World War II to Birkenwerder (z 76), near Berlin, and died there during the war.

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