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COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
MILAN DETACHMENT ZONE 3
APO 512 U.S. ARMY

22 May 1946

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

SUBJECT: Speech by Guglielmo GIANNINI, "L'U OMO QUALUNQUE"

On Sunday, 19 May 1946, Guglielmo GIANNINI, head of the "L'Uomo Qualunque" Party in Italy, spoke at the Crystallo Theatre, Piazza Lodovico in Milan, Italy. Only Party members in possession of special numbered invitation tickets were allowed to enter the theatre.

Party members inside the theatre numbered circa 3000. Those unable to enter congregated on the outside where a loudspeaker had been set-up for the benefit of those who were not able to participate inside. The crowd here numbered close to 5000 and represented UQ members as well as exponents of all parties curious to hear what GIANNINI had to say.

Strong, well-armed police forces were in evidence everywhere. Over 100 CCRR covered all entrances and exits, reinforced by an equal number of auxiliary police strategically located in the area to cope with any emergency.

At about 1000 hours GIANNINI made his appearance and entrance and was greeted by loud cheers, mixed with hoot-calls and whistles.

At 1030 hours, GIANNINI commenced his speech. Those on the outside however were unable to hear because at the last moment it was discovered that unknown persons had cut the wires of the loudspeaking apparatus. These were hastily repaired and at 1045 hours GIANNINI's voice could be heard over the loudspeaker.

The crowd on the outside was rather noisy throughout the speech. When occasionally GIANNINI scored a point, it would be greeted by cheers from within and mixed cheers, whistles, hoot-calls, and cries of "Fascista" "pobereeto" and by other such scandalous names from without. The police did not interfere at any time with these verbal outbursts.

From 1100 hours until the time he finished speaking, GIANNINI's voice could be scarcely heard on the outside because of the constant interruption from left-wing elements in the crowd. These elements kept up a continual serenade for all singing "Bandiera Rossa" "International" and other leftist partisan songs.

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At the end of the assembly GIANNINI was escorted to a waiting vehicle by the police. While heated discussions between UQ adherents and exponents of opposing political ideas were carried on even after GIANNINI had left, at no time was there any evidence of physical violence. One Allied Military Police vehicle toured the area on the look-out for Allied soldiers in the near proximity, but did not interfere with Italian civilians.

THE SPEECH:

GIANNINI's speech was divided into three topics or themes: 1) Modern Dictatorship. 2) The Administrative State. and 3) Pacification of the Spirit and Construction for Liberty.

1. Modern Dictatorship: GIANNINI violently attacked the left especially the danger of a communist dictatorship. "what does the Communist Party advocate, or better still, Communism which interests itself so deeply with the social question, why does it want to become the sole Party to solve the situation? Communism advocates, as in Russia, a dictatorship of the proletariat. There is no time to discuss it they say. Obey us, and give us the opportunity to establish it and we in return shall give you security and happiness. Our sagacity however, tells us that modern dictatorship is bankrupt just as the old ones became, and only in a free government is it possible to solve the social question, the only true question which agitates the human world in which military and civil wars are born. We Italians know what dictatorship means and we thrust it aside because we understand it.

2. The Administrative State: The Administrative State consists of the division of power that formerly the State possessed and which manifested itself in the King and his favorites. Divide this power according to its elements, that is, Right, Justice, Force, that is; legislative power, placed in the hands of a Parliament which must create laws; judicial power, placed in the hands of the judiciary who are responsible for administering these laws; and executive power, placed in the hands of the government which must execute these laws through the police and armed forces. It is necessary that none of these powers interfere with any of the others.

3. Pacification of the Spirit and Construction for Liberty: The social question can be closed with a brief formula of 7 words: "This way one cannot go on forward." Production is in disorder, there is true anarchy in distribution and consumption. Work is irregular and sporadic, many times created by political motives and not by industrial and economic means. We must find a way to organize these things, to give to everyone the possibility to live, to concede to each human being the example of that elementary right to a minimum of security without which existence becomes a useless weight.

Summarizing the speech, it can be said that GIANNINI revealed himself as a critic and nothing else. The speech was without force and inconclusive. He continues, as he has done in the past, his critical style,

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but does not express anything concrete. In fact, on the Constitutional question he does not commit the UQ for the Republic nor for the Monarchy, because according to his Administrative State the three powers of the State are an institution that can give to the Italian people the security that the laws of which shall not be violated by force of arms or coercion.

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