

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

ACQUAVIVA (Mario): born in 1900 in Acquapendente (Viterbo), installed very young in Asti. In 1921, he adhered to the Federation of Communist youth. He is leader of the Asti's Federation of PCd' I. He is let under arrest in 1926 by the fascist government and condemned to eight years of detention by a special Court. Released, he is strongly opposed to the Stalinist current. In January 1943, he contacted the bordiguist Communist Left. In November 1943, he became member of the central committee of the Internationalist Communist Party (Partito comunista internazionalista-PCInt), founded in Northern Italy. He assumes the secretariat of the Federation of Piedmont. Thrown in gaol after the fall of Mussolini by the republican government of Badoglio, which persecuted the revolutionary elements, he will go out of the prison only in October 1944. He gave himself to his activity of propagandist overall in Piedmont, searching contacts with groups of partisans in dissension with the Togliatti's Communist Party. Very known and estimated by the workers of Piedmont, the PCI of Togliatti decided to liquidate him: he was assassinated of six bullets of revolver on July 11, 1945, after being threatened some time before by the local leaders of the Asti's PCI. In 1979, the left municipality of Asti proposed to give his name to a street of the town.

AMBROGI (Ersilio): born in 1883 in Castagneto Carducci (Pisa), he adhered to the PSI in 1901. Lawyer studies. He is imprisoned during the war for antimilitarism. Member of the CP of Italy since

1921, he is arrested soon. He is elected deputy in 1922, but he must flee soon in Berlin, where until 1924 he represented near the KPD the Italian Party. He must move to Moscow, where he worked as translator for the GPU which will 'promote' him as major general. Present in 1926 during the sessions of the Comintern's plenum. Defender of the Bordiguist positions, he will try with Virgilio Verdaro and Silva to create a small nucleus in contact with the Italian Fraction in France and Belgium. Suspected of splitting, he is sent by the GPU to Berlin from 1930 to 1932, where he is under surveillance. He will however be active in the Fraction and will have contacts with the German Trotskyist Opposition. He will be recalled by the GPU in 1932. Relegated with his family, he capitulated in 1934 and made act of allegiance to Stalinism. Agent of the GPU, he contacted the fascist authorities to settle in Belgium and to spy the Italian Fraction. He obtained from the Russian government the authorisation to pass his records (archives) by the diplomatic way. In Brussels between 1936 and 1940, the Italian Fraction refused any contact with him. In 1940, he will make in a Belgian newspaper the praise of the Mussolini's Fascism. He returned to Italy in 1942, where he was exonerated from his former Communist activities. Between 1943 and 1945, not profiting more protection of the fascist authorities, he will be off-set in Germany. Returned to Italy, he took again his occupation of lawyer. After 1956 until his death in 1964, he was member of the PCI, which paid homage to him while overlooking his trouble past.

ATTI (Fausto): born in 1900 in Bologna. Adhered in 1921 to PCd'I, after the congress of Livorno. During the period of consolidation of the fascist regime, he escaped from Italy. In 1927, he is one of the founders of the Italian Fraction in Pantin. Installed in Brussels, he took part until the world war II in all the activities of the Fraction. He is arrested in 1940 by the German police force and is off-set

initially in Germany, then in Italy. After the fall of the Badoglio's government, he will contact the Centre of Damen and Maffi. He is one of the founders of PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party) in Nov. 43, he became one of the main Party's leaders. March 11, 1945, he is assassinated in Trebbo (Bologna), where he lived, by Partisans, members of the PCI, which will try to present his assassination as "a gangland killing between fascists".

BIBBI (Bruno), known as ALFREDO BIANCO: born in 1901, he entered very young the PSI. Member of the Federation of Communist youth in Leghorn (Livorno), then of the PCd'I. He took part of the workers' groups armed by the Party (squadri di azione), asked to resist and counteracted the attacks of the fascist gangs. He must flee in 1924 in France. At the time of the conference of Pantin (East suburbs of Paris) in 1928, he is elected member of the central committee and secretary of the Executive Committee. Living in Paris, he will form part of the delegation of the F.I. who officially spoke in the congress of the Communist League (trotskyist Opposition) in October 1931. In April 1933, in the name of the Italian Fraction, he speaks in the conference of unification of the groups of left opposition, which gave rise to the Union communiste (Communist Union). Very active in the Fraction, he will however be suspected in 1938 of being a spy fallen into the hands of the OVRA; he will be expelled from the fraction, in spite of its protests. Arrested by the Germans at the beginning of the war, he will be off-set in Germany, then in Italy. He is relegated to Carrara, where he came into contact with the anarchist milieu. After the war, he adhered to the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party), leaded by Damen, Maffi and Torricelli. At the time of the scission of 1952, he will follow the tendency known as Programma comunista (Bordiga and Maffi). Until his death in December 1978, he was member of Programma comunista in Carrara.

BORDIGA (Amadeo): born in 1889 in Resina (Naples), son of a professor of agricultural economics of Portici and Zaira degli Amadei. Studies of engineer. Adhere to the PSI in 1910, where he is located immediately on the left. Member of socialist Youth, he will be in 1912 one of the most determinate adversaries of the colonial adventure in Libya. He created in Naples the “Circolo socialista Carlo Marx”, after splitting away from the local section dominated by the reformists. The same year, during the congress of socialist Youth, he fought the “culturalist” current of Angelo Tasca. Firmly adversary of war and reformism, he became gradually antiparlamentarist after 1914. During the war, Bordiga worked for the organisation of the Camera del Lavoro (trade unions centre) in Naples. In 1917 he took part in the creation of the intransigent socialist Fraction, adversary of the Maximalist direction (Serrati) In December 1918, he contributed in a decisive way to the publishing of the newspaper *Il Soviet* which became the organ of the Abstentionist Communist Fraction, left fraction of the PSI. Delegate of the Italian Communist current at the Comintern’s Third Congress in 1920, where he contributed to the drafting of the 21st condition of membership. Abstentionist, he accepted that the future Party took part in the elections, by discipline. Hostile to the positions of Gramsci (Ordine nuovo), he began in 1920 to work together with him, in order to found an Italian Communist Party (conference of Imola, December 1920). In January 1921, after the scission, he became the principal leader of the new section of the Comintern. He is a joint writer of the Theses of Rome, with Terracini, at the time of second congress of the PCd’ I. From 1921, Bordiga is opposed to the Comintern’s policy of “United Front”, then to its “antifascist” policy at the time of the IVth world congress. Hostile to the admission of the “terzini” of Serrati and Fabrizio Maffi to the Party, he yielded nevertheless to the discipline of the Third International. He is imprisoned by the fascist government from February to

October 1923, the "bordiguist" direction being replaced by that of Gramsci and Togliatti, subjected to Zinoviev. Although expelled by the Comintern of the leading heads of the Party, the left tendency of Bordiga will obtain majority until the congress of Lyon in 1926, where it will be put in minority. Vis-à-vis the right tendency of Gramsci and Togliatti, Bordiga will adhere in 1925 to the Committee of agreement (Comitato di intesa) formed by Damen, Fortichiari, Repossi, Venegoni and Perrone. After the congress of Lyon, where he carries out the battle in the name of the Left by presenting the "Theses of Lyon", he fights Stalin in Moscow at the time of the VIth Enlarged Executive (February-March 1926) and contacts Trotsky. He refused the proposal of Korsch to found a new International and new Communist Parties. Imprisoned at the end of 1926 in Italy, he is relegated to Ustica then to Ponza Island with Gramsci, of whom he remained the friend. Released in 1929, he is excluded from the PCI in March 1930 for "Trotskyism". He is devoted then to his professional activity, and refused any contact with the Italian Fraction in Exile. He will take again his political activities in 1944 at the head of the Fraction of the Italian Communists and Socialists of Naples. Under the pseudonyms of Alfa and Orso, he will give many writing contributions to the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party), founded by Damen and Maffi. He will be never militant until 1949, hostile to the proclamation of the Party. With Maffi and Perrone, he will enter in open conflict with the tendency of Damen until the scission of 1952. In the International Communist Party (ICP), built up around the newspaper *Il programma comunista* in Italy, and the *Programme communiste* review in France, he contributed in a decisive way to the orientation of that current towards a kind of neo-Leninism. Author, inter alia, of an anonymous History of the Communist left and of many other texts (*Property and capital*, *Factors of race and nation*, etc.), he left political activity after 1967 and died close to Naples in 1970.

BORSACCHI (Fernando), known as PIERI, or GALANTI (Bruno): born in Florence in December 1902, automobile mechanic. Adhere to the PSI then to the PCd' I in 1921. Exiled in Belgium, he is named member of the central committee of the Italian Fraction at the time of its congress of Pantin (1928). "Perronist", he will always follow the positions of Vercesi. With this last one, he will take part in 1944-1945 in the antifascist Coalition of Brussels, in the name of the Italian Fraction.

BOTTAIOLI (Giovanni), known as Butta (1900-1959), farm labourer; he adhered to the PSI in 1919; émigré in 1923 in France; member of the Italian Communist Fraction in 1928. Leading member of the Fraction (C.E; Executive committee). He returned in 1945 to Italy, and became member of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party). In 1952, he will follow the tendency of Damen gathered around the paper Battaglia comunista and the Prometeo review. He will be active in this organisation until its death in Parma.

CANDOLI (Turiddu), known as ALFREDO: born in Cervia (Ravenna) in 1900. Worker in a baker shop. Conscript in 1917-18. Young Socialist in 1918 he adhered to the PC d'Italia in 21. Seems to have fought in Hungary in the ranks of the Soviet army of Bela Kun. He is mobilised in 1921 by the Party in the fighting groups against the Fascist squadrons. Wanted by the police and fascists, he moved to Rome. He worked 2 years as internal courier in the Russian Embassy. He emigrated after 1926 to Switzerland, then to France. He lived in Toulon in 1931, when he was expelled from the Italian CP. He adhered soon to the Bordiguist Fraction in Marseilles. He defended the positions of the Majority, when he was sent to Spain after July 1936. Militant of the Fraction during the war, he hosted Benjamin Feingold (Jacobs) between 1940 and 1943. He returned to Italy after 1946, and became active militant

of the PC Internazionalista. After 1952, he remained partisan of the Bordiga-Maffi Tendency. Died in Cervia in 1985.

CAPPELLETTI (Giuseppe) (1903-1965): born in Piacenza; Revolutionary Syndicalist. In France after 1927 he belonged to the Italian Fraction. After the war he became militant of the French Bordiguist group.

COMUNELLO (Vittorio) (? - 1964): adhered in 1921 to the PC of Italy; exiled in 1926, he became militant of the Italian Fraction in Belgium; deportee after his re-entry in Italy in 1940; adhered to the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party) in 1945.

CORRADI (Piero), known as PIERO: born in 1907, installed very early in France, metal-worker, then taxi driver, his last profession until its retirement. In 1927, he followed the group of Pappalardi gathered around the *Réveil communiste* newspaper. He adhered soon to the Italian Fraction, which he left in 1936 with the minority at the time of the events of Spain. He joined the Communist Union of Chazé until 1939. After the world war II, he became member of the French bordiguist group (French Fraction of the international Communist left) recognised by the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party). After 1952, he follows the tendency of Bordiga, which he will leave at the beginning of the years 1960. He died in 1991 in Paris.

DAMEN (Onorato): born in 1893 in Monte San Pietrangeli (Ascoli Piceno); teacher. He adheres directly to the left wing of the PSI in 1910. Volunteer, with the rank of sergeant, he is degraded in 1917 and is imprisoned during two years for inciting to desert. After be released, he adhered to the

Abstentionist Communist Fraction. In 1921, secretary of the Camera del Lavoro of Pistoia and editor of the Communist newspaper *Avvenire*. The same year, charged with assassination of a fascist, during an armed confrontation, he must find refuge to Paris, where he is responsible for the weekly edition in Italian language of *L'Humanité*. Returned to Italy; in 1924, he is elected deputy. In 1925 together with Fortichiari, Venegoni, Perrone and Repossi he founded the Committee of agreement (*Comitato d'Intesa*), against the "bolshevisation" carried out by Gramsci and Togliatti. Dismissed from his parliamentary mandate, like the whole of the Communist deputies, in November 1926, he is relegated to the Isle of Ustica; condemned to 12 years of reclusion, he directed the revolt of the prisoners of Civitavecchia in 1933. Released, he is again imprisoned in 1935, then 1937, and 1940. He is released in 1943. He is the leading founder and organiser of the Internationalist Communist Party in November 1943 in Piedmont and Lombardy. After 1945, he clashed gradually in conflict with the tendency of Bordiga. After the scission of 1952, he is the principal leader in charge of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party) (*Battaglia comunista*). Active in that Party until 1980, date of his death in Milan. Author of a book around Bordiga.

DANIELIS (Luigi), known as GIGI: born in 1901 in Palmanova (Friul). Member of the PCd'Italia in 1921, he exiled himself in France, in Lyon. Adhered to the Italian Fraction in 1928. At the head of the Parisian Federation, he is Member of the Executive Commission. Refugee in Marseilles, during the war, active in the Fraction, with forged identity papers, he returned to Italy in 1944. Since 1945, he became responsible for the Federation of Turin of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party); he was member of the central committee and made rounds of propaganda, like lecturer. In opposition to Damen, on the trade-union question, at the time of the congress of Florence in 1948. He remained

bordiguist, member of the tendency *Il Programma comunista* until his death in 1968, in Palmanova.

DE LEONE (Mario), known as TOPO: born in Naples in 1890, adhered to the PSI about 1910, then to the PCd' I in 1921. He must find refuge in Moscow, where he found Ambrogi, Silva and Virgilio Verdaro. He left Russia about 1929, and settled in Annemasse as grocer; he acted for the Fraction in developing the contacts with Italy. In 1936, in the minority, of which he was the principal spokesman, during the Civil War in Spain,. He left for Barcelona, where he died of a heart attack at the end of 1936.

FEINGOLD (Benjamin, known as Michel), known as JACOBS: born about 1907 in Antwerp, of Jewish Polish origin, having broken with its religious milieu. He adhered to the Italian Fraction in the Thirties. Member of the EC of the Fraction, he will form part of the international Office of the fractions proclaimed in 1937. During the war, he took refuge in Marseilles and worked in the cooperative Croque-Fruits, refuge of a lot of apatrids and internationalists. He defended the positions of Vercesi on the dissolution of the Fraction. Seized in 1943 by Gestapo, he disappeared in a death camp.

FERRAGNI (Rosolino): born in November 1896 in Cremona, he is in 1921 one of the founders of the Cremonese Federation of the PCd'Italia. Driven out of Cremona he moved to Rome, where he was employed in 1924 inside the administration of the daily newspapers l'Unità, then secretary of the Milanese committee of the "Red Help" (*Secorso rosso*). In 1925, he is nominated secretary of the Milanese federation. In 1926, he becomes responsible for the legal service of the PC. In September of the same year, he is under arrest at the same time as Terracini. In 1928, he is condemned by a fascist special Court to 16 years of prison. Released in 1937, he is again imprisoned in 1940 and sent in relegation. Between September 1943 and April 1945, he constantly changed from residence to escape

the fascists. He adhered to the PC Internationalist since its foundation in 1943. After the scission of 1952, he followed Damen's PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party)-*Battaglia comunista*, until his death in 1973. He was member of the central committee of that organisation and directed editorial committee responsible for *Battaglia comunista* and *Prometeo*.

FORTICHIARI (Bruno): born in February 1892 in Luzzara (Reggio Emilia), he is a secretary of the Camera del Lavoro of Piacenza in 1912, then secretary of the Milanese socialist section. At the head of the provincial Federation of Milan, he directs its organ *Battaglia socialista*. In 1914, he made expel Mussolini from the Milanese socialist section. Condemned and interned in 1918, for antimilitarist activity. Partisan of a participation in the elections, he will however become in Imola secretary of the Abstentionist Communist Fraction. At the time of the congress of Leghorn he presents motion constituting the PCd'I and becomes Member of the Executive Commission of the Central Committee. He directs under the pseudonym of Loris the illegal military organisation of the Party. In 1923, he takes part in Moscow in the Third Enlarged Executive of the Comintern, and is opposed to the nomination of a new EC dominated by the right line (Angelo Tasca). In 1924, he is elected appointed of Milanese Federation. He is dismissed of its responsibilities in the Party, in 1925, for "bordiguism". Following this dismissal, the Committee of agreement will be formed, in which he takes part. Under arrest in 1926, like all the Communist deputies, he is excluded from the Party in 1929. With Venegoni, he founded during the war the group *Il Lavatore*. In 1943, he seeks to return in the PCI what will be refused to him. Member of the PCI in 1945, he deals with the co-operative and mutualist movement of Lombardy. He will leave this Party in 1956, at the time of the events of Hungary and will found his own group *Azione comunista*, which existed already clandestinely in the PCI. Fortichiari, with libertarian

Communists and *Battaglia comunista* will try to create transitory Movimento della sinistra comunista (*Iniziativa comunista*). Partisan of a union of all the groups resulting from “Livorno 1921”, he continued until his death in 1980, his attempt through the review *Iniziativa comunista*. In 1978, he published in Turin an important book of political Memories, *Comunismo e revisionismo in Italia*.

GABASSI (Antonio), known as TOTO: born in 1893 in Palmanova, he adheres very young to the PSI. In 1921, among the founders of PCd'I in Turin. He becomes interregional secretary. Imprisoned in November 1921, under the charge of complicity of murder of a fascist. Under arrest again in Milan in 1924, then in 1926; he flees in France, where he takes refuge. In 1927, in Pantin, he is one of the founders of the Italian Fraction. He is several times expelled of France, where he returns many times clandestinely. Dealt with the diffusion of the Italian press he contributes to the editing of *Prometeo* under the pseudonym of Antonio. During the war, he will return to Italy, but was imprisoned. Released in August 1943, he adheres soon to the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party). After 1952, he follows the Damen's tendency (*Battaglia comunista*), until its death in December 1975, in Palmanova.

HEERBRANT (Henri), known as HILDEN (1912-?): militant of the Socialist Youths of the Belgian POB, then of the Trotskyist Group (Lesoil), that he left, for the LCI, in Brussels. He was an active militant of the Belgian Fraction after 1937. After the World War II, he remained an active sympatiser of the bordiguist groups in Italy. Known too as Belgian Surrealist Painter.

LA CAMERA (Fortunato) (1898-1972): close to Bordiga, from the beginning; excluded from the PC in 1932; he took part in 1943 in the reconstitution of the PC in Cosenza and joined the Left Fraction of

the Italian Communists and Socialists around Bordiga at the end of 1944. After its exclusion of the PCI, member of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party). Follows the tendency of Damen after 1952, until its death.

LECCI (Aldo), known as MARIO MARINI, known as TULLIO, known as GINO: born in Florence in 1900, he is member of the PSI in 1917, then of the PC in 1921; he takes part in the defence of the district Santa Croce of Florence against the fascist bands. He will have in 1923 to take refuge in France, not without difficulty: in 1925, he is not getting any permanent residence. From the beginning, he is member of the Italian fraction. He lives in Lyon until 1929 and becomes the principal person in charge of the Lyons Federation, and member of the central committee. He is in charge of the contacts with Italy. In 1929 he will be expelled of France, then of Belgium. He will be able to go back to Lyon. In 1937, he defends the positions of the majority during the discussions with the minority of Barcelona. He is opposed to the theories of Vercesi on the war economy and the disappearance of the proletariat in the war. During the war Member of the Executive Commission in Marseilles. Returned in 1945 to Italy, he is member of the central committee of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party), of which he is one of the propagandists in the meetings. Opposed to Perrone during the congress of Florence, he adheres to the fraction of Damen in 1952. He will remain member of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party)-*Battaglia comunista* until his death in 1974.

MAFFI (Bruno): born in Turin in 1909, he is the nephew of Fabrizio Maffi, Maximalist socialist deputy who represents the adherent faction "terzini" inside the PCd'I in 1924. At the end of the

Twenties, Bruno Maffi adheres to the clandestine socialist Party. In 1930, he is member of the central committee of Giustizia e Libertà, an “antifascist” organisation led by the brothers Rosseli. As such he is arrested and imprisoned. He is charged in 1934 for rebuilding of the socialist centre for Italy; he collaborates in *Nuova Avanti* and *Politica socialista*. He writes at that time *Appunti per una politica socialista*. He is again under arrest in 1935. Between 1936 and 1938, he moves away gradually from the socialist antifascism to join the Communist left, under the influence of Damen. In 1943, he takes part in the foundation of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party), of which he is one of the principal leaders. He moves away from Damen, to follow Bordiga at the end of the 40s. He is one of the authors of the scission of 1952. Thereafter, so far (1998), he was the principal leading remainder of the International Communist Party (*Il Programma comunista*) in Italy, after the ‘blow-up’ of 1982, and editor of that newspaper. He is known in Italy for its translation in Italian of *The Capital* of Marx. But, he was also a famous Italian translator from English, American and German authors (Thomas Mann, etc.).

MARUCA (Francesco) (1898-1962): Socialist in 1915, founder of the PCd’I in Catanzaro (Calabria), partisan of Bordiga. Drawn aside of the Party, imprisoned after 1924, then released. Inactive until the war, he directs in 1943 the federation of the Italian CP in Catanzaro. He joined the Fraction of Bordiga in 1944. Member of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party) he adheres to the tendency of Damen.

Carlo MAZZUCHELLI, known under the pseudonym of TRE: born in Cassano Magnago in 1902; worker. Member of the PCd’Italia in 1921. In exile he adheres in 1927 to the Italian Fraction in

France. He contributes during the war, in clandestinity, to the revitalisation of the Fraction. He returns after 1945 to Italy, and will be delegated in 1948 to the congress of Florence, where he is opposed to Vercesi. With Damen, after 1952. Died in 1980.

MITCHELL, known as JEHAN, known as MELIS, of its true name Jan VAN DEN HOVEN: born in Flanders, about 1890. Economist of formation, he is a manager of Westminster Bank of London in Brussels. He contributes with Adhemar Hennaut to creation of the League of the Communists internationalists in 1929. At the beginning of the Thirties, he is in close relation with Perrone. In dissension with the majority of Hennaut, he animates a fraction which defends the positions of the Italian Fraction. At the time of the war of Spain, the scission is effective. He contributes to the creation of the Belgian fraction of the international Communist Left in 1938. Member of the International Office of the fractions, he is in disagreement with Vercesi (Perrone) on the question of war economy. His contributions to the review Bilan are very numerous and relate as well to the world-wide crisis as over the transitional period. With his son, he is seized in 1943 by Gestapo. He died in 1945, little time after the release of the camp of Buchenwald, from exhaustion or typhus.

PACE (Renato), known as ROMOLO; born in April 1903 in Rome; electrician, member of the Italian Fraction since 1927, leaves he in 1936 at the time of the events of Spain with the minority. Adhere to the Communist Union till the war. Thereafter, member of PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party) after 1945. In the tendency of Damen, after 1952.

PAPPALARDI (Michelangelo): born in 1896 in Calabria, he adheres in 1918 to the Abstentionist Communist Fraction. German professor, he moved at the end of 1922 in Austria, then in Germany in

1923, where he represents PCd'I. He resigns from it in November 1923. In France, in 1926, he is in contact with Bordiga, whose he translates the "Theses of Lyon" presented to the congress of Lille of the PCF. In dissension with Perrone on the trade-unions' and Russian questions, he forms in 1927 the group Réveil communiste, then from 1929 to 1931 the group around the newspaper *L'Ouvrier communiste* (Communist Worker). Contacts with Korsch, in Germany, then rupture. Favourable to the principles of the KAPD, of which he translates the principal texts into French. Becoming ill, he gave up little by little all political activity and lived involved into material difficulties, doing all kinds of jobs, of which that of proof-reader. In 1938, he exiled himself in Argentina. He died of disease in Buenos Aires in 1940. Until the end of his life, he was always narrowly spied by the Fascist authorities, which regarded him as very dangerous.

PERRONE (Ottorino), known as VERCESI, known as PHILIPPE: born in 1897 in Aquila, on the Adriatic. Studies of right and accountancy after its military service as artillerist during the war. He is member of the PSI in 1920, then Communist Party of Italy, in Venice, where he is a secretary of the Camera del Lavoro. In 1922, he is propagandist in Padua; in 1923, writer-editor of the Communist newspaper *Il Lavoratore* di Trieste. He is charged by the Party of organising the federations of Venice and Aquila. In 1924, established in Milan, he belongs to the editorial team of the daily newspaper *l'Unità*; he prepares the clandestine conference of Como, and goes to Moscow where he took part in the Fifth congress of the Comintern. In 1925, he is member of the Committee of agreement opposed to the bolshevisation, imposed by Moscow. Installed in Milan, he ensures the connection with the foreign militants, while being a secretary of the Confederation of Communist trade-unions?. Convinced partisan of Bordiga in the congress of Lyon (1926). Assigned to residence, he flees to

France, from where he will be expelled soon towards Belgium, not without contributing to the foundation of the Fraction of Communist Italian left in 1928, in Pantin, in the suburbs of Paris. Its life from now on to the war merges with the history of the Italian Fraction. He is employee of the typographers' trade union in Brussels and belongs to the trade union of the employees until his expulsion in 1938. He is the principal 'pen' and the real editor-writer for publishing *Prometeo* and *Bilan*, edited in Brussels. At the time of the break-up of the war, he sustained that any militant activity became useless, running up against the opposition of the Italian Fraction in Marseilles. Taking part in the Italian Red Cross and the antifascist coalition in Brussels, he is excluded in January 1945 from the Fraction. In December 1945, he plays an important part during the conference of Turin of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party), and defends his old positions on the war economy. He becomes member of the central committee of the Party, which asks him no account for his antifascist activity, at the sides of the "middle-class" parties of Italian Resistance. Determinate partisan of Bordiga, whose he is the speaker during the congresses, he considered that the foundation of PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party) was premature. Until his death in 1957 in Brussels, he took part in the activities of the bordiguist Party, as well in France and Belgium as in Italy.

REPOSSI (Luigi) born in 1882, member of the PSI in 1910, he adheres in 1918 to the Abstentionist Communist Fraction. Director in 1922 of the Communist review *Rassegna comunista*. Partisan of Bordiga, he contributes to the foundation of the *Comitato di intesa* in 1925. Under arrest in 1926. In 1929, he is expelled from the PCI. In contact with Damen in Istorio, where he is interned. But in 1944, as his friend Fortichiari, he will seek to return to the PCI of Togliatti. In the years 1950, he adheres to the Italian Socialist Party. He died in misery in 1957.

RICCERI (Otello), known as PICCINO: born in Florence in 1904, he adheres to the PSI, then to the PCd'I in 1921. Worker. He takes part in the armed fight of the Party against the fascist squads. He must emigrate in 1925 in France, in Paris, then in Lyon and Marseilles. Member of the Italian Fraction since 1927. During the war, as member of the EC, he contributes to the reorganisation of the Fraction in Marseilles and France. After 1945, he will adhere to the bordiguist current. Until its death in 1976, in Marseilles, he is member of the "Programme communiste" (Parti communiste international) current.

RUSSO (Enrico) (1895-1973), known as CANDIANI, known as AMADEO BELLINI: born in Naples; mechanic worker; in the socialist Youths in 1910, then member of the PSI. In 1917, secretary of the FIOM of Naples, metalworkers' trade union. Partisan of Serrati after Leghorn, joined the PC in 1924, becomes secretary of the Camera del Lavoro ("Bourse du travail") of Naples in 1925; secretary of the Party for Campania in 1925, he emigrates in France, 1926. He adheres to the Italian Fraction at the end of the Twenties. Political refugee in Brussels, he is member of the central committee. He breaks with the Fraction in 1936 and orders the Lenin brigade of the POUM on the front of Aragon. He adheres to the Communist Union of Henri Chazé. Delivered by Vichy to the fascist authorities, he is released in 1943. Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro of Naples, leader of the CGL trade union, member of the PC of Montesanto, he animates strikes in March 1944. He leaves the PC after 1946 and adheres to the Italian social democrat Party, where he animates a left current. He remains until its death of trade unionist orientation.

SERENA (Vincenzo) (? - 1953): adhere in 1921 to the PC in Leghorn; exiled in Ponza Island, he takes refuge in Belgium and France and adheres to the Italian Fraction. During the war, from 1943 to

1945, chief of partisans. He adheres to PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party).

STEFANINI (Luciano). known as LUCIANO (1902?-1970): working class origin. Member of the PC; under arrest in 1926, makes 9 years of fortress; in France in 1935, adheres to the Fraction. He defends antisindicalist positions. Returned to Italy during the war, he will contribute to the foundation of PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party) in the north of Italy. Member of the central committee of this Party, he defends during the conference of Turin non-participation to the trade unions. After 1952, and until his death, member of the Damen's tendency.

TARSIA (Ludovico) (1876-1976?): surgeon, member of the fraction of Bordiga in the PSI; in Naples in 1919, he is elected at the central committee of the PC of Italy in 1921; he emigrated in Brazil from 1928 to 1938. He returned to Italy, as soon he went into retirement, and renew contacts with Bordiga. Member of the bordigist Frazione in Naples in 1944, then of the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party) after 1945. Seems to have no more political activity after 1950.

TORNIELLI (Giovanni), known as NERO: member of the PC d'Italia from the beginning, he becomes provincial adviser. Taken refuge in France in 1926, he settles in Vincennes as builder. He becomes the accountant of the Italian Fraction; member of the C.E. In October 1931, with Vercesi, Gabassi and Bruno Bibbi, he represents the fraction to the congress of the Communist League.

TORRICELLI (Guido): born in Parma in 1899, worker. Member of PCd'I in 1921, takes part in 1922 in the "red days" of Parma where the fascist squadrons are put to flight. In 1925-1926, he takes in hands the direction of the organisation of the Party in this city. In 1928, he is relegated in the Islands

until 1932, where he adopted the positions of the Communist Left. Again relegated during two years. In 1943, he will adhere to the PC internazionalista (Internationalist Communist Party), and will soon become member of its central committee, directing the Federation of Parma. He died in 1947.

VERDARO (Virgilio), known as GATTO MAMMONE: born Swiss in 1885 in Ceresio, near Lugano (Tessin). His father, with him and the mother, settled in Florence as professor at the university. Verdaro, after graduated studies became teacher in literature, languages and history-geography. Member of the PSI since 1901, he is with his left wing. In 1909, in Romagna he met Mussolini, still extremist Socialist. Teacher in San Marino, he represented the workers of the Republic near the Basle Congress (1912). In 1915, because of his campaign against the war in Florence, he was banned to Calabria. In 1920, member of the Executive commission of the Fraction known as “bordiguist”, of which he is the secretary. Persecuted by the fascists, he had to take refuge in Moscow (1924), which he could leave only in 1931, while his companion Emilia Mariottini remained in the hands of the GPU. Arrived to France, he took refuge in Brussels, and became Secretary of the Executive committee of the fraction, remunerated as permanent. With Perrone, co-editor of Prometeo and Bilan, to which he constantly gave writing contributions under the pseudonym of Gatto Mammone (he was a great friend of cats) In 1939, he took refuge in Switzerland, where he will find at the end of the war his escaped companion from Russia. Adherent to the Swiss Socialist Party (Balerna Section), for about 15 years, he died in 1960 in Pontassieve (Florence), where he lived with his wife Emilia Mariottini the last year of his life.

ZECCHINI (Bruno), known as IL BIONDO: born in 1903 in Venice, entered at 16 years the PSI,

adhered to the PCd'I in 1921. Active in the fighting groups of the Party; brother-in-law of Perrone. Exiled in the Lipari Islands, he escaped from Italy and settled in France (1931). Member of the Italian Fraction, he will leave it with the minority in 1936, at the time of the events of Spain. >From 1937 to 1939 he will adhere to the Communist Union. Like the members of the minority, he will join after the war the "bordiguist" French Fraction. Until his death in 1967 in Paris, he remained member of the International Communist Party (*Programme communiste*).