

## SAN MARINO GOVERNMENT CRISIS

The coverage shows:

- The roads leading to San Marino republic blockaded by Italian Carabinieri and Communist militia.
- The rock where the town of San Marino stands
- Frontier's controls at Italy-San Marino border. Communist militiamen armed, in civilian clothes
- Groups of citizens chatting on the crisis
- San Marino's streets desert and shops closed; everywhere a look of the state of siege
- On the main square, only journalists strolling by
- The Palace of the Comune: Communist government members stepping into
- Same members inside the Palace
- Square of the Comune, and newsmen
- Blockhouse of Revereta, by the Italian border, where the Christian Democrat government is settled
- Italian armored cars to bolster foot police force
- Labor underway for the huts of anti-communist government offices
- Members of the Christian Democrat government: the first three are the ones who - resigning from the Communist party and allying with Democrats - caused the crisis climax
- All the members of the anti-communist government
- Setting for the night bivouac
- Political meeting of Socialist-communist party at San Marino: three leftwing members giving their speeches.

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The government - elected by the local parliament - which rules the tiny San Marino republic on high mountain in Central Italy, is called "Grand Council".

As far as last month, because of a social-communist majority, that republic was led by a socialist-communist Grand Council. On Sept. 19 it happened that six leftwing members of San Marino's Grand Council resigned from the Communist and their allied Socialist party, and the republic's crisis reached a climax. Their action gave Christian Democrats and independents a parliamentary majority, for the first time since the end of the war.

Faced with parliamentary defeat, the red ruled government dissolved the Parliament and called for new elections to be held on Nov. 3. It is to be noted that the constitution of the Republic of San Marino allows under ~~no way~~ no way the dissolution of the Grand Council: hence it was a "coup d' état" matter.

Meanwhile another climax developed as the deadline neared for the expiration of the six-month term of two captain regents or heads of the government at noon October 1.

As for the anti-Communist members of the Parliament, they proclaimed their own government in opposition to the red regime of the little Republic: the Italian government immediately recognized it as the legitimate government, and so did France, Great Britain and U.S.A. which have their diplomats accredited to San Marino.

The Communist and Socialist government, still in control of the San Marino capital and the government offices, instituted an armed volunteer corps of militia; the anti-Communist government started promptly operating from a small hut in a half-built iron foundry on the republic frontier.

To avoid infiltration of perturbing elements in the 36-square-mile nation, armed Italian Carabinieri sealed off the republic from all road contact with the outside world. Lately Italian police moved also up tanks and armored cars to the blockaded San Marino border, admitting in only journalists and photographers who cover the crisis.

Thus the little crisis-tern republic is now being ruled by two hostile governments, each with its own volunteer army. Both were consolidating their position, but <sup>now</sup> day by day the Socialist-Communist government's political fight is losing ground. It is assumed that it will shortly surrender, being too obvious its illegality.