

D290298

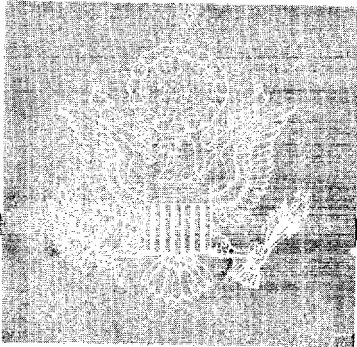
Copy No. 35
SECRET

Intelligence Report

No. 6888

ITALIAN COMBATANTS ORGANIZATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Office of Intelligence Research

DOCUMENT NO. _____
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
 DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2018
AUTH: HR 10-2
DATE: 09 DEC 1980
REVIEWER: 056264

July 27, 1955

THIS IS AN INTELLIGENCE REPORT AND NOT A STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL POLICY

SECRET

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Abstract	
I. Introduction	1
II. Veterans Organizations	1
A. ACI -- Association of Italian Combatants	1
B. ADCF -- Association of those Decorated with the Iron Cross	2
C. AIR -- Italian Troops in Russia.	2
D. ANAI -- National "Arditi" Association of Italy	3
E. ANCPA -- National Association of Combatants, Refugees, and Italians of Africa	3
F. ANCR -- National Association of Combatants and Veterans	4
G. ANCR -- National Association of Republican Combatants. . .	6
H. ANCS -- National Association of Combatants of Spain. . . .	6
I. ANGIG -- National Association of Those Seriously Invalided by War.	7
J. ANIG -- National Association of Former Internees in Germany.	7
K. ANMIG -- National Association of Disabled and Invalids of War.	8
L. ANRP -- National Association of Prisoners of War	9
M. ANVRG -- National Association of Garibaldian Veterans. . .	10
N. CNCI -- National Confederation of Italian Combatants . . .	10
O. GMOV -- Gold Medal for Military Valor Group.	11
P. INACDVM -- Institute of the Blue Ribbon for Combatants Decorated for Military Valor.	11
Q. RDM -- Veterans of the "Monterosa" Division.	12

SECRET

SECRET

ii

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
R. UCI -- Union of Italian Combatants	13
S. UNIRR -- National Union of Italian Veterans of Russia. .	14
T. UNMS -- National Union of Those Mutilated in Service . .	14
III. Partisans Organizations.	16
A. ANPI -- National Association of Partisans of Italy . . .	16
1. PCI "Garibaldi" partisan brigades.	18
2. PCI "Justice and Liberty" partisan brigades.	18
3. PCI "Red Flag" partisan brigades	19
4. PSI -- "Matteotti" partisan brigades	19
5. ANCMIGPL -- National Association of Those Killed, Mutilated, and Invalided During the Partisan War of Liberation	19
6. ANPIE -- National Association of Italian Partisans Abroad.	19
7. GARS -- Committee of Assistance to Veterans and Soldiers	19
8. UPPA -- Union of Former Anti-Fascist Political Persecutees.	19
B. ANPPIA -- National Association of Political Persecutees and Interned Anti-Fascists	19
C. FIAP -- Italian Federation of Partisan Associations. . .	20
1. AMI -- Association of Italian "Mazziniani"	21
2. ARDP -- Association of Partisan Divisions.	21
3. MGAPI -- Anti-Fascist Partisans Movement "Garibaldino" of Italy.	21
4. MP -- The Partisans Movement	21
D. FIVL -- Italian Federation of Volunteers of Liberty. . .	21
1. AAL -- Autonomous Association of Lombardy.	22

SECRET

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
2. AFAP -- Association of Autonomous Piedmontese Formations	22
3. AFV -- Green Flames Association.	22
4. AGI -- Association of Independent Garibaldians	22
5. ALPI -- Association of Free Italian Partisans.	22
6. ALPIC -- Association of Free Partisans of Central Italy	22
7. ANVL -- National Association of Volunteers of Liberty.	22
8. APAI -- Association of Autonomous Ligurian Partisans ,	23
9. APAS -- Association of Autonomous Partisans of Sicily.	23
10. APAV -- Autonomous Partisans Association of Valle d'Aosta.	23
11. APB -- Association of "Bisagno" Partisans.	23
12. APBP -- Association of Partisans "Company of the People".	23
13. APC -- Association of Christian Partisans.	23
14. APG -- Association of Partisans of Gorizia	23
15. APGC -- Association of "Gruppo Cosa" Partisans	23
16. API -- Association of Italian Partisans.	23
17. APO -- Association of "Osoppo" Partisans	23
18. ARPAD -- Association of Partisans "Alfredo di Dio" . .	23
19. AVLICM -- Association of Free Volunteers of Southern and Central Italy	23
20. AVLT -- Association of Free Tuscan Volunteers.	23
21. AVLV -- Association of Volunteers of Venetian Liberty.	23
E. UNP -- National Partisans Union.	23
F. UPI -- Union of Italian Patriots	24

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
IV. Military Associations	24
A. ANA -- National Alpinists Association.	24
B. ANAC -- National Cavalry Association	25
C. ANAFV -- National Alpinists Association "Green Flames"	25
D. ANAI -- National Artillery Association of Italy.	26
E. ANB -- National <u>Bersaglieri</u> Association.	26
F. ANCC -- National Association of Retired Carabinieri.	27
G. ANF -- National Infantry Association	27
H. ANFC -- National Association of Retired Finance Guards	27
I. ANGI -- National Association of Grenadiers of Italy.	28
J. ANGS -- National Association of Grenadiers of Sardinia	28
K. ANMI -- National Association of Italian Mariners	28
L. ANSIC -- National Association of Retired Non-Commissioned Officers.	28
M. ANSMS -- National Association of Retired Non-Commissioned Officer Seamen.	29
N. ANUA -- National Association of Aeronautic Officers.	29
O. ANUPSA -- National Association of Officers Retired from Active Service.	29
P. ANUR -- National Association of Reserve Officers	29
Q. UNUCI -- National Union of Retired Italian Officers.	29
V. Welfare Organizations	30
A. ANFCG -- National Association of Families of War Casualties.	30
B. ANFCMA -- National Association of Families of those Killed or Mutilated in Airplanes	31

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
C. ANFIMCLP -- National Association of Italian Families of Martyrs Fallen for the Liberty of the Fatherland	31
D. ONC -- National Combatants Foundation.	32
E. ONIG -- National Foundation for War Invalids	33

This report was prepared by the division of Research for Western Europe at the specific request of an IAC Agency and is based on information available through June 1955.

SECRET

SECRET

vi

INDEX TO ABBREVIATIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- DC - Democrazia Cristiana (Christian Democracy)
- PRI - Partito Repubblicano Italiano (Italian Republican Party)
- PLI - Partito Liberale Italiano (Italian Liberal Party)
- PNM - Partito Nazionale Monarchico (National Monarchist Party)
- MSI - Movimento Sociale Italiano (Italian Social Movement)
- PSI - Partito Socialista Italiano (Italian Socialist Party)
- PSDI - Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano (Italian Democratic Socialist Party)
- PCI - Partito Comunista Italiano (Italian Communist Party)

SECRET

SECRET

I. INTRODUCTION

Italian combatants organizations may be divided into four categories: veterans organizations, partisans organizations, military associations, and welfare organizations. The total membership of all combatants organizations has been estimated at 3,000,000. (An exact estimate of the number of organized individuals is impossible since many combatants belong to several organizations.)

Despite the large number of organizations and the lack of unity among them, Italian combatants have considerable influence on the policies of the Italian Government. However, the number of really influential and effective organizations is small. There is no situation in Italy analagous to the unified position of the American Legion or Veterans of Foreign Wars in the United States.

II. VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

Until World War I there were no organized veterans groups in Italy. During the war and the immediate postwar period several hundred groups were formed, most of which disappeared by 1920. The groups that survived were taken over by the Fascists after 1922.

After World War II a large number of veterans groups were again founded. The ones that have survived are either affiliates of political parties or are dependent on subsidies from the Italian Government for their existence. Several of the pre-World War II organizations also have survived, including the largest veterans group in Italy, the National Association of Combatants and Veterans (ANCR - Associazione Nazionale Combattenti e Reduci). After World War II the ANCR and other pre-war associations were purged of Fascist elements, but other political parties are still attempting to infiltrate them. The Communists have successfully penetrated the ANCR and the National Association of Disabled and Invalids of War (ANMIG - Associazione Nazionale Mutilati e Invalidi di Guerra) and the neo-Fascist MSI has had some success in penetrating the Gold Medal for Military Valor Group (GMOVM - Gruppo Medaglie d'Oro al Valor Militare) and the Institute of the Blue Ribbon for Combatants Decorated for Military Valor (INACDVM - Istituto Nastro Azzurro fra Combattenti Decorati al Valor Militare). The MSI has also been very active in establishing organizations for veterans of the Republic of Salò, who are not allowed to join the ANCR.

A. ASSOCIAZIONE COMBATTENTI D'ITALIA

(ACI - Association of Italian Combatants)

Membership: 5,000 (est.)

Secretary-general: Enzo Benedetto di Saverio

SECRET

SECRET

Organized in April 1951, the ACI is a veterans pressure group and welfare association of the MSI. The ACI is primarily composed of former supporters of the Republic of Saló. Its platform is "to unite all those who remained loyal to Mussolini in 1943, fought with him against the Allies, the royal government, and the partisans, and today rededicate themselves to the worship of the Fatherland and combativeness."

The ACI is the most important veteran's group linked with the MSI. Its close identification with the MSI is evidenced by the fact that many MSI leaders are also heads of local sections of the ACI.

On June 1, 1952 the ACI held its first national convention. Marshal Rofolfo Graziani, who led the Italian armies in Africa until 1943 and later on commanded the troops of the Republic of Saló, was elected first president. He served until his death in 1954. Since his death the ACI has been administered by the secretary general, Enzo Benedetto di Saverio, and by Siro Persichelli and Augusto Castaldo. As the latter two are prominent in Italian masonry, it has been rumored that the ACI was initiated in the masonic movement. This allegation has not been substantiated.

News of the ACI's activities appear in MSI newspapers and periodicals, particularly the MSI veterans publication, La Legione (The Legion).

B. ASSOCIAZIONE DECORATI CROCI DI FERRO

(ADCF - Association of those Decorated with the Iron Cross)

Membership: 1,000 (est.)

The ADCF is composed of veterans of the Republic of Saló who were decorated with the Iron Cross by the German Government. The organization is closely aligned with the MSI and the ACI. It is believed that Enzo Benedetto di Saverio, secretary general of the ACI, also handles the administrative duties of the ADCF.

C. ARMATA ITALIANA IN RUSSIA

(AIR - Italian Troops in Russia)

Address: 13 Via Savoia, Rome

Membership: 1,000 (est.)

The AIR is a PCI controlled organization of former Italian prisoners in the Soviet Union. After the war it was quite active but the PCI has allowed it to become practically dormant. The membership is composed of PCI members, many of whom were trained in Communist schools in the Soviet Union in 1943-45 and returned to Italy as PCI activists.

SECRET

SECRET

D. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE ARDITI D'ITALIA

(ANAI - National "Arditi" Association of Italy)

Address: 187 Corso Vittoria Emanuele, Rome

Membership: 5,600 (est.)

President: Roberto Mieville

During World War I the original "Arditi" (Bold Men) were infantrymen, under the command of Gabriele D'Annunzio, who served as assault troops in difficult tactical operations. Many of them remained with D'Annunzio after the war and accompanied him when he occupied Fiume in 1921. D'Annunzio's "Arditi" were disbanded in 1925, but the name was perpetuated by the Fascists. They applied it to volunteers of the blackshirts noted for their "daring and taste for danger."

In August 1943 the "Arditi" organization was reconstituted by Marshal Badoglio under the name Reparti Arditi d'Italia ("Arditi" Division of Italy) and existed until the war was over in 1945.

In 1947 the "Arditi" organization was set up under its present name by Vittorio Ambrosini, a left-wing Fascist during Mussolini's regime. Since 1949, when Mieville became president, the ANAI has been almost entirely under the control of the MSI. Mieville is an MSI deputy in Parliament.

Adherents of the ANAI are almost entirely drawn from veterans of the Republic of Saló, and former members of the Fascist militia and police forces. Activities of the ANAI are regularly carried in MSI publications, particularly La Legione, and it is believed to receive a large part of its funds from MSI coffers.

E. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE COMBATTENTI PROFUGHI E ITALIANI D'AFRICA

(ANCPA - National Association of Combatants, Refugees, and Italians of Africa)

Address: Rome

Membership: 1,000 (est.)

Honorary President: Valerio Borghese

President: Augusto Ugolino

The ANCPA is a constituent association of the ACI. It was organized in 1949 to bring pressure on the Italian Government to grant war pensions,

SECRET

SECRET

4

indemnities, and other benefits to Italians who were expelled from Africa following Italy's loss of its colonial possessions. As far as is known, the association has been unsuccessful in its efforts and its influence is negligible. It has had no success in attracting non-Fascist Italians who formerly resided in Africa.

F. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE COMBATTENTI E REDUCI

(ANCR - National Association of Combatants and Veterans)

Address: 5 Piazza Grazioli, Rome

Membership: 960,000 (est.)

President: Ettore Viola

Vice-Presidents: Renato Zanataro, Sebastiano De Donato, Mario Santilli

The ANCR was founded in December 1918 and chartered as an ente morale (non-profit society) in 1923. The 1923 law gave the ANCR the exclusive right to "represent the material and moral interests of ex-combatants of all wars". Its aims are: 1) to foster love of country, 2) to glorify servicemen who died in combat, in prison, and in internment camps, 3) to defend the moral principles of Italy and its institutions, 4) to defend justice and the maintenance of peace among peoples of the world, 5) to actively participate in solving the social problems of Italy, 6) to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood among members, and 7) to assist members in overcoming the difficulties of daily life so that they can discharge their social obligations both in Italy and abroad. These aims are included in the new bylaws of the ANCR, which were approved by the Italian Parliament in June 1949.

As an ente morale under the nominal supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the ANCR receives a subsidy from the Italian Government. The budgeted amount is usually about 150 million lire (US\$240,000). In addition, an extraordinary subsidy has been given for the past several years. In 1952, this amounted to 112,500,000 lire (US\$180,000). The ANCR also receives funds from various government and semi-government agencies. The ONC normally contributes about 5,000,000 lire (US\$8,000) to the ANCR, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security assists the ANCR's veterans vocational training schools, and the Ministry of the Interior gives money to the Feminine Committee of Assistance of the ANCR for its orphanages. The association also receives money from dues, donations, and bequests. Most of this money is used to run the extensive welfare program of the organization. In addition to the orphanages and vocational training schools for veterans, assistance is rendered in the form of subsidies, food, clothing, and medical aid for needy veterans.

SECRET

SECRET

As originally established in 1918, the ANCR was apolitical. However, when the Fascists seized power, they also seized control of the ANCR and utilized it as a vehicle for controlling all Italian veterans. In addition to giving to the association the exclusive right to speak for Italian veterans, the Fascists made it difficult for the rank and file to challenge the ANCR's leadership. The 1923 charter provided for a president and a central directing council. They were elected every two years by the national congress. The national congress consisted of the presidents of the provincial federations, of which there are 96 (93 in Italy and 3 abroad). Provincial presidents were elected by the presidents of the approximately 8,500 communal sections. In effect, the Fascists planned that through their control of the funds of the association, the national officers would control the communal and provincial presidents, who in turn elected them.

The 1923 charter is still in effect and because of this the ANCR has been controlled by a narrow oligarchy of a few men since it was reorganized in 1944. Foremost among these is President Viola. He returned to Italy in 1944 from voluntary exile in Chile and assisted in reorganizing the ANCR. He was elected president of the association in 1944 and has remained in office virtually the entire time since then. The government removed him from office in May 1953 on the grounds he was conducting political activity prohibited to the ANCR in its statutes. In October 1953 he was reinstated and during the same month he was reelected president of the ANCR.

Since World War II the ANCR has been a primary target of virtually all of Italy's major political parties. At the present time, it is believed that there are 4 major political currents in the association: the PCI-PSI, the DC, the MSI, and the Independents. The PCI has been reported to control approximately three of the 11 seats in the central directing council, three provincial federations, and a number of communal sections. The PSI controls three provincial federations and several communal sections. The DC has not made a serious effort to capture control of the ANCR. It dominates a number of communal sections, particularly in Venetia and Piedmont, but it is believed to have little influence over the policies of the association. Since 1951, the MSI has attempted to play a larger role in the ANCR. It has captured control of a number of communal sections in southern and central Italy, and it has exerted considerable pressure on ANCR's leaders to admit veterans of the Republic of Saló to the ANCR's ranks. It appears that this pressure has had some effect, for in the May 1, 1955 issue of Informazioni, President Viola was reported to have announced that veterans of the Republic of Saló can join the ANCR if approved by the central directing council. The Independents in the ANCR appear to have little influence. For the most part they are veterans of World War I.

Viola's political ideas are not clear. In 1944, when he returned to Italy, he became a member of the DC and represented it in the Chamber of Deputies from 1948 to 1953. Prior to the national elections of June 1953 he

SECRET

SECRET

broke with De Gasperi over the issue of the electoral law. He then ran for the Chamber as a candidate of the PNM and was reelected. He is believed to be extremely bitter toward Scelba, holding him responsible for his dismissal as president of the ANCR from May to October 1953. Yet, he does not appear to be on particularly good terms with the leaders of the PNM. Known to be extremely nationalistic, some believe he will eventually join the MSI. In May 1955, it was reported that he told the head of veterans affairs in the MSI that he would like to see the MSI represented in the ANCR's directorate.

In spite of his rightist orientation, Viola also has been accused of being pro-Communist. As mentioned, several PCI members are on the ANCR central directing council. In addition, Viola has encouraged closer relations between his organization and the FIR, the international Communist veterans organization. Since the spring of 1955 Viola's relations with the PCI have been sharply attacked by Marshal Messe of the Union of Italian Combatants. Messe claims that Viola is interested only in personal glory and that he has been a tool of the Communists. In defending himself and his role in the ANCR against Messe, Viola has often appeared to be defending the Communists. The latter have not been slow to take advantage of this. Opposed to the UCI because of its announced anti-Communist stand, the PCI has rallied behind Viola, and he has been defended by PCI members in parliament.

G. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE COMBATTENTI REPUBBLICANI

(ANCR - National Association of Republican Combatants)

Address: Rome

Membership: 12,000 (est.)

The ANCR is a constituent association of the ACI, the major MSI veterans organization. Its adherents are almost entirely veterans who fought for the Republic of Saló. The association conducts a very modest welfare program for its members, but its major purpose is the dissemination of propaganda favoring the same rights for Republic of Saló veterans as for other Italian veterans.

H. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE COMBATTENTI DI SPAGNA

(ANCS - National Association of Combatants of Spain)

Address: 51 Via XXIV Maggio, Rome

Membership: 5,000 (est.)

President: Arconovaldo Bonaccorsi

The ANCS was established in January 1949. It is intended to represent the estimated 50,000 Italians who fought for Franco during the Spanish Civil

SECRET

War. One of its major aims is to raise funds for the return of the bodies of Italian soldiers who fought in Spain. It also demands that the same pensions, allowances and other benefits be given to veterans of the Spanish war as to other groups of Italian veterans.

The ANCS is considered to be an adjunct of the MSI and is closely allied with the ACI. President Bonaccorsi is an ex-officer of the Fascist militia and served in Spain. In 1950 he was imprisoned for a short time for threatening PSDI leader, Giuseppe Saragat.

I. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE DEI GRANDI INVALIDI DI GUERRA

(ANGIG - National Association of Those Seriously Invalided by War)

Address: 2 Via Caposile, Rome

Membership: 4,000 (est.)

President: Riccardo Melodia

Commissioner: Rosario D'Amico

The ANGIG was founded in 1947 and was officially recognized by the Italian Government on September 16, 1948. The purpose of the ANGIG is to assist its members financially, culturally, and medically.

The ANGIG considers itself an apolitical organization. Its leaders are prominent anti-Communist officers, but no attempt is made to deprive adherents of benefits because of their political orientation. It has been reported that the PCI is attempting to penetrate the ANGIG, particularly in Turin, where the organization operates a cooperative for members. No information is available as to the success of the PCI'S penetration.

Funds for the welfare activities of the ANGIG are primarily derived from dues, donations, and bequests. It has been reported that the ANGIG also receives a subsidy from the Italian Government but the amount is not known.

J. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE EX-INTERNATI IN GERMANIA

(ANIG - National Association of former Internees in Germany)

Address: 200 Via Giovanni Lanza, Rome

Membership: 40,000 (est.)

President: Paride Piasenti

The ANIG was organized in Turin in 1945. In April 1948 it was chartered as an ente morale and placed under the nominal supervision of the

SECRET

Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The purpose of the ANIG is "to provide moral and material aid to civilians and servicemen who were interned in Germany or in areas controlled by the Germans after September 8, 1943 or worked for the Germans or Fascists involuntarily."

The administrative organs of the ANIG are the president and the national directive council, provincial councils, and section councils. A section may be organized in any commune or portion of a commune if it has at least 30 members. National and provincial officers are elected indirectly by section delegates.

In 1951, the last year for which reliable information is available, the ANIG had a budget of 5,291,923 lire (US\$8,467). The ANIG aids needy members with gifts of food, clothing, medicines, and allowances. It also maintains an orphanage. Funds come from dues, gifts, and money raising projects. It is also believed that the association receives a subsidy from the Italian Government.

There is no evidence that the ANIG is an adjunct of any political party. The president and several of the national councillors are members of the DC, but the party appears to have no voice in the direction of the ANIG's activities.

K. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE MUTILATI E INVALIDI DI GUERRA

(ANMIG - National Association of Disabled and Invalids of War)

Address: 3 Piazza Adriana, Rome

Membership: 400,000 (est.)

President: Pietro Ricci

The ANMIG was founded in 1917, and was recognized as an ente morale in 1929. It was placed under the nominal supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in 1943. A new statute for the association was approved by the Italian Parliament in May 1950.

The 1929 law which chartered the ANMIG gave it exclusive representation of the moral and material interests of war invalids. The law provided that all members of the association who received a pension had to contribute two lire monthly to the association's welfare fund. This money was withheld by the government. In July 1947, this amount was increased to 30 lire monthly. In addition, ANMIG was given the monopoly of manufacturing and selling all motor vehicle license plates in Italy. All profits from the sale of these plates were to be retained by the association. It is not known if the ANMIG still retains this monopoly.

SECRET

In 1951 the ANMIG had revenues of 258,000,000 lire (US\$ 412,800). Of this amount, 174,250,000 lire (US\$ 278,800) were used for welfare activities. The ANMIG's income is derived from investments, dues, contributions of pensioners, contributions from the Italian Government, and contributions from other government-supervised veterans organizations such as the ONC and the ONIG.

Administrative organs of the ANMIG are the president, the executive commission, regional delegations, provincial sections, and local subsections. Supreme authority of the ANMIG is vested in the national congress, which meets annually. Composed of elected delegates from each province, the national congress elects the president and the executive commission.

The ANMIG was established as an apolitical organization, and it has remained relatively free from political control at the national level. At the local level, however, there have been numerous reports of attempts at penetration, particularly by the PCI. In Trieste, the Communists have succeeded in dominating the ANMIG organization, and since 1953 they have made a concerted effort at taking over the organization in Turin. In October 1953 the situation in Turin became so critical that representatives of the association requested financial assistance of the American Embassy in Rome. It is known that the MSI has also attempted to capture control of several ANMIG locals, particularly in southern Italy. The president of ANMIG, Pietro Ricci, is also a member of the executive committee of CISNAL, the MSI labor union, and at one time was president of INAC, which in 1951 was reportedly captured by the MSI.

L. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE REDUCI DALLA PRIGIONIA DALL'INTERNALENTO E GUERRA DI LIBERAZIONE

(ANRP - National Association of Prisoners of War)

Address: 1 Piazza Mincio, Rome

Membership: 350,000 (est.)

President: Elio Nicolardi

The ANRP was organized in 1944 as the National Committee of Veterans of Prisons; in 1946 it assumed the name of National Veterans Association; and in 1946 the organization took its present name. It was chartered as an ente morale in May 1949 and placed under the nominal supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The purpose of the ANRP is to "keep bright the memory of those who have fallen in the service of their country and to aid our members and their families." Funds for the welfare activities of the ANRP are obtained from dues, gifts, bequests, and a subsidy from the Italian Government.

SECRET

SECRET

10

The association is administered by a president and central directive council. An office is located in each provincial capital. The lowest unit is the section, which may be organized if it has at least 25 members. The sovereign body of the ANMP is the national congress, which is formed of elected delegates from each province. The congress elects the president and central directive council.

The ANMP is basically apolitical, although it contains elements from every political persuasion. It works as a pressure group on the government to get increased benefits for its members. There is no evidence that the national office has been penetrated by extremist elements, but it is believed that some of the 1,852 sections are dominated by PCI and PSI members. However, their influence on the ANMP has been reported to be negligible.

M. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE VETERANI E REDUCI GARIBALDINI

(ANVRG - National Association of Garibaldian Veterans)

Address: 129 Via Sardegna, Rome

Membership: 2,000 (est.)

President: Aldo Spallicci

Vice President: Giuseppe Chiostergi

The ANVRG was chartered in 1944 as a veterans welfare organization. In March 1952 it was approved as an ente morale and placed under the nominal supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The main activity of the ANVRG is assisting needy and hospitalized members and maintaining a rest home at Gaeta. Revenues are derived from dues and a subsidy from the Italian Government. When Randolfo Pacciardi was Minister of Defense it was reported that the ANVRG received funds from the ministry, but it is believed that this aid was discontinued when Pacciardi left office.

The ANVRG is closely identified with the PRI, most of its members being drawn from this party. President Spallicci represents the PRI in the Italian Senate.

N. CONFEDERAZIONE NAZIONALE DEI COMBATTENTI D'ITALIA

(CNCI - National Confederation of Italian Combatants)

Address: Rome

Membership: 2,000 (est.)

SECRET

SECRET

President: Arconovaldo Bonaccorsi

The CNCI was originally organized in 1947 by a group of former officers of the Fascist militia to bring pressure on the National Association of Combatants and Veterans to let veterans of the Republic of Saló and the Spanish Civil War into its ranks. Bonaccorsi is also president of ANCS. However, because of little funds and the greater interest shown by the MSI in promoting the ACI, the CNCI has become practically defunct and its influence is negligible.

O. GRUPPO MEDAGLIE D'ORO AL VALOR MILITARE

(GMOVV -- Gold Medal for Military Valor Group)

Address: 38 Piazza della Minerva, Rome

Membership: n.a.

President: Antonio Ciamarra

Secretary General: Gaetano Carolei

The GMOVV was founded in 1923 as a voluntary association of holders of Italy's highest military medal. The group was chartered as an ente morale in 1927. As such, it receives a subsidy from the Italian Government. In 1954 this amounted to 5,000,000 lire (US\$8,000).

The GMOVV is considered one of the most influential military pressure groups in Italy because of the prestige of its members. It has been a target for penetration by the MSI since 1950 and may already be dominated by that political organization.

P. ISTITUTO DEL NASTRO AZZURRO FRA COMBATTENTI DECORATI AL VALOR MILITARE

(INACDVM -- Institute of the Blue Ribbon for Combatants Decorated for Military Valor)

Address: 47 Via Barberini, Rome

Membership: n.a.

President: Eugenio Spiazzi

Vice President: Angelo Parona

Secretary General: Carlo Siromba

SECRET

SECRET

The INACDVM was founded in 1920. In May 1928 it was chartered as an ente morale and placed under the nominal supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The institute receives a subsidy from the Italian Government; for the past several years it has been 4,000,000 lire (US\$6,400). The INACDVM also receives income from dues, gifts, and bequests. The institute was established as a welfare organization to aid decorated servicemen and their families, but it is believed that it does not have enough income to carry out a very extensive program.

A number of political organizations attempted to penetrate the INACDVM after it was reorganized in 1944, but it remained essentially apolitical until 1951 when the MSI captured a majority of the executive board. At that time the Italian Government dissolved the board and appointed a special commissioner, General Achille Martelli, to manage the institute until the board could be reconstituted with democratically oriented members. General Martelli relinquished control in 1952 when Spiazzi was elected president. Spiazzi is a member of the DC and it is believed that the Christian Democrats now control the executive board. The MSI, however, still has considerable strength among the members, and it has been reported that it has begun a campaign to regain control of the institute when elections are held for the national officers in 1956.

Q. REDUCE DIVISIONE MONTEROSA

(RDM - Veterans of the "Monterosa" Division)

Address: 1 Viale Corsica, Milan

Membership: 3,000 (est.)

President: Mario Carloni

Secretary General: Bruno Gaetano Licitra

The RDM was founded in December 1952 by former members of the "Monterosa" division. Its mission is to provide welfare services for former members of the division and their families. The RDM does not receive financial assistance from the government. Its income is derived from dues and gifts.

The RDM claims to be apolitical but most of its leaders are members of the MSI and a majority of its members are veterans of the army of the Republic of Saló.

SECRET

SECRET

R. UNIONE COMBATTENTI D'ITALIA
 (UCI - Union of Italian Combatants)

Address: Rome

Membership: n.a.

President: Giovanni Messe

Formation of the UCI was announced in March 1955 by Marshal Giovanni Messe. It was organized by a group of anti-Communist veterans and combatants who felt that the ANCR, Italy's largest veterans organization, did not speak for all of Italy's combatants because it had been subverted by the PCI, a problem which Ettore Viola, the ANCR's president, refused to do anything about.

The announced purposes of the UCI are to "destroy the barriers raised between Italians by the tragic events of September 1943, reaffirm national solidarity and honor, and contribute decisively to the moral reconstruction of Italy."

Marshal Messe has stated that the UCI will be politically independent but not politically inactive. In a speech on May 27, 1955, the Marshal made clear the intention to use the UCI as an anti-Communist political instrument. "We intend to activate an interparty relationship to face up to an adversary that is closely united through totalitarian ideology and organization." The committee of sponsors of the UCI includes representatives of all of Italy's political parties except the extreme left, but the union appears to be dominated by the DC. It has been reported that the union is being financed by Count Vittorio Cini, wealthy industrialist, with DC leaders Amintore Fanfani and Emilio Taviani serving as intermediaries between him and Messe. However, the entire directorate of the DC does not appear to solidly behind the new organization. It was reported on May 2, 1955 that the left-of-center group in the DC directorate was afraid that the UCI was too "rightist inclined." MSI veterans are not excluded from the union. On May 5, 1955 Messe reportedly met with Carlo Pettarappa-Sandi, head of veterans affairs of the MSI, who announced he was pleased with the UCI's objectives.

Since the announcement of the UCI's formation, the union has been under constant attack from the PCI. The union has been labeled as "fascist inspired," "an agent of foreign imperialism," and "a trick to destroy the ANCR, the legally constituted veterans spokesman." It has been reported that the PCI is greatly concerned about the union's possibilities and has been trying to raise money to fight it.

SECRET

SECRET

It is too early to know whether or not the UCI will be a success. Provincial federations have been established throughout Italy and in many communities, but there are no reports as yet of how many members have been enrolled. It was reported on May 24, 1955 that Count Cini was discouraged over the slow progress of the union so far, and Luigi Gedda, president of Italian Catholic Action, has been reported as saying that the UCI is to be discounted.

S. UNIONE NAZIONALE ITALIANA REDUCI DELLA RUSSIA

(UNIRR - National Union of Italian Veterans of Russia)

Address: 34 Via dei Cestari, Rome

Membership: 7,000 (est.)

President: Ugo Rampelli

Secretary General: Gabriele Alfieri.

The UNIRR was founded in 1947 by Generals Ugo Rampelli and Emilio Battisti. Its members are primarily drawn from Italian veterans who returned from Russia and relatives of those who did not return. The union is apolitical but is avowedly anti-Communist. In the 1953 national elections its leaders campaigned actively against the PCI. General Battisti ran for Parliament on the PLI ticket and General Rampelli ran on the DC ticket. It has been reported that the UNIRR has asked the PMM for financial support. The union does not receive an annual government subsidy and appears to depend entirely on dues and infrequent donations from the Ministry of Defense. When the UCI was organized in the spring of 1955, the UNIRR was invited to join but refused. No reason was given but it has been reported that there has been personal animosity between General Battisti and General Messe, the head of the UCI, since World War II.

T. UNIONE NAZIONALE MUTILATI PER SERVIZIO

(UNMS - National Union of Those Mutilated in Service)

Address: 99 Via E. Q. Visconti, Rome

Membership: n.a.

President: Giovanni Quagliotti

Vice President: Mario Costantini

The UNMS was chartered as an ente morale in June 1947. In April 1953 the union was recognized as the representative of the interests of those mutilated or invalidated as a result of military service who were employed

SECRET

in government offices or institutions which had as their function the care of war orphans. The union receives funds for its work from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of the Interior. It conducts a modest welfare program of its own, but its primary function is to aid mutilated and invalided servicemen in finding jobs and in becoming adjusted and responsible members of society.

The UNMS is apolitical and there have been no reports that it has been infiltrated by either left-wing or right-wing political organizations. The union is organized nationally into provincial and communal sections. Delegates from the communal units elect the national officers. DC members predominate in the union, but the DC has not attempted to take it over. President Quagliotti ran as a Christian Democrat in the Rome administrative elections of 1952.

SECRET

SECRET

16

III. PARTISANS ORGANIZATIONS

As the Italian peninsula was being freed of the German armies there arose in central and northern Italy numerous partisan groups to fight on the side of the Allies. The activities of these groups were coordinated by the Committee of National Liberation in Upper Italy (CINAI - Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale Alta Italia). In October 1944 the partisan groups were united into a single nonpolitical organization, the National Association of Italian Partisans (ANPI - Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia).

From its beginning the ANPI was dominated by the PCI and PSI. When these two parties attempted to use the ANPI as a sounding board for Communist propaganda, a number of the more moderate partisan units, mostly members of the DC and PLI, rallied around General Raffaele Cadorna, broke off from the ANPI, and established the Italian Federation of Volunteers of Liberty (FIVL - Federazione Italiana Volontari della Libertà) in early 1948. This schism split the Italian partisan movement into two mutually antagonistic groups, one dominated by the PCI and PSI and the other by the DC. In 1949 the third major partisan organization, the Italian Federation of Partisan Associations (FIAP - Federazione Italiana delle Associazioni Partigiane) was founded by Ferruccio Parri, who hoped to exploit the split between the ANPI and the FIVL by attracting partisans who desired to belong to neither of the other two organizations. Parri has had slight success, however, and his organization has negligible influence compared with the other two organizations.

Neither the monarchists nor the neo-Fascists have had any success in establishing a partisan organization because of the close association of the center and left-wing parties with the resistance movement. For the same reason, there are no apolitical partisan associations in Italy.

A. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE PARTIGIANI D'ITALIA

(ANPI - National Association of Partisans of Italy)

Address: 13 Via Savoia, Rome

Membership: 350,000 (est.)

President: Arrigo Boldrini

Vice President: Francesco Bulgiari

The ANPI was organized in Milan by a group of partisans under the auspices of the Committee of National Liberation in Upper Italy (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale Alta Italia) while the war was still raging in October 1944. In April 1945 the ANPI was chartered as an ente morale and

SECRET

17

placed under the nominal supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. According to the charter, the ANPI was "to unite in a single association all Italians who have participated by direct and personal action in the war against nazi-fascism both in Italy and abroad, to glorify those killed in the war of liberation and perpetuate their memory, affirm the right of partisans to participate actively in the reconstruction of the nation, to create adequate forms of assistance in order to provide moral and material aid to members and to families of those who were killed during the war of liberation."

The annual income of the ANPI is not known. Monthly dues vary from 20 lire to 100 lire, depending on the economic condition of the member. In 1953, it was estimated that the association collected approximately 180,000,000 lire (US\$288,000) in dues. The ANPI receives a subsidy from the Italian Government of approximately 8,000,000 lire (US\$12,800) annually. The ANPI also receives funds from the PCI and PSI for special purposes. For example, in 1952 the PCI gave a donation of 350,000 lire (US\$556) to the ANPI office in Milan to enable it to pay back social security payments for its employees.

The ANPI carries out an extensive welfare program for members and non-members if they are ex-partisans. It maintains vocational schools for ex-partisans in Venice, Milan, Novara, Genoa, Reggio Emilia, and Turin. The school in Novara is established for physically handicapped ex-partisans. The association also maintains a legal aid office for ex-partisans.

The national organization of the ANPI is under a 10-man executive board, headed by President Boldrini, a PCI deputy in Parliament. The board is elected by a 34-member national committee, which in turn is elected by a congress composed of regional delegates. A communal section may be organized if at least 20 partisans request it. An office of the ANPI is also located in each provincial capital. This office has the responsibility of passing on all requests for membership.

The ANPI has been controlled by the PCI, with PSI participation, since 1946. The party considers the association as one of its most important fronts. The ANPI is important because of its patriotic overtones and its at least theoretical military potential. The fact that anti-Communist ex-partisans have not belonged to the ANPI for several years is studiously ignored by the PCI, which exploits the ANPI's association with the wartime resistance movement for propaganda purposes and tries to attract non-Communists by stressing the anti-Fascist nature of the association. Also, in some areas the relatively good organization of the ANPI is useful to the PCI in events of a political nature. An example is the large number of ANPI members among municipal transport workers in Milan who are of service to the PCI whenever a general strike or political demonstration occurs.

SECRET

Of the estimated 350,000 members of the ANPI, approximately one-third are believed not to be partisans. Most of these are youthful PCI militants who are too young to have been partisans and a few are women who have joined as "Friends of ANPI."

Aside from the ANPI Bulletin, which is intended only for internal circulation, the ANPI had no official press organ until March 1952 when it began publishing a biweekly, Patria Indipendente, designed to appeal to all partisans. The publication is the responsibility of a 5-man committee headed by Emilio Lussu, a PSI Senator. The publication appears to be primarily aimed at fostering suspicion of the United States and Italy's role in NATO. The ANPI disseminates most of its propaganda through the National Committee for the Defense of the Values of the Resistance, through conventions that extol peace and anti-fascism, and through various activities carried on in cooperation with other PCI fronts.

For some time after the split in the ANPI in 1948, the PCI practically abandoned the ANPI to its own devices, and the association began to progressively decay. However, when the DC-dominated FIVL began to achieve some success in attracting ex-partisans, the PCI began intensive efforts in an attempt to restore the ANPI and to reinforce PCI control of it. This control is exerted through the election of PCI leaders as leaders of the ANPI. Communist ex-partisans are members of the ANPI on direct orders from the party, and since the Communists have absolute preeminence in membership, ANPI exists at the indulgence of the PCI and obeys its dictates. Since the association is so closely identified with the party, if the PCI was to withdraw its support, the ANPI would probably deteriorate in a short time.

The character of the ANPI organization and its paramilitary potential varies widely among the various regions of Italy. In the north, particularly in Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna, where a large number of people were organized in partisan units during the resistance, the ANPI is well organized. In the regions south of Rome, where partisan activity was relatively slight, the ANPI is little more than an organization of Resistance sympathizers. In these southern regions, activities of the ANPI sections are infrequent and attendance at meetings is light. Participation often amounts to no more than obtaining a membership card and attending commemorative functions. Nevertheless, even in Southern Italy the ANPI sections have a paramilitary potential owing to their connection with the PCI. For example, it was reported from Palermo, Sicily in March 1950 that the police had unearthed a spy organization which was using the ANPI headquarters. Police were reported to have found in the headquarters documents containing classified information on the Italian armed forces and an arms cache.

The name of all the partisan groups that are affiliated with the ANPI are not known, but the following are believed to be the most important.

1. The PCI "Garibaldi" partisan brigades
2. The PCI "Justice and Liberty" partisan brigades

SECRET

19

3. The PCI "Red Flag" partisan brigades
4. The PSI "Matteotti" partisan brigades
5. Associazione Nazionale Caduti Mutilati ed Invalidi per la Guerra Partigiana di Liberazione (ANCMIGPL - National Association of Those Killed, Mutilated and Invalided During the Partisan War of Liberation)
6. Associazione Nazionale Partigiani Italiani Estero (ANPIE - National Association of Italian Partisans Abroad)
7. Comitato Assistenza Reduci e Soldati (CARS - Committee of Assistance to Veterans and Soldiers)
8. Unione degli ex-Perseguitati Politici Antifascisti (UPPA - Union of Former Anti-Fascist Political Persecutees)

B. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE PERSEGUITATI POLITICI E INTERNATI ANTI-FASCISTI

(ANPPIA - National Association of Political Persecutees and Interned Anti-Fascists)

Address: 29 Piazza Rondanini, Rome

Membership: n.a.

Secretary General: Umberto Terracini

Vice-Secretary General: Guglielmo Mencini

The ANPPIA was organized in June 1952. A PCI front organization, the ANPPIA has attempted to hide this fact by constant references to "protecting political persecutees" and similar slogans. Moreover, ANPPIA's claims of complete political freedom to members has won the support of some non-Communists. Another effective propaganda technique has been the promise to help construct homes for political persecutees who lost them during the war. This technique appears to have achieved considerable success in Milan and has received the support of numerous moderate elements. On the other hand, ANPPIA's leaders have usually parroted the propaganda slogans of the PCI.

The ANPPIA appears to have been in financial difficulties since its inception. With the exception of dues, its only revenues appear to be in the form of donations from the PCI. In 1953 the ANPPIA's headquarters were transferred to the offices occupied by the provincial committee of ANPI in order to avoid double rent payments.

SECRET

20

Umberto Terracini, Secretary General of the ANPPIA, is also a PCI senator. In 1954, he represented the ANPPIA at the Vienna congress of FIR, the international Communist front veterans organization, and in January 1955 represented the ANPPIA at the FIR congress in Warsaw.

C. FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA DELLE ASSOCIAZIONI PARTIGIANE

(FIAP - Italian Federation of Partisan Associations)

Address: Rome

Membership: 3,000 (est.)

Secretary General: Marco de Meis

The FIAP was organized in 1949 by Ferruccio Parri to attract partisans who did not desire to belong to either the DC-dominated FIVL or the PCI-dominated ANPI. Parri's announced aim was to form a partisan association of a non-political nature and free from political control. The organization has been largely unsuccessful, however, because of a lack of finances, the small number of members, and the fact that its principal exponents are all politicians whose time is generally taken up elsewhere.

FIAP's members are largely drawn from the ranks of the PSDI, the small autonomous Socialist parties such as Cucchi and Magnani's, and the PRI. The primary consideration that holds the federation together is the common fear of a resurgence of fascism. The FIAP is unalterably opposed to granting benefits to veterans of the Republic of Saló and members of MSI veteran organizations.

The FIAP has also advocated the forming of an united partisan anti-Fascist front with ANPI and FIVL, but there is no unanimity of opinion regarding the federation's connections with ANPI or FIVL. Many of FIAP's members have veered away from ANPI because of its PCI orientation. Others, however, including Parri, have looked with favor on joining with ANPI in a common anti-Fascist front. So far, this front has not materialized, although ANPI and FIAP have occasionally united in celebration of the anniversary of the resistance movement. Many moderates in the FIAP fear that ANPI will eventually absorb their organization owing to its greater size and its financial strength. Recently a few of these moderates have been attempting to attract ex-partisans who are opposed to fascism and at the same time are not sympathetic to the PCI or PSI. So far, their attempts have been unsuccessful.

SECRET

SECRET

21

The following organizations are believed to be among those affiliated with the FIAP.

1. Associazione Mazziniani Italiana (AMI - Association of Italian "Mazziniani").
2. Associazione Raggruppamento Divisioni Partigiane (ARDP - Association of Partisan Divisions).
3. Movimento Garibaldino Antifascista Partigiani d'Italia (MCAP - Anti-Fascist Partisans Movement "Garibaldino" of Italy).
4. Movimento Partigiani (The Partisans Movement).

D. FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA VOLONTARI DELLA LIBERTÁ

(FIVL - Italian Federation of Volunteers of Liberty)

Address: 160 Via del Corso, Rome

Membership: 100,000 (est.)

President: Raffaele Cadorna

Vice Presidents: Enrico Mattei
Enrico Matrini - Mauri

Secretary General: Aurelio Ferrando

The FIVL was formed in March 1948 by a group of partisan organizations opposed to the Communist domination of ANPI. The schism was led by General Cadorna, Mattei, and Mario Argenton, all prominent members of the DC. The organization was made an ente morale in April 1948 and placed under the nominal supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The founders of the FIVL announced in 1948 that it was the intention of the federation "to fight in the spirit of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour for the independence of Italy and liberty from all forms of totalitarianism." The federation does not appear to engage in an extensive welfare program for its members. Most of its income is used to support federated associations, for press and propaganda activities, and for demonstrations and meetings. A small part of the FIVL's income is derived from dues. The federation receives an annual government subsidy from the Treasury which varies from year to year. In 1954 it amounted to 6,500,000 lire (US\$10,400). As the FIVL is closely aligned with the DC it also receives money from various miscellaneous funds of the ministries and from the Presidency of the Council. The Presidency, for example, supplies funds to make up the deficit incurred in the publishing of the federation weekly, Patria e Libertá. In 1954 it was reported this

Approved For Release 2000/05/03 : CIA-RDP62-00865R000300290003-7
SECRET

SECRET

22

subsidy amounted to 12,000,000 lire (US\$19,200). It is also known that the Ministry of the Interior financially aids the federation in putting on its summer camp program. Of the total expenditures in 1954 of 51,000,000 lire (US\$81,600), it was reported that approximately 70 percent of this sum came from funds available to the Council of Ministers. The FIVL also receives funds from private organizations, such as Confindustria and AGIP (General Agency for Italian Petroleum). AGIP's president is Enrico Mattei, a vice president of the FIVL.

The FIVL is strongly anti-Communist. Because of its political affiliation it has had little success in attracting individual adherents of ANPI, although several small organizations which broke with ANPI over the PCI issue have joined the FIVL. The leadership of FIVL has also refused to join with the ANPI in partisan celebrations and has been unwilling to acknowledge the ANPI's claim that it represents the majority of Italian partisans. The FIVL's relations with the FIAP have also been marked by discord, because of the latter's willingness to cooperate with ANPI.

The FIVL is administered by an executive council composed of the president, vice presidents, secretary general, and eight members. They are elected by the national council which meets annually. Council members are selected by the various organizations which belong to the FIVL. The following list is believed to represent the organizations that belonged to FIVL as of January 1955. Also included is the name of the geographic area where the membership is concentrated.

1. AAL - Associazione Autonome Lombarde (Autonomous Association of Lombardy) - Lombardy
2. AFAP - Associazione Formazioni Autonome Piemontesi (Association of Autonomous Piedmontese Formations) - Piedmont
3. AFV - Associazione Fiamme Verdi (Green Flames Association) - Brescia
4. AGI - Associazione Caribaldini Indipendenti (Association of Independent Caribaldians) - Imperia
5. ALPI - Associazione Liberi Partigiani Italiani (Association of Free Italian Partisans) - Emilia
6. ALPIC - Associazione Liberi Partigiani Italia Centrale (Association of Free Partisans of Central Italy) - Tuscany
7. ANVL - Associazione Nazionale Volontari della Libertá (National Association of Volunteers of Liberty)

SECRET

8. APAI - Associazione Partigiani Autonomi Liguri (Association of Autonomous Ligurian Partisans) - Liguria
9. APAS - Associazione Partigiani Autonomi Siciliani (Association of Autonomous Partisans of Sicily) - Sicily
10. APAV - Associazione Partigiani Autonomi Valle d'Aosta (Autonomous Partisans Association of Valle d'Aosta) - Valle d'Aosta
11. APB - Associazione Partigiani "Bisagno" (Association of "Bisagno" Partisans) - Liguria
12. APBP - Associazione Partigiani "Brigata del Popolo" (Association of Partisans "Company of the People") - Milan
13. APC - Associazione Partigiani Cristiani (Association of Christian Partisans) - Lombardy
14. APG - Associazione Partigiani - Gorizia (Association of Partisans of Gorizia)
15. APGC - Associazione Partigiani "Gruppo Cosa" (Association of "Gruppo Cosa" Partisans) - Cuneo
16. API - Associazione Partigiani d'Italia (Association of Italian Partisans) - Trieste
17. APO - Associazione Partigiani "Osoppo" (Association of "Osoppo" Partisans) - Udine
18. ARP - Associazione Raggruppamento Partigiano "Alfredo di Dio" (Association of Partisans "Alfredo di Dio" - Milan
19. AVLICM - Associazione Volontari Libertá Italia Centro - Meridionale (Association of Free Volunteers of Southern and Central Italy) - Lazio
20. AVLT - Associazione Volontari Libertá Toscana (Association of Free Tuscan Volunteers) - Tuscany
21. AVLV - Associazione Volontari della Libertá Veneto (Association of Volunteers of Venetian Liberty) - Venetia

E. UNIONE NAZIONALE PARTIGIANI

(UNP - National Partisans Union)

Address: 67 Via Palermo, Rome

Membership: 1,200 (est.)

F. UNIONE PATRIOTTI D'ITALIA

(UPI - Union of Italian Patriots)

Address: 59 Via Giulio Cesare, Rome

Membership: 1,000 (est.)

Believed to be controlled by the MSI.

IV. MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS

There are 17 significant military associations operating in Italy. Composed of career officers and enlisted men, the associations have been organized in order to help needy members, perpetuate the traditions of the armed forces, serve as a clearing house for information on former and present service friends, and provide recreation facilities. The associations also function as pressure groups on the government and Parliament by working for higher military pensions and higher salaries for the members of the armed forces.

Most of the military associations are believed to be apolitical. Those that have been penetrated by a political party are for the most part favorable to the PNM and MSI. This is probably because the officials who dominate these associations served in the armed forces during the Fascist regime when Italy was still a monarchy and have maintained their loyalty. The PCI has only one small military association of negligible influence.

A. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE ALPINI

(ANA - National Alpinists Association)

Address: Milan

Membership: 52,000 (est.)

Delegate: Francesco Galli

The ANA was organized in 1919 as an apolitical association. It is dedicated to perpetuating the traditions of the "Alpini," Italy's famous mountain troops, and provide welfare services for present and former members of the "Alpini."

As most soldiers in the "Alpini" are drawn from the provinces of northern Italy bordering the Alps, the strength of the ANA is concentrated in the same geographic area. The Italian Government does not exercise control over the ANA but, as the organization has been recognized as a public society, changes in its structure and administration must be approved. There is no evidence to indicate that the ANA has been penetrated by any political organization.

Funds of the ANA are derived from dues, gifts, and bequests. It is not known if the organization receives a subsidy from the Italian Government. In August 1954 it was announced that the ANA had received a substantial donation from the large Montecatini company, but the amount donated was not disclosed.

B. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE ARMA DI CAVALLERIA

(ANAC - National Cavalry Association)

Address: 142 Via Quattro Fontane, Rome

Membership: 6,000 (est.)

The ANAC was founded during World War I by a group of cavalry officers who desired to perpetuate the traditions of their branch of the service and provide aid to needy cavalry officers and enlisted men.

According to Prince Fabrizio Colonna, president of the Rome federation of the ANAC, the organization had little financial means in 1954. The prince stated that the entire income of the Rome federation in 1953 was 400,000 lire (US\$640). The ANAC has been trying to get a subsidy from the Ministry of Defense. In 1954 the president of ANAC, Carlo Ceriana Mayneri, was suspended for irregularities. His place was taken by a commissioner appointed by the Ministry of Defense. This commissioner, in consultation with ANAC officials, was charged with drafting a new set of regulations for ANAC. When these are approved, it is likely that ANAC will receive an annual subsidy from the government.

The ANAC claims to be apolitical, and there is no evidence that it has been penetrated by left-wing political groups. In 1954 Prince Colonna stated that a slight effort is made to direct the political orientation of the members away from the PCI. It is also possible that the membership is directed toward the monarchist parties. Prince Colonna, for example, was a member of the directing committee of the Democratic Monarchist Union (Unione Democratica Monarchica) in 1953.

C. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE ALPINI "FLAMME VERDI"

(ANAFV - National Alpinists Association "Green Flames")

Address: Milan

Membership: 40,000 (est.)

The ANAFV was founded in 1919 to "maintain the traditions and pride of the Alpini." The organization attempts to remain free of political pressure. However, in 1952, when Palmiro Togliatti, head of the PCI,

applied for membership, he was turned down. A number of the sections in the ANAFV have associated themselves with the DC partisans organization, FIVL.

Funds for the ANAFV come primarily from dues and donations. It is not known if the organization receives a subsidy from the Italian Government.

D. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE ARTIGLIERI D'ITALIA

(ANAI - National Artillery Association of Italy)

Address: 25 Via Aureliana, Rome

Membership: 7,100 (est.)

President: Augusto De Pignier

Vice President: Oscar Fiorentino

The ANAI was founded in 1921 as a welfare association for former and present members of the artillery component of the Italian Army. Its funds are derived from dues, gifts, bequests, and an annual subsidy from the Ministry of Defense. The total income of the ANAI is not known, but it is believed to engage in a very modest program of welfare activities.

The ANAI claims to be apolitical and there is no evidence to indicate it has been deeply penetrated by any political organization. However, the leadership of the ANAI is believed to be sympathetic to the monarchist cause. President De Pignier ran on the PNM ticket in the Rome administrative elections in 1952.

E. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE BERSAGLIERI

(ANB - National Bersaglieri Association)

Address: Porta Pia, Rome

Membership: 12,500 (est.)

President: Alfredo Baccari

The ANB was founded during World War I as a welfare association for the Bersaglieri, one of Italy's most famous military units. The ANB claims to be apolitical and there is no evidence that it has been penetrated by a political organization. Funds for the association's welfare activities come from dues and donations, and it is believed that a subsidy is received from the Ministry of Defense.

SECRET

F. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE DEL CARABINIERE IN CONGEDO

(ANCC - National Association of Retired Carabinieri)

Address: 43 Lungotevere Mellini, Rome

Membership: 35,000 (est.)

President: Gen. Crispino Agostinucci

Secretary General: Colonel Pasquale Battaglia

The ANCC was founded in 1926 as an apolitical welfare association for the Carabinieri, the elite corps of the Italian army. The association derives its funds from dues, gifts, and a subsidy from the Ministry of Defense. There is no evidence that the ANCC has any political orientation. During World War II General Agostinucci commanded Italian forces in Albania. After the war, the Albanian Government requested his extradition as a war criminal, but the request was turned down by the Italian Government.

G. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE DEL FANTE

(ANF - National Infantry Association)

Address: Milan

Membership: 20,000 (est.)

President: Gen. Edoardo Scala

The ANF was founded during World War I as a military association for retired infantrymen. Its aims are "to encourage patriotic sentiments and render economic assistance to its members." Funds are derived from dues, gifts, and bequests. It is believed that the organization also obtains a subsidy from the Ministry of Defense. Available evidence indicates that the ANF is apolitical.

H. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE FINANZIERI IN CONGEDO

(ANFC - National Association of Retired Finance Guards)

Address: Via dell'Olmata, Rome

Membership: 20,000 (est.)

President: Stanislao Muratori

The ANFC was founded in 1927 and chartered as an ente morale in 1929. It is believed to be apolitical.

SECRET

28

I. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE GRANATIERI D'ITALIA

(ANGI - National Association of Grenadiers of Italy)

Membership: 1,500 (est.)

The ANGI is believed to be apolitical.

J. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE GRANATIERI DI SARDEGNA

(ANGS - National Association of Grenadiers of Sardinia)

Address: 7 Piazza S. Croce, Rome

Membership: 1,200 (est.)

President: Carlo Melotti

It has been reported that the ANGS is dominated by the MSI.

K. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE MARINAI D'ITALIA

(ANMI - National Association of Italian Mariners)

Address: 23 via Giulio Cesare, Rome

Membership: 13,500 (est.)

President: Luigi Spallice

The ANMI was founded in 1914 as an apolitical association for Italian sailors. There is no evidence that it is still not apolitical.

L. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE SOTTUFFICIALI D'ITALIA IN CONGEDO

(ANSIC - National Association of Retired Subofficers)

Address: 5D viale delle Milizie, Rome

Membership: 2,000 (est.)

President: Pietro Bouvet

No information is available on the political complexion, if any, of the ANSIC.

M. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE SOTTUFFICIALI MARINO FUORI SERVIZIO

(ANSMS - National Association of Retired Subofficial Seamen)

Address: 2 via Damiana, Rome

Membership: 1,500 (est.)

President: Tancredi Anghera

The ANSMS is believed to be dominated by the PNM.

N. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE UFFICIALI DEL'AERONAUTICA

(ANUA - National Association of Aeronautic Officers)

Address: 73 via dei Mille, Rome

Membership: 1,000 (est.)

President: Arnaldo Sabatini

The ANUA is believed to be apolitical.

O. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE UFFICIALI PROVENIENTI DEL SERVIZIO ATTIVO

(ANUPSA - National Association of Officers Retired from Active Service)

Membership: 1,000 (est.)

The ANUPSA is composed of career Italian army officers discharged after World War II. Both the ANPI and the Communist-controlled Italian General Confederation of Labor have attempted to influence this organization. The degree of success they have attained is not known.

P. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE UFFICIALI RISERVA

(ANUR - National Association of Reserve Officers)

Membership: 2,000 (est.)

The ANUR is an affiliate of the ANPI.

Q. UNIONE NAZIONALE UFFICIALI IN CONGEDO D'ITALIA

(UNUCI - National Association of Retired Italian Officers)

Address: 313 via Momentara, Rome

Membership: 9,000 (est.)

President: Tito Zaniboni

V. WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

A number of organizations have been either established or chartered by the Italian Government since World War I to provide aid and assistance to needy veterans and partisans and their families. They very largely depend on government subsidies, but they are relatively free from government control. Because of the prestige they enjoy and the considerable sums they have at their disposal, they have not been free of attempts at penetration by Italian political parties.

A. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE FAMIGLIE DEI CADUTI IN GUERRA

(ANFCG - National Association of Families of War Casualties)

Address: 2 Lungotevere Castello, Rome

Membership: 300,000 (est.)

President: Giulio Sansonetti

Director General: Francesco Morfuni

The ANFCG was organized in 1917 and chartered as an ente morale in 1924 and placed under the nominal supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. A new statute for the organization was approved in April 1951.

The purposes of the ANFCG are: 1) to eulogize the sacrifices of those who died for "the Fatherland"; 2) to sponsor ceremonies and honors in their memory; and 3) to promote and effect means to alleviate and raise the spiritual and material conditions of the families of the deceased.

The association is composed of three types of members: effectives, adherents, and honoraries. The parents, widow, and children of a deceased soldier or partisan are considered effectives; also the brothers and sisters of the deceased if there are no effectives in the other three categories. Any other blood relatives of the deceased may be adherents. Persons or organizations who aid the ANFCG through money, gifts, or labor are given honorary memberships.

Administrative agencies of the ANFCG are the national president, the central committee, a provincial committee in each provincial capital, and section committees in communes and districts of communes. Provincial and national officers are elected by delegates of the sections.

The 1951 revenue of the ANFCG was 253,987,678 lire (US\$406,380). Of this amount, 250 million came from the Ministry of the Treasury and the

remainder from dues and gifts. During the same year, 184,500,000 lire (US\$295,200) was spent for welfare activities.

The ANFCG is considered an apolitical organization. It does however, operate effectively as a pressure group on the Italian Government. It has succeeded in having its subsidy raised twice since 1950.

B. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE FAMIGLIE CADUTI E MUTILATI DELL' AERONAUTICA

(ANFCMA - National Association of Families of Those Killed or Mutilated in Airplanes)

Address: 24 Via Carrara, Rome

Membership: 28,000 (est.)

President: Alberto Fabretti

The ANFCMA was chartered as an ente morale in 1937. In 1951 a new statute was approved which placed the association under the nominal supervision of the Ministry of Defense. The scope of the ANFCMA is to assist the families of those who were killed or mutilated in airplane accidents while in the service of their country. The association is administered by a president and a national committee. The latter is elected by the national council which is composed of representatives from the 62 provincial federations. The national committee, in turn, elects the president.

The income of the ANFCMA is derived from dues, gifts, and an annual subsidy from the Ministry of Defense. This subsidy varies in amount from year to year, although it is generally about 1,500,000 lire (US\$2,400). In 1950 the association received 9,774,309 lire (US\$15,639) and spent 8,094,788 lire (US\$12,952); of the latter amount, 5,398,489 lire (US\$8,638) was used for welfare activities. The association serves as a pressure group on the government to get benefits for its members; aids needy members with money, clothing, and medicines; runs summer camps for the children of members; and maintains a rest home for aged members in Treviso. The association claims to be apolitical and there is no evidence that it has been penetrated by subversive elements.

C. ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE TRA LE FAMIGLIE ITALIANE DEI MARTIRI CADUTI PER LA LIBERTA DELLA PATRIA

(ANFINCLP - National Association of Italian Families of Martyrs Fallen for the Liberty of the Fatherland)

Address: 11 Via dei Montecatini, Rome

Membership: 4,000 (est.)

President: Leonardo Azzarita

The ANFIMCLP was organized in 1944 as a welfare agency by a group of families who lost relatives in the "Massacre of the Ardeatine Caves." After the war the association was expanded to include "anyone who conspired or fought for the liberty of Italy after September 8, 1943." The association was recognized as an ente morale in 1951 and placed under the nominal supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Administrative organs of the ANFIMCLP are the central committee, regional committees, and local councils. Regional committees are in operation only in Venetia, Liguria, Tuscany, the Marches, Lazio, Abruzzi e Molise, and Sicily. Regional committee members are elected directly by the members in the region; in turn, the regional committees elect the national officers.

The annual income of the ANFIMCLP is approximately 3,000,000 lire (US\$4,800). Of this amount, approximately 2,000,000 lire represents a subsidy from the Italian Government. The remainder comes from dues, gifts, and investments. The association gives food, allowances, clothing, and medicine to needy members, helps them find work if they are unemployed, propagandizes for increased pensions, and runs two building cooperatives - in Rome and Chieti - for members.

The ANFIMCLP is considered to be apolitical. President Azzarita joined the Fascist Party in 1923 but there is no record of his activities as a member. After World War II he became a member of the PLI and in 1953 he ran for the Senate as a Christian Democrat. He is very active in the National Press Federation.

D. OPERA NAZIONALE COMBATTENTI

(ONC - National Combatants Foundation)

Address: 11 Via Ulpiano, Rome

President: Oddo Marinelli

Director General: Enrico Di Pietro

Secretary General: Emilio Sica

The ONC was established in 1917 as an autonomous agency under the Italian government. During the Fascist regime it was placed directly under the chief of government. Since 1947 it has been under the nominal supervision of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests.

When the ONC was established in 1917 it was contemplated that its primary function would be to assist veterans of World War I in finding farm jobs and to draw up plans for rural public works projects as a means

of reducing urban unemployment. Under the Fascists, however, its scope was greatly broadened. It was put in charge of developing and carrying out land improvement and reclamation plans, and land distribution programs. With funds from the Italian Government, it was authorized to construct rural villages, schools, and libraries, and supervise technical aid programs for those given land. One of the best known projects of the ONC during the Fascist regime was the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes and the distribution of the reclaimed land. Similar projects were undertaken in the province of Foggia and in the valley of the Volturno River. The ONC stayed within the scope of its original charter in that most of the work on these projects was performed by veterans and most of the land that was distributed went to veterans.

Since World War II, the ONC has been primarily concerned with the establishment of agricultural cooperatives and in participating in the government's land reform program. In February 1951 a special section of the ONC was given the task of expropriating, reclaiming, and distributing land in the provinces of Caserta and Salerno. The foundation also is responsible for executing some of the provisions of Land Reform Law Number 841 of October 1951. When the ONC was given these responsibilities it was expressly stipulated that it "should take advantage above all of the labor of those who have fought for the liberty of the nation."

When it was founded in 1917, the ONC was given 300,000,000 lire by the Italian Government. This was supplemented during the Fascist regime by government grants for specific projects. After World War II the ONC was given one billion lire (US\$1,600,000) to establish agricultural cooperatives and agricultural education programs for former combatants and veterans. The foundation receives an annual subsidy from the Italian Government for administrative and personnel expenses. In addition, the ONC receives income from the more than 15,000 hectares of land it owns outright.

The ONC is administered by a president, a director general, and an executive council of 10 members. They are all appointed by the Italian Government. The present president is a member of the PRI. The other officials belong either to the PRI, the DC, the PLI, or the PSDI.

E. OPERA NAZIONALE PER GLI INVALIDI DI GUERRA

(ONIG - National Foundation for War Invalids)

Address: 2 Piazza Adriana, Rome

President: Antonio Norcen

Director General: Nicola Fortini

The ONIG was chartered in March 1917 as the National Foundation for Protecting and Assisting War Invalids. In August 1942 it assumed its

present name and was placed under the supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

By law the ONIG has the function of assisting all Italians invalidated by war regardless of sex or age. Assistance is rendered in the form of vocational training, cash allotments, hospitalization and therapy, employment services, and legal services. The ONIG also has responsibility for ensuring that war invalids are not discriminated against and that other public and private agencies which render assistance to war invalids do so "equitably and charitably."

The foundation is administered by a president and an administrative council nominated by the President of the Italian Republic on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The administrative council is composed of the president of the foundation, representatives of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of the Treasury, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and three representatives from the ANMIG. Offices of the foundation are located in each provincial capital. In some sections of Italy the ANMIG has been delegated the responsibility of carrying out the functions of the ONIG. For performing this service the ANMIG receives 18,000,000 lire (US\$28,000) annually.

The ONIG is financed by an annual subsidy from the Ministry of the Treasury. This sum varies from year to year. In 1951/52 it was 5,090,000,000 lire (US\$8,110,400). The foundation also receives income from investments, gifts, and donations. In 1952/53 non-state revenues were 273,000,000 lire (US\$436,800).

The national organization of the ONIG is dominated by the DC. There is no evidence of PCI penetration. However, in the areas where the ONIG has delegated its authority to ANMIG it is possible that the PCI and the MSI have been successful in infiltrating to the extent that they have some control over the ONIG's activities. The ANMIG organization in Trieste, which is controlled by the PCI, officially represents the ONIG in that area.

SECRET