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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT



COUNTRY Italy

SUBJECT Reaction of Ministry of Foreign Affairs to De Gasperi's Trip to

This document is hereby regulated to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1973 from the Director of Central Intelligence, Archivist of the United States. Next Review Date: 2008

As stated
3 January 1947

ORIGIN



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SUPPLEMENT

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EVALUATION OF SOURCE

EVALUATION OF CONTENT

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
[Redacted]																		

1. De Gasperi's forthcoming trip to the United States and differences within the Socialist Party itself are reported to have shaken the security of the Nenni-Malfatti group in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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2. Malfatti himself has allegedly expressed a desire to take a foreign post as counsellor, and the whole group is said to be nervous and uncertain.

3. Nenni is reported to have taken the De Gasperi trip as a personal affront and is venting his anger on Vittorio Zoppi who will accompany De Gasperi. On 28 December Nenni ordered Zoppi to prepare immediately an analysis of the reaction and declarations of statesmen who received the dictated peace terms after World War I and a detailed chronology of the conduct of Italian foreign policy from 8 September 1943 through the Paris Conference. Neither is a priority assignment but both are designed to hamstring Zoppi who has stated to friends that he would prefer not to go to the United States if he is going to be used by the Socialists against De Gasperi.

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Comment: The purpose of the analysis of the reaction and declarations of statesmen (Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, Renner, Csaky, Count Apponyi, Müller, Ebert and others) who received the dictated peace in 1919 and 1920 is to suggest a line of conduct open to Italy which will weaken if only in a moral sense the binding character of the treaty and pave the way for a speedy revision.)

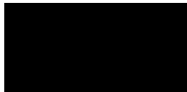
4. The attitude of the foreign office which in general is favorable to the De Gasperi visit is based on the impression that the Premier will achieve concrete gains for Italy in the economic sphere, and is inspired by the realization that De Gasperi's success might prove a strong counterweight to the Communist Party and the Nenni Socialists by building up De Gasperi at a moment when Nenni might suffer a loss of prestige as a result of the Socialist Party Congress which is expected to be a turbulent affair. In this connection Carlo Andreoni (leader of the revolutionary Socialist Federa-

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zione Libertaria Italiana) in a conversation with General Cadorna last week allegedly stated that he and his supporters would attend the congress to accomplish the defeat and if possible the expulsion of Nenni. Ambassador Quaroni, on the other hand, told De Gasperi openly on the evening of 27 December that he did not consider the moment opportune for a trip to the United States because the peace treaty had to be signed and the attainment of concrete gains for Italy appeared impossible.

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