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1. The Movimento Sociale Italiano (Italian Social Movement; MSI) in Argentina is directed by Dr. Raffaele Casertano,<sup>1</sup> who represented the Italian Social Republic as Ambassador to Hungary. Casertano, a well-known journalist, owns an import-export firm located at Calle Lavalle 4453, Buenos Aires. The principal financial backers of the MSI in Argentina are: Vittorio Mussolini,<sup>1</sup> son of the former Italian dictator; Luigi Palmieri, of the Palmieri Hermanos firm; Ignacio Balbiani, who has a business concern at Calle Peru 447; and Carlos Borgiana, an engineer. The financial resources of the local MSI are invested in a business firm known as Leon, S.A., with offices at Calle Peru 447. Balbiani is president of the firm, and its manager is General Higinio MORINIGO, former dictator of Paraguay. Ante Pavelic,<sup>2</sup> former chief of the Nazi-sponsored Independent State of Croatia, also has close ties with the local MSI group. Risorgimento, the MSI newspaper, does not have a wide circulation.

2. The most prominent Italian Fascists who came to Argentina after World War II, and who are working behind the scenes in the MSI, are Carlo Scorza, Vittorio Mussolini, and Raffaele Casertano. Scorza, who was the last secretary general of the Italian Fascist Party, works as a journalist for Histonium, a monthly magazine. Mussolini has recently been engaged in the silk business.

3. [Redacted]

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4. Publications which serve the MSI in Argentina, besides Risorgimento, are L'Italiano, Terra d'Oltramare, and Italia Repubblicana. None of these publications enjoys much popularity among Italians in Argentina. Their circulations range from about 4,500 to 1,500 copies, and consequently they are not profitable to their publishers. In the past, especially during the 1951 Argentine election campaign, they have received Peronista subsidies, but these have been either withdrawn or greatly diminished.
  5. Many of the Italians who were earlier attracted to the neo-Fascist cause have been disillusioned by the activities of the Italian Fascists who came to Argentina during and following World War II. These individuals brought much money with them and, since their arrival, have practically forsaken politics in order to make money in business ventures.
  6. MSI activities in Argentina are carried out by the Raggrupamenti Sociali Italiani (RSI), which works in close collaboration with the Federazione dei Combattenti Repubblicani (FCR). The principal financial supporter of the RSI in Argentina is Dr. Vittorio Valdani,<sup>1</sup> an extremely wealthy engineer who some years ago installed an automobile factory in Russia for the Soviet Government. Valdani has numerous industrial interests in Argentina.
  7. The Central Committee of the RSI is composed of the following persons:
    - Dr. Giuseppe Grillo, president
    - Dr. Pasquale Mammana, first vice-president
    - Gaetano Limbiati, second vice-president
    - Angelo Faretta, secretary
    - Leonardo Rosa, vice-secretary
    - Giuseppe Mastini, treasurer

The RSI leadership is in close touch with Augusto de Marsanich, secretary general of the MSI in Italy. Marsanich is of Dalmatian origin, but his father was a militant Italian Irredentist who left Yugoslavia after World War I to settle in Italy. Principal correspondents of Marsanich in Argentina are Francesco Di Giglio, Vittorio Mussolini, and Arturo Abati.
  8. Arturo Abati is director of L'Italia Repubblicana. He was formerly on the staff of Terra d'Oltramare, a paper now directed by Davide Fossa and Nino Fortuna. The director of L'Italiano is Michele Intaglietta, who has a long record as a Fascist. The monthly Dinamica Sociale, published in Buenos Aires, is also a pro-Fascist publication. One of its principal editors is Carlo Scorza, whose articles are signed "C. S."
  9. Ante Pavelic is said to be a frequent visitor to the offices of Risorgimento.
  10. Various dissensions exist among the Italian Fascists in Argentina. The movement is split into two principal groups: the republicans and the monarchists. The republicans, whose chief organ is L'Italia Repubblicana, are more numerous. Among those who are trying to reconcile the two factions is Casertano, who is married to a Bourbon princess.
  11. Among personal animosities between Italian Fascist leaders is that existing between Arturo Abati and Carlo Scorza. Abati, with Vittorio Mussolini on his side, is also against Francesco Di Giglio because of Di Giglio's connections with Deodato Foa, [REDACTED] is director of the Ansa agency in Buenos Aires.

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