

DADONE, Ugo Antonio Emanuele
dob: 3 June 1886

pob: Agropoli (Salerno), Italy

son of: Andrea & Ernesta (Ester) De Benedetti

Married, Margherita KASPAROVA VACLAVA, in Prague 1911. Two daughter, Margherita & Vittoria

speaks: French, German, Arabic, Russian, Czech, Spanish

Formerly head of the Italian Propaganda office, Cairo, Egypt and an important I.S. officer.
 Before the fall of Mussolini he commanded the Arab camp in Rome which was subsequently taken
 over by the Germans.

Subject went to Egypt in the summer of 1934 as a special correspondent for Il Popolo d'Italia
 of Milan, and set up semi-official news agency. He engaged in pro-Italy propaganda until he
 was interned in 1941. Was considered a strong Fascist.

OSS made contact with him in March 1946, owing to his mastery in all aspects of Near Eastern
 matters. He was considered a person of superior political espionage qualities, and the basis
 for his collaboration was described as "mutuality of Italian & American interests." He is a
 Scottish Rite Mason; anti-Jewish.

Contacts with Subject continued from the time of recruitment until end of 1959 when he was
 terminated, although these contacts were not "regular". He was paid salary most of time;
 however, and submitted reports on M.E. matters, particularly own personal contacts with Arab
 leaders and personalities, as well as reports on the Italian Political situation.

Given his age, the fact that he was ill and could no longer engage in his professional
 activity, Subject was given a final liquidation payment and the operation closed officially
 in the summer of 1961.

DESDEMOMA
 FORMERLY LACERATOR & JK 78
 Plan BAIAR

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

1) A review of the ^{petition} traffic regarding D's assignment and ~~assignment~~ to Telya discloses that there ~~was~~ apparently was a meeting of minds between him and E. I, ^{per the Belgian trip} regarding compensation, allowances etc plus a statement by E. - that D. had made it quite clear there could be no raise [in salary] w supplements at this time.

2) Upon D's return to Rome, he submitted a claim in the amount of 654,700 lire which would pay him + travel for 93 days although E had incurred a total cost of not more than 300,000 L. (30 days ^{per diem} @ 6,000 lire plus 100,000 w less for transportation.) I arrived ^{Super} Rome 14 Jan. on 5 May 1959. I recalled E. I requested ETO. I was not satisfied that he was to be kept longer until after two weeks (E 18 May 59)

3) In addition D's operational expenses totaled 368,592 Telya francs which according to D. were approved by the E. I also given with the exception of special hotel & medical expenses after his accident totaling 38,700 Telya francs. On 16 June 1959 E I received a despatch suggesting that "E obtain the necessary accountings" for operational expenses. This was done by E I but without the knowledge of the situation in Telya w the op. tasks assigned to D, therefore it was quite impossible for E I to evaluate these accountings. I had practically no receipts for any of his bills except for hotel bills (D. explained he would not be able to produce receipts for his expenses in Telya as in most places he went the people simply did not know

last read & write)

4) In reviewing D's accounts, [] was able to reduce one claim from 87,550 Libyan pounds to 21,500 Libyan pounds. ~~He~~ said the difference was attributable to an oversight in separating his accounts from those of his traveling companion (Virginia Reeves)

5) []'s evaluation of D's performance coincided with []'s information which may be of interest was almost completely omitted --- because of the notable absence of specific detail. []'s. On the other hand it was pointed out that D was useful in providing operational information and in introducing a Tripoli source to the []'s community

6) []'s, in discussing D's claim with him advanced the theory that it was probably D's ^{former} traveling companion who gave D the idea of asking for specific compensation. As at one point, D showed L. an offer of employment to her from the N.Y. State Dept of Welfare. The starting salary as a "learner" was as a GS-5 level with steady promotions assured up to GS-8 within 2 yrs. This, D said, proved how well paid Americans were, even in very subordinate positions - and all of them, he added, received \$20.00 per day traveling exp. pass.

7) The question ~~of~~ ^{that} Rome, ^{with} to reason ~~thereof~~ was whether D's op. potential of sufficient worth to ~~and~~ warrant his retention. [] was of the opinion that his op. potential in Italy was practically nil, also, there was reason to believe that he was at least "singed" in Arab circles in Rome - and even if ~~he~~ were not, it would take the daily attention of a vast office to develop & control this potential. In addition

he has been instructed to concentrate on joint operations with [redacted]. I had not to develop legislative agent.

8) In view of the above it was the view of the [redacted] that D should be dropped. The matter was discussed with [redacted] + [redacted] while they were in Rome. It was the final consensus of opinion ~~was~~ that D should be released with a fine settlement that would take into consideration his past services for Kubaek and make the break a friendly one.

9) In [redacted] dated 30 Sept 1959 (despatch prepared by N.E.) it is mentioned with this recommendation

10. [redacted] (in 19910) dated 16 Dec 1959 advised that D was terminated 12 Dec 1959 at which time he "signed quit claim + Secretary Agreement". D received -
a) 13 months salary for every every year of employment (13 years) plus 3 months advance notice, plus \$1,000.00 for trip to make to near East:

13 months pay @ 55,000 lire	715,000 lire
3 " advance notice @ 55,000 lire	165,000 "
Trip Middle East \$1000.00 @ 620 lire	620,000 "
	Total 1,500,000 "
Less 160,000 lire (Lilya trip advance)	160,000 "
	1,340,000 "

DESDEMONA

LACERATOR

DADONE, Ugo

JK78

PIRA-472 This is the financial statement of his
9 April 47 trip to the Near East. Source spent a
CONTROL total of \$1376.90, so that his average
ccd daily expenditure becomes \$17.41, which
compares favorably with ESD, Istanbul's,
suggested daily minimum for the mission of \$20. It
is to be noted that these were entirely operational
expenses and that JK78 has been given nothing as a
stipend or salary.

PIRA-1059 DESDEMONA submits untranslated extract
23 July 47 of diary of MILINI, formerly in the Min-
CONTROL istry of Foreign Affairs, who executed the
tam flight of the GRAND MUFTI from Teheran to
Rome in 1941. The MUFTI is deeply grateful to MILINI,
but MILINI was completely won over by the MUFTI's
personality. His pro-MUFTI attitude is a limitation
on his potentialities as an intelligence instrument
where a line of conduct contrary to the MUFTI's
interest would be required.

PIRA 1316 DESDEMONA reports on the visit of the
27 Aug. 1947 Palestine Arab Delegation to Rome, of
lvs their audience with the Pope and their
intention of setting up an Arab propagand
office in Rome.

#139
20 June 47
ccd

Assignment of new, dual cryptonyms.

PIRA-2840
OSOTS-972
15 May 48
hvl

Payments to subj. for period 1 Jan - 30 June 48.
Salary: \$261.32; Op. Exp.: \$261.32; Total: \$522.64.

DADONE, Ugo ITA-1

ITALY
~~ITALY~~

GX-A/174
Nov. 23, 1945

One of the heads of the Italian I.S. in Egypt.
Boulos MASSAAD(qv) was in contact with subject.
_fc

GX-2227
B-2
Dec. 3, 1945

Subject came to Egypt in June/July 1934 as special correspondent of the "Popolo d'Italia" of Milan, and set up a semi-official news agency. He actively propagated sentiments favorable to Italy until his internment in 1941. In the summer of 1944, he was returned to Italy and turned over to AFHQ. His present whereabouts and activity are the subject of further inquiry.

Subsidized himself, subject disposed of considerable sums of money, his budget running, according to one estimate, to LE 700-800 per month. Payments were made to the following periodicals, either to insure a favorable editorial policy or to insure the insertion of material specifically furnished.

AL SARKA (organ of Ahmad HUSAYN)
AL WADI (organ of Husayn Sharif & Yusuf AWNI)

AL AHRAM
AL BALGH
AL LATIF

AL MASRI
AL SHAEB
AL MUKATTAM
AKHER SA'A
ROSA AL YUSUF
LA PATRIE
VARIETES
ACTUALITES
PARTOUT
FIDES
ISRAEL

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

The following persons received money from him for actual or expected support:

Ahmad HUSAYN
Fathi RADWAN
Ali UZI
Husayn Muhammad al GOFARI
Yusuf AWNI
Anton YACUB
Anis DA'UD

Murshid AMIN
Muhammad Ali TAHIR
Hamid al MALIGI
Sulayman FAWZI
Bulus MASSAAD
Dr. LOVATO
Dr. Salih al DIN (of Al Azhar)

Subject employed the following agents:

Dr. Oscar MIAN
Ibrahim FAWZI
CAMPAGNANO

Muhammad Kamil BINDARI
Abd al Ghani al RIFAI
PRESS

Subject employed the following assistants:

Michel BOCTOR
George SIKKEL

Ettore ROSSI
Mahmud AZMI (v. all names)

Subject was closely associated with Antoine ASSAF of the PROCHE ORIENT, a leading Fascist journal.

Subject secured, through the agency of A. GUGLIELMI(qv), copies of all telegrams of Italian interest sent or received through the Eastern Telegraph Co.(qv)fc

DADONE, Ugo

ITA-1

p.2

ITALY

~~XXXX~~

GX-2295

29 Jan 1946

"Dossier on Ugo DADONE", prior to the war.
List of activities, and list of persons with
whom Subject has been in contact.

_____ed

CONTROL

A proud political reactionary type. Impressive competence.
Cable concerns possibility of using him in the Near East.

_____ed

IN-34624

21 March 1946
Rome

Query re above cable.

OUT-2337
3/25/46

_____ Cairo's interrogation brief.

IN-34863 CAIRO
3/27/46

JZX-6226
20 Feb 46
fp

Nov. 1943 - Subject having been in PW camp in Tunis, pleaded diplomatic immunity. Moved to 203 Camp, Algiers. CSDIC applied for transfer to Cairo as a PW.

Jan. 1945 - Described by a SIM/CSDIC repatriate report, date 1 Dec. 1944, as a Fascist who should be carefully watched. AFHQ is certain Subject has never been interrogated.

GX-2392
13 Mar 46
fp

SIME dossier date 28 June 1944 indicates that Subject came to Italy at that time. Should be interrogated in detail concerning his Egyptian contacts, Possible Subject knows about Palace intelligence service.

GX-2369
8 Mar 46
fp

Muhammad Ali TAHIR, Palestinian journalist is reported to be in pay of DADONE.

XX-11515
4 Apr 46
fjt

Traces on subject. Doubtful whether Dadone indulged in espionage which was not part of his job. His agency was only a semi official body. Makes no secret of the fact that he is confirmed Fascist.

** IN-39332
ROME 15 July 46

DADONE may go out to Turkey as a special correspondent of and Italian newspaper group. See cable for full details.

S.I.M.

ITALY

DECLASSIFIED-4

DADONE

Ugo DADONE

CAREER:

Formerly head of Italian Propaganda office in Cairo, and an important I.S. officer. Before the fall of Mussolini he was in command of the Arab camp in Rome which has now been taken over by the Germans. 1943-44

2-2a-5210

Extract from GSDIC/"I"/Z1 279 of 30 Jan 1946, inter-
rogation of Lt. Col. Otterino PUCCINI fu Pietro.

Mentions subject as a member of 305 Camp, fascist,
intelligent and very astute

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

OFFICE OF ORIGIN
CAIRO

FIELD HQ. FILE NO. GX-2227
LOCAL FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT: CAIRO DATE: 8 Dec. 1945 PERIOD COVERED. REPORT MADE BY: AG 25

SUBJECT: GENERAL :
SPECIFIC: Cavaliere Ugo DADONE

SOURCE: S-2

SYNOPSIS: ~~Cavaliere Ugo DADONE~~ and his activities in Egypt prior to his
internment in 1941. News papers and periodicals that received
money from him, or that were connected with him somehow.
His agents.

EVALUATION: B-2

DISTRIBUTION: Washington (2)
Rome
Consulate, Cairo
Files.

Approved by : AG 25
Officer in charge: AG 25

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

3 December 1945

cut
Cavaliere Ugo DADONE (*one of the heads of Station IS in Egypt*)

Subject came to Egypt in June/July 1934 as special correspondent of the "Popolo d' Italia" of Milan, and set up a semi-official news-agency. He actively propagated sentiments favorable to Italy until his internment in 1941. In the summer of 1944, he was returned to Italy and turned over to AFHQ. His present whereabouts and activity are the subject of further inquiry.

Subsidized himself, Subject disposed of considerable sums of money, his budget running, according to one estimate, to LE 700-800 per month. Payments were made to the following periodicals, either to insure a favorable editorial policy or to insure the insertion of material specifically furnished:

Al Sarka (organ of Ahmad Husayn)	Akher Sa'a
Al Wadi (organ of Husayn Sharif & Yusuf Awni)	Rosa al Yusuf
Al Ahram	La patrie
Al Balagh	Varietés
Al Latif	Actualités
Al Masawara	Partout
Al Masri	Fides
Al Shabab	Israel
Al Mukattam	

The following persons received money from him for actual or expected support:

Ahmad Husayn	Murshid Amin
Fathi Kadwan	Muhammad Ali Tahir
Ali Uzi	<u>Hamid al Maligi</u>
Husayn Muhammad al Gobari	Sulayman Fawzi
Yusuf Awni	Bulus Masaad
Anton Yacub	Dr. Lovato
Amis Da'ud	Dr. <u>Salih al Din</u> (of Al Azhar)

Subject employed the following assistants:

Michel Boctor	Ettore Bossi
George Sikkell	Mahum Azmi

Subject employed the following agents:

Dr. Oscar Mian	Muhammad Kamil Bindari
Ibrahim Fawzi	Abd al Ghani al Rifai
Campagnano	Press

Subject was closely associate with Antoine Asraf, of the "Proche

Orient," a leading Fascist journal.

Subject secured, through the agency of A. Guglielmi, an employee (born of Italian parents in Cairo, 11 November 1908), copies of all telegrams of Italian interest sent or received through the Eastern Telegraph Company. Guglielmi was then living at 33 Shari' Fuad al Awwal, Immobilières Shawarbi.

(Of the above named persons, Muhammad Ali Tahir is presumably the Muhammad Tahir Pasha who was interned during the War as a German sympathizer, being recently released. He is known as a patron of sport, and recently appeared at a public function of this nature with the King.) He was named as one of a committee of Masr al Fatah to organize the demonstrations of 2 November 1945. Ahmad Husayn, Fathi Radwan, and Ali Uzi are well-known as members of the same organization. Information on the others is being sought.)

(Nazih Bulus Masaad, or Massad, or Masa'd, was the subject of a letter dated 15 November 1945 to the Consulate in Cairo. He is married to an American wife, and is an applicant for a United States visa. He was interned during the War, from 19 June 1941 to February 1945, because of his literary and journalistic services to the cause of Fascism.)

(Dr. Mahmud Azmi is ex-Dean of the Press Institute of the Faculty of Literature, Fuad I University, Giza, and lives at 126 Shari' al Malik, Kubbah Gardens, Cairo. He has a Russian wife, and after the War has swung over from making British to making Russian propaganda, attending meetings and writing articles in al Masri. He was a speaker on 13 November 1945 at a meeting of the University Graduates Union, attacking Britain, Imperialism, the Egyptian Parties, and the Egyptian Constitution, demanding a change in the last.)

SECRET

Memo: JZI-6626

20 February 1946

TO : SAINT, LONDON
FROM : SAINT, ROME (BBS)
SUBJECT : Ugo DADONE
REFERENCE: Your GX-2295 of 31 January 1946

1. Attention is directed to the interrogation of Filippo ZAMBONI (CSDIC/CMF/SD 99, distributed as our JZI-2004) p. 8, where Subject is reported to have been captured by the British in North Africa.

2. A check with AFHQ has produced the following traces:

a) November 1943 - having been in PW camp in Tunis, Subject pleaded diplomatic immunity. Moved to 203 Camp, Algiers. CSDIC applied for transfer to Cairo as a PW.

b) January 1945 - Described by a SIM/CSDIC repatriate report, dated 1 December 1944, as a Fascist who should be carefully watched.

3. AFHQ is certain that Subject has never been interrogated. We are conducting an extensive check here to determine his present whereabouts. May waxbeinformed of any reflection from your end.

ms

cc: SAINT, JJI (2)
SAINT, LONDON
SAINT, CAIRO
File (2)

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

XX 11515

SECRET

POUCH 823

5 April, 1946

TO: SAINT, Rome
 INFO: SAINT, Cairo; SAINT, Washington
 FROM: SAINT, London
 SUBJECT: DADONE, Ugo
 REFERENCE: JEX-6226 of 20 February, 1946,
 JEX-2295 of 31 January, 1946 and
 JEX - 2004 of Filippo ZAMBONI

can't locate

In reply to your Jex of 6226 of 20 February 1946 we are forwarding you the following M.I.5 traces on Ugo DADONE:

"The following is a precis of the information we have on this man, in addition to what you mention is already in your possession."

"Ugo DADONE arrived in Egypt in 1934 and set up a news agency in Cairo where he worked up to the outbreak of war. This agency was partly controlled by STEFANI."

"His job was to keep Italy in the public eye, and in a favourable light, and at the same time to keep his government fully informed of the political and economic position in Egypt. He also carried on his work by explaining Italian policy to people he met socially and through his culture and charm acquired a large circle of friends in cultural, social and official circles."

"It is doubtful whether DADONE indulged in espionage which was not part of his job, although at one time information pointed to the fact that he was in touch with the Deutsch Nachrichten Büro."

"When interrogated (interrogation report dated 16.12.43) DADONE stated that his agency was only a semi official body. Until September 1939 when orders were no longer received, he was given guidance as to the general propaganda line he should take. These orders came mainly from the Cairo Legation, but also from the Italian Foreign Office, though not the Propaganda Ministerium."

"DADONE makes no secret of the fact that he is confirmed Fascist, and in his opinion democracy means disorder."

In addition, we note a card reference, apparently derived from a list of prisoner source dated 14.5.43 which gives the following

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 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2008

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information on DABONE:

"Formerly head of Italian Propaganda office in Cairo, and an important I.S. officer. Before the fall of Mussolini he was in command of the Arab camp in Rome which has now been taken over by the Germans."

DISTRIBUTION - 5

Rome - 1
Cairo - 1
Wash - 1
Registry - 1
File - 1

SECRET

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FSRU 120

OFFICE OF ORIGIN:
SSU/ITALY

FIELD HQ. FILE NO. JRX-3841 #2

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE:	PERIOD COVERED:	MADE BY:
Rome	17 July 1946	July 1946	CB 9
SUBJECT: GENERAL - Plan BAZAR			STATUS:
SPECIFIC - Major Ugo DiDONE ✓			Pending
REFERENCE: GX-2392 of 13 March 1946; GX-2227 of 3 Dec. 1945; GX-2295 of 31 Jan. 1945; GX-2411 of 28 March 1946; IX-11515 of 5 April 1946; JZX-6226 of 20 Feb. 1946; Rome cable 325; Cairo cable No. 195. ✓			

IN 49388

COMMENT:

- Attached herewith, our plan for subjects use, together with a summary of the present situation in the Arab country as seen by him from this vantage point.
- This memo is a follow up to our cable no. *Y34 = TS IN-39332*
- Comments and criticisms are invited. *= See FRV evaluation dated 3 Sept. 46*
- Istanbul is requested to submit suggestions as to methods of contact locally.

DISTRIBUTION: (9)
 Washington (3)
 Cairo
 Istanbul
 Plan BAZAR file
 Files (2)

OFFICER IN CHARGE:

fp

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CLASSIFIED BY: BBS
 18 Mar 1985
 downgraded to Secret
 11/18/85

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2

Subject: DADONE Major Ugo

1. Subject is identical with source of JRX-3804 and will be referred to in future reports by the symbol therein indicated.
2. This unit has been in contact with subject since early March 1946, pursuant to the dossier submitted by Cairo, GX-2295 of 31 Jan 1946. A full dossier on subject's activities since 1935, based upon documents in the files of the Ministry of Popular Culture will be submitted in due course.
3. His past notwithstanding, we have been impressed from the start by subject's mastery of all aspects of the Near Eastern question, his vast network of contacts in the Levant, and his almost natural inclination toward clandestine operations. He is not, however, a professional information vendor who can be attracted to any mercenary offer. Personal contact has confirmed the impression given by the reading of his past operations, that he is a person of superior political espionage qualities. Therefore the only emotional basis for collaboration is that which has the mutuality of Italian and American interests as its cornerstone.
4. Thus far, the positive qualities above sketched are offset only by subject's tendency to follow the line of his reactionary political convictions in energetic participation, particularly through the channels of the Scottish Rite Masonic organization of which he is a leader, in the domestic political scene. Fundamentally, however, it is not believed that subject is tied to a Fascist restoration. It will be our object to direct him as much as possible away from domestic political participation. We feel that there is a common basis upon which we can meet for the exploitation of his specialized talents. To this must be added, subject's anti-JE feelings which constitute a controlling factor in his political outlook and conduct. Subject's anti-BB outlook, intensified by the treatment received as a POW after capture in Libya, is still a strong force in his psychological outlook.
5. A plan which would comprehend the elements above discussed so as to assure loyalty in the pursuit of our aims, has been under consideration for the past two months. With the crystallization of the Arab-Jewish problem, the return of the Mifti to the Levant and EL KEILANI's reportedly successful arrival at Taif, the time is ripe to set subject upon a positive course of action.

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6. Subject was called to a contact at 1500, 6 July 1946. The information which he had furnished in JRX-3804, was discussed for sub-sources. In each case the sub-source was KEILANI's wife (now in Terni) who had passed or received the information from the Mufti's contact man, TABUIA. The latter was in Rome two weeks ago on his way to Paris and had contacted subject who is a good personal friend of the Mufti and KEILANI. TABUIA is to return to Rome in mid-July and it is expected that subject will then be able to secure many more details on current developments. A short report by subject summarizing what he has been able to learn from the fragmentary indications available here is appended.

7. Subject was asked during the course of the contact to act as our "consultant" on the Near East. He accepted the proposal with alacrity and joy. The immediate program agreed upon is as follows:

- a) He is still at work on his report on his former associates in Cairo, 1935-1940. We have received preliminary reports, but this final one should be finished shortly and will be processed as quickly as possible after it is received.
- b) An attempt will be made to place subject in contact, either under cover or openly with KEILANI's wife, and other Iraqi notables now being held at Terni.
- c) Subject will keep in contact with the Mufti's contact man, TABUIA, through whom it is hoped that the Mufti's courier can be reached.
- d) He will follow overt development in Italy related to Near Eastern problems. In this work he will use the facilities of the Istituto per l'Oriente which has again begun its work here. It is our desire to build up subject with the heads of the Istituto who are all his good friends, and at the same time to assist the Istituto as much as possible in its difficult effort to re-assume its pre-war position of pre-eminence among the non-Arab institutes studying Arab affairs. The most efficacious and least expensive forms of assistance, we have learned from subject, would be to provide the Istituto gratis, through him, with copies of current Arabic and Turkish newspapers.

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SSU Cairo and SSU Istanbul are therefore asked to participate in this project by pouching to us at regular weekly or bi-weekly intervals copies of the native newspapers available to them locally. It is realized that this request seems to pose annoyances; however, the long run effects of the service will be to the advantage of all units. Comments and criticisms are invited.

- e) Subject will arrange for his passport and will secure an assignment as special correspondent in the Eastern Mediterranean for a group of Italian newspapers.
6. Our long-range plan for subject comprises the following:
- a) He will be built up in the Istituto per l'Oriente until he becomes a courier of all its activities and can assure us complete coverage of its published and unpublished materials. During the pre-war period the Istituto secured the raw materials for its superb monthly periodical, "Oriente Moderno", directly through the Italian diplomatic and consular representatives in the Near East. This service has not yet been re-instituted. Eventually however, it is certain to be. At that time the Istituto will undoubtedly again function closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and it is to be expected that as previously, much of its high grade analysis will go to the Ministry rather than to the printing presses.)
 - b) Subject will re-activate his contacts with the Mufti, KEILANI, FAOUK and Ibn SA'UD. The purpose of this will be to get inside the Arab IS both in its European and Near Eastern manifestations. Once inside, this source can be tapped not only for information on the Zionist and other clandestine Jewish organizations but more especially, on the activities of other national services in the Near East.
 - c) To assure results from the immediately preceding objective, subject will be dispatched to the Near East, beginning probably with Turkey, under regular Italian newspaper cover. For him this is a natural cover which dates back to the period of the first World War when he served as a correspondent not only in Western Europe, but as well, in Russia where he reported during the revolution.

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5

(His reporting earned him a sentence of death in absentia by a Bolshevik court.) In his projected work in the Near East he will be completely on his own externally, as far as we are concerned. As we have guarded our contacts with him here with every precaution, thus far successfully, no provision is being made for his contacting our Cairo or Istanbul colleagues, at least during his initial phases of activity. Both Cairo and Istanbul are requested to forward soonest, their comments, criticisms and questionnaires.

9. Subject left Cairo hurriedly on 5 June 1940 (five days before the Italian declaration of war) upon the advice of Minister MARELLI who had received information of his imminent arrest by the British military authorities. He left all of his personal belongings, including apartment furnishings, automobile etc. It would be appreciated if Cairo could determine, without running the risk of attracting attention, what has happened to subject's belongings.

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(CONTROL)

S E C R E T

6

APPENDIX

Subject: Notes on the present situation of the Arab countries.

Following is a brief tour-of-the-horizon by Subject. Comments please.

1. According to the scanty reports received so far, the situation in the Arab countries can be summarized as follows.

IRAQ - The opposition against the present Government is constantly increasing. British influence in the internal affairs of the country has enabled the followers of former Premier KAMILANI to resume their activities aiming at overthrowing the present government.

2. The Communists have endeavored to exploit the current unrest, but have had little success.

3. Communist agents from IRAN conduct active propaganda among the bourgeoisie, but have met with the opposition of many circles, the military in particular, since the army is loyal to the king and is composed in general of ardent nationalists.

4. SYRIA - Communist propaganda is strongly opposed by the Syrian Nationalists, whose strength has of late considerably increased, and it finds no support whatsoever among the Arabs. The Christian natives, as well as Armenian, Jewish and French immigrants, are, instead, easier prey to Communist propaganda. Unwittingly, French propaganda is helping the Communists, inasmuch as French agents, in their efforts to pave the way to the re-establishment of French hegemony in Syria, base their propaganda on the gradual decline of British and American power. According to these agents, France, with her traditional friend, Russia, will again be dominant in the Near East.

(note by Subject: this thesis was also supported by a French journalist whom I met.)

The French propaganda is fostering the natural tendency of people to seek the support of the strongest nation, which in this particular case is Russia.

5. As stated before, Communist propaganda has been successful among Arab tribes in the Syrian desert. It is reported, however, that Russian agents are now trying to stir up trouble among these tribes. But it is most unlikely that these new Russian tactics will get adherents for Communism among the Arabs, since the Communist doctrine is the complete antithesis of Mohammedanism, and because of the Arab's loyalty to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Amin HUSSEIN EL HAG, currently at CAIRO.

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6. LEBANON: - A group of Armenians, with seemingly unlimited funds, are conducting active Communist propaganda in the Lebanon, without, however, achieving much success.

7. TRANS-JORDAN: - The population of Trans-Jordan is absolutely indifferent to Communist propaganda.

8. PALESTINE: - The situation in Palestine is serious. In spite of the pro-British activities of what is left of the NASSASGIBI group, the Arabs are completely in the hands of the Grand Mufti, and there is no question that their present inactivity is in accordance with orders received. On the other hand the Jews, including the so-called Nationalists, are mostly Communists and have any amount of arms and money.

9. It is quite clear that Communist influence in Palestinian internal affairs will not be easily overcome. Unfortunately Russian agents have been given plenty of time to propagate their doctrines and to establish Communist cells throughout the country. British forces at present stationed in Palestine are inadequate to cope with the situation in case of serious trouble, unless the Jews will recognize the advisability of withdrawing their support for Russian hegemony.

10. It would be unwise, however, to believe that if the Russians should lose the support of the Jews or the Soviet Government would disinterest itself in Palestinian affairs. It is widely reported, in fact, that many Russian agents have clandestinely entered into Palestine, especially in the last months, for the purpose of forming terrorist bands to operate in case of a solution being made to the Palestinian question unfavorable to Russian interests.

11. Even though the above reports show that the Communists might not have a decisive influence in the Arab world, it should be always be borne in mind, that unless the Arab question be followed closely and given due attention, it might develop into a most serious situation. While it is true that the Arabs are easily impressed by wealth, it is undeniable that they are more impressed still by strength as a manifestation of power.

12. According to their way of thinking, whoever surrenders to the enemy is a weakling. If the Communist propaganda should succeed in convincing the Arabs that the Americans and the British are afraid of Russia, Russian prestige among the Arabs would mount tremendously, even though Russia might not achieve her purpose of bolshevizing them.

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13. A case in point is Egypt where, according to some reports, Communist propaganda has somewhat decreased owing to the strong attitude of the Anglo-Americans on the Iranian question. This in spite of the fact that the Russian occupation of AZERBAIJAN and the Russian march on TEHRAN had for a while greatly favored Soviet influence among the Arabs.

14. The only means for counteracting the spreading of Communism in the Arab world, including Saudi Arabia and Yemen, where Communist doctrines have been most strongly opposed, is to adopt strong measures and to uphold the right and might of the western countries.

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SUBJECT: Major Ugo DADONE. - Plan BAZAR

1. Further to para 2 of JRX-3841 of 17 July 1946, we submit herewith a detailed report of our contacts with Subject, including details on his background which we have gathered up to the time of writing. Since CB 9's return to Italy, contacts have been made with Subject on 6, 15, 22, 29 July and 2, 5, 10, 14, 19, 23, and 26 August 1946.

2. The details comprising the report were taken from conversations during the contacts. In addition a relatively large amount of documentary material was available in Subject's dossiers at the Ministry of Popular Culture. These include PWB Special Report No. 38, which is a general survey of the documents in Subject's dossiers considered of primary importance by the PWB analysts and the following dossiers which were directly examined: Radio File 1/3/5/1, Gabinetto files Nos. 6311, 6311 S and O, 3155, Propaganda Division file No. 19/1/14, Stampa Estera file 3/1/71, radio file 1/21/7 and Propaganda file 1/627. Microfilm copies have been made of the contents of these files and will be submitted to Washington for processing in due course.

3. Personal Details:

Name	: Ugo DADONE, Major (retired)
FATHER	: Andrea, born 20 August 1853 at Tortona
MOTHER	: Ernesta (Ester) DE BENEDETTI, fu Emanuele and fu Rachele VITALE, born Alessandria, 23 May 1857.
Place and date of Birth	: Agropoli (Salerno), 3 June 1886.
Present address	: Via Varone 2, Rome. Tel 366391.
Profession	: Journalist, Part time, at present at the Istituto Nazionale del Nastro Azzuro, Via Nazareno 14, Rome.
Wife	: VACLAV, Margherita Kasparova, di KASPAR Venceslao and Maria STEHLIK, born 12 July 1885 at Pardubitz (Czechoslovakia). Married Subject on 23 October 1911 at Prague.

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Children : Margherita Maria Ernesta born
25 July 1912 at Rome, Unmarried
Vittoria Maria, born 13 November
1920 at Prague. Unmarried.

Present address of
family : Alassio ?
Sister : Gemma, Milan
Brothers : Guido, Milan - industrialist.
Giorgio, Genoa - paper business.
Out of contact since 1930.

Description : Ht. 1.84, Wt. 80 kgs. Tall, boney
build; hair grey, combed back,
usually disshevelled; tanned,
weather-beaten complexion, pro-
nounced lineation around eyes and
mouth; square, lantern-jaw; grey
eyes. World War I wound to left
leg causes pronounced limp.
Subject usually carried a heavy
cane as a walking aid; stooped gait.

Languages : French, German, Arabic, Russian,
Czech, Spanish.

Masonic affiliation : Scottish Rite; member since 1908,
33rd degree and membership in
governing counsel for Italy since
1923.

4. Early Life: Subject's father was an engineer; the family is Piedmontese by origin. Subject entered the journalist profession about 1906, beginning as a local-events reporter for the "Mattino" of Naples and other small papers. His actual entry into "real" newspaper work dates from 1914, when he entered into collaboration with Roberto FARINACCI at Cremona on behalf of the interventionist cause.

5. Subject had met his future wife while she was in Italy on a trip. In 1911 he went to Prague (then under the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy), where they were married. Subject remained with her until just prior to the outbreak of war in 1914. He was able, as a neutral to make his way back to Italy, leaving his wife and child behind.

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6. When Benito MUSSOLINI founded the Popolo D'Italia late in 1914, Subject became one of his most active collaborators. Subject's relations with Benito MUSSOLINI and his brother Arnaldo, were always most cordial. And on the basis of this early association, it was always possible for Subject to secure direct access to the Dictator if he had something to say. In explaining the curious phenomenon that despite this advantage of long personal contact with the Duce he never "made his way" under Fascism (as will become clear in the course of this discussion which follows), Subject states that his role, even with MUSSOLINI, was always that of critic; furthermore, he states that he never kow-towed to anyone in the hierarchy, and as a consequence he raised against himself powerful enemies such as GRANDI, FERRETTI and others.

7. World War I: Subject served in the war in the infantry, entering in grade of 2nd Lt., and being demobilized as Captain. He was wounded and in 1917-1918 played a leading part in the organization of the Czechoslovak Legion in Italy. Subject was first Italian officer to enter Prague, 7 days after the armistice (18 Nov. 1918), acting as special courier for the message sent by Premier ORLANDO on behalf of the Italian people to Thomas MASARYK. He was thereafter attached as Italian observer to the General Staff of the new Czech army, engaging in political reporting for the Italian general staff. During this period he became intimate friend of BERESCH (relations broken after the "Tagesbote" incident in 1929), MASARYK and the latter's son (the present Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, Jan MASARYK, with whom he has continued to be on friendly terms, as well as all the high officers in the Czech army. In 1919 Subject returned to Italy to be demobilized, after which he re-joined his wife in Czechoslovakia and returned to his journalist work.

8. Experiences in Russia, 1920: Early in 1920 Subject organized a tour of Poland and the Baltic countries as correspondent for the EPOCA (Rome), L'AZIONE (Genoa) and La Sera (Milan). He was prevented from entering Russia by the ban then in effect prohibiting the entry of all foreigners. Subject went, therefore, to Reval (Estonia) where the Russian regime maintained a commercial Delegation which was its thin line of contact with the outer world. The Delegation was headed by GELUKOVSKI (who suicided in 1920 or 1921) who had as his secretary, DAVTLAN (who later had a brilliant diplomatic career, according to Subject).

9. At the moment of Subject's arrival, the Russian delegation was ostracized by the other foreign representatives and was finding it difficult to establish even informal, unofficial contacts.

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Subject therefore had no success in a direct request for an entry permit to Russia. During the conversation with GOLUKOVSKI, however, he became aware of the situation which existed and offered to place the Russian in contact, under discreet circumstances, with the Italian Minister DE PRETIS, an old Piedmontese friend. Subject arranged for a meeting of the four (DE PRETIS was accompanied by Subject, GOLUKOVSKI and DAVTLIN) in a private dining room in one of the large restaurants of Reval. Subject and DAVTLIN, at the appropriate moment left the two to continue their talks alone. When they were finished, they each left separately. About five days later DE PRETIS received a communication from his government asking him to use every measure at his disposal to establish a contact with the head of the Russian delegation. It then became possible for him to reply immediately that he had foreseen this desire on the part of his government and had taken the first steps.

10. Subject secured permission to enter Russia for his part in the affair, March 1920. He went to Petrograd and spent considerable time observing life under the new regime. Ostensibly he was most interested in the conditions of museums, art collections, etc. In fact, however, he succeeded in establishing contact with numerous anti-Bolshevik elements, such as Count BENCKENDORFF (brother of ex-Russian Ambassador at London), Princess DOLGORUKI, Mistr. CHEPLAK and others, who were then in hiding in Petrograd. Subject was successful (after his return to Reval) in organizing the legal exit from the country of BENCKENDORFF, who however, contracted pneumonia and died immediately after leaving Russia. He visited B.L.B. NOFF, secretary of the Third International in Petrograd for permission to go to Moscow to continue his cultural observations. B.L.B. NOV was evidently not impressed for, although the permission was granted, Subject upon arrival in Moscow found that a very intelligent secret police element TAGILIEVICH had been assigned to him as an alter ego during the waking hours. In the presence of the escort it became impossible for Subject to continue the kind of work he had done in Petrograd. Subject, however, took advantage of the confusion at the Moscow station during the demonstration welcoming the arrival of the British Trade Union delegates to shake his escort and boarded an outbound train. For some 6-7 days Subject made his way without contro, until he finally presented himself and was escorted back to Moscow. He explained that he had left Moscow because he desired to see on his own how life was progressing in the provinces under the new regime. He was thereupon expelled from Russia April 1920.

12. Upon arrival in Reval, Subject began to write up his observations in a series of articles for his newspapers.

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During the course of his unescorted periphrations he had been able to observe considerable details which related to the preparedness, training and disposition of Soviet troops. As war between Poland and Russia was at that moment imminent, Subject devoted one of his articles to recounting what he had seen of military interest. In effect, the article contained OB information of considerable importance. Following the appearance of the article, Subject was tried and sentenced to death in absentia by the Soviet authorities. Although no official notice of this fact was broadcast PANUNZIO, Guglielmo, who accompanied the Italian Socialist Party Delegation to Russia later in 1920 was arrested and threatened with death at Petrograd because he held an "EPOCA" Journalists card. Evidently Subject's articles in the EPOCA had led to the black-balling of all representative of the paper.

13. Notwithstanding this episode, Subject states he never had any difficulties in the years which followed with the Russian representatives with whom he came into contact. URIANEFF the first Russian Minister at Prague, followed by ANTONOV-OVSIENKO, were both accessible to Subject in the twenties.

14. Period from 1920 to Prague (Consular) Mission: Subject established his home in Prague where he functioned as a kind of press attache under BORDONARO. At the same time he continued his work as Central European correspondent for the Popolo d'Italia. During this period he made numerous trips to and from Italy in connection with his work. Without any direct interest on his part Subject was appointed Consul at Morawska Ostrova by Minister FIGUATI on 24 May 1926 on direct order of MUSSOLINI.

15. Consular Mission; June 1926-April 1929: Subject served from 1 June 1926 to April 1929 as Italian Consul (non-career) at Morawska Ostrava, Czechoslovakia. On 23 November 1928, under circumstances related below, he was relieved of his post. Subject was very much distressed, and wrote a long letter to GRANDI who was at that time Foreign Minister. In the letter he set out his early history. He stated that he had been wounded in 1914-1918 war, that in 1919 he had run, almost at his own expense a sort of Press Office in Prague to counteract Franco-Yugoslav propaganda, and that in 1920 he had arranged a journalistic mission to Russia and paid the expenses involved in studying the archives of the Spielberg at Brno to prepare a publication for the cantenary of Silvio FELLICO. He claimed participation with Giuseppe BOTTAI, Italo FOSCHI and Maurizio BARRICELLI in the attempted assault on the Hotel Bristol, Rome, in order to seize and defenestrate "CAGOLA" (NITTI) in June 1919. As head of the Consulate at Morawska Ostrova he had dedicated his whole life to the organization of the Fascist colony, and he asserted that he had created the Fasci of Czechoslovakia.

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Subject said that MUSSOLINI could bear witness that with FARINACCI in 1914-15 he had more than once faced the socialist crowds in Cremona, Parma and Piacenza on behalf of intervention. After Caporetto; though hospitalized, he organized the Committees of Internal Resistance and the first Sezione Mutilati e Invalidi. He stated that he was tried in connection with the attack on MIGLIOLI, interrogated regarding the attacks on TREVES, MAFFI and MCDIGLLANI, and continually watched. Subject ended his letter by expressing the opinion that if he was not given some other job, his recall from Czechoslovakia would seem too much as if the Italian Government were punishing him in obedience to those who had objected to his violent defense of Italian Fascism. DADONE's opinion on this point was also expressed in a covering letter by the Italian Minister in Prague, who said that for the sake of Italian prestige it would be advisable to put a communication in the local press to the effect that he was being recalled in order to take up another important appointment.

16. However, it became impossible to secure regular positions because of GRANDI's old hostility, Subject states, despite support of both Benito and Arnaldo MUSSOLINI.

17. Following the Nobile Polar Expedition several members of the crew were accused by the "Tagesbote" of cannibalism. Subject wrote a violent reply which he had published in all the papers. BENESCH intervened directly to expell Subject.

18. While he was in Prague, Subject claims he had excellent success in handling his Russian colleagues. The Russian minister at the time was first, URLINEFF, followed by ANTONOV-OVSIENKO, a short, extremely ugly, miopic (he wore heavy lenses), but extremely capable and dangerous person. Subject knows that in 1936, ANTONOV-OVSIENKO was at Barcelona as the head of a special Soviet mission of some kind, possibly under Consular cover. Subject's line into the Russian Legation at Prague was JACOBSON, the press attache, a hopelessly fanatic poker player. Subject arranged the weekly games, for which he invited very able players. The game invariably upset JACOBSON's calm and opened him to effective questioning during the intermission of the game for the buffet. Subject states he never reported his source or method to his government.

19. Propaganda Mission to US and South America - 1930-1932:
When Subject returned to Rome from Prague he was sent by the Direzione Italiani all'Estero, headed by his good friend, PARINI, to take charge of the propaganda of the Lega Fascista di Nord America, and he remained in New York until May 1931. He was sent to New York, again, with a provisional mission of propaganda and social assistance on accord between Comm. Piero PARINI and GRANDI.

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The mission ended because of exhaustion of funds and he was repatriated in May 1931. In 1931 an attempt was made by the head of the Ufficio Stampa to get him the job to head the Press and Propaganda Office at the O.N.D. This failed, and finally in September 1931 a job was found for him with the Press Attache in Buenos Aires, and concurrently as Ministry of Corporations propagandist in Argentina. Neither was the definite appointment which Subject so eagerly sought. As however the salary was far too small for him to live on, he was given an unspecified propag an additional salary.

20. Subject in October 1931, when he had been home to see his family, made another effort to arrange his affairs, which had been financially perilous for years. Nothing was done and in desperation in June 1932 he wrote a personal letter to the Duce asking that he might be given some definite post in any part of the world which would provide enough money for him to keep his family. It seems that the letter reached the Duce; but there is no indication of his having done anything to help. In July 1932 Subject, pursuing his propaganda mission for the Ministry of Corporations, had a great personal success when he gave talks on the Corporative State at Assumption, but as he had feared, this mission came to an end in October 1933, when he had to be dropped by the Ministry of Corporations for financial reasons.

21. DADONE evidently aroused considerable personal animosity in the course of his attempts to systematize his position by resorting to old comrades who had fared much better than he in the distribution of bureaucratic plums. He always had the support of PARINI (D.I.E.) and BOTTAI (Ministry of Corporations) but he met knife-in-the-back opposition from Lando FERRETTI, the Chief of the Press Office under MUSSOLINI.

22. Cairo Mission, 1933-1940: Subject went to Egypt for the first time in July 1933, having been sent by the Direzione Generale degli Italiani all'Estero in agreement with the Press Office of the Foreign Office, his mission being to start a correspondence bureau to support the propaganda work done by the Italian papers in Egypt, the "Giornale d'Oriente". Following a report by Subject directly to CLINO, BERGAMISCHI was sent to survey situation (1935) in Egypt. BERGAMISCHI's recommendations were based upon the news service in Egypt to serve the whole of the Near East.

23. In July 1935 he was given the task of setting up and directing the Agenzia d'Egitto e D'Oriente (A.E.O.) This News Agency, which was directly under the jurisdiction of the Italian Consul, was designed to compete with Reuters, Havas, etc., and was part of the intensive Italian propaganda campaign at the time of the Abyssinian war.

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It produced a daily News Bulletin intended for the use of the press of the whole Middle East area.

24. In its early days the Agenzia d'Egitto e D'Oriente met with many difficulties. One of the most serious of these was the difficulty of getting news by means of the radio. In Egypt private radio interception activities were strictly forbidden, and when the Agency was started the radio interception was done clandestinely by an Italian named FERRI who was employed to do similar work by AL AHRAM and other Egyptian papers. This was unsatisfactory, especially as FERRI in order to avoid detection and its inevitable consequences was forced to change his headquarters constantly.

25. Subject states that he retained FERRI only until he was able to arrange for legitimate wireless intercept service of news broadcast from Italy through the Marconi Company. Subject maintained his own control on the intake from DNB intercepts which he purchased from the DNB intercept man unknown to DNB chief. Subject noted that Marconi on the excuse of atmospheric disturbances etc., did not pass him items occurring in certain programs which were of propaganda utility. Therefore he made an agreement with the DNB intercept man for him to monitor the programs in question.

26. The basic plan for Italian propaganda in Egypt regarding the Ethiopian question was laid down by Minister PAGLIANO in his report from Cairo of 24 March 1935. (The text of this report and of the materials forming the basis for the observations following will be found in the micro-film files referred to in para 2, above.)

27. In para 8 of his report PAGLIANO proposed Comm. CIGNOLINI, Special Commissioner of the Alessandria Fascio, as the man who should head the under-cover agent's network in Egypt. (CIGNOLINI was a Doctor of Laws, a Consul of the Fascist Militia, a silver medalist and a 10 year resident of Egypt. He was also at the time, Vice Director of the Banca Commerciale and a member of the board of directors of the Giornale d'Oriente). This nomination was accepted on 11 May 1935 when CIGNOLINI was ordered to Italy for "completion of details", i.e. briefing. On 19 July 1935 Subject, asked Rome to send out the materials necessary to set up his clandestine news intercept service. NONIS, the Charge, specifically recommended compliance with Subject's request because of its possible later "secret uses in the reception of urgent ciphored w/t messages for the representatives of the Military ministries".

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28. In connection with these details, Subject has stated that he himself was not in any way connected with the appointment of CIGNOLINI. He points out that the PAGLIANO recommendations did not make a basic distinction between the propaganda function and the intelligence function. Presumably CIGNOLINI's under-cover network would have had the latter rather than the former as its objective. There, Subject states it was by nature an operation which came within the competence of the representatives of the Military Ministries and not the Foreign Office. The final BERGAMASCHI recommendations straightened out the confusion in PAGLIANO's program and based all operations of the civilian service on the AEO which Subject founded and directed.

29. He states however, that he later heard from his SIM colleagues that CIGNOLINI proved to be of little value and was quickly relieved of his position. According to Subject, CIGNOLINI returned to Italy after the outbreak of war; thus far, however, we have had no success in locating him.

30. NONIS, Italian Charge d'Affairs in Cairo, who made a report in July 1935, said that Subject had started negotiations with the Egyptian State Broadcasting Co. (Mareoni) who had the monopoly, in order to arrange that they would supply the agency with complete interceptions of the Italian radio telegraphic services for between seven and eight hundred lire per month. The Agency had a Rome correspondent (also Rome correspondent of the Giornale d'Oriente) Dr. BONCIANI who would send daily telegrams. Since the Mareoni apparatus was under British control, the Charge d'Affairs advised the setting up of an additional radio receiving set in the Legation. However, they would not then be able to use FERRI who was under suspicion by the police. NONIS said that he was trying to obtain the services of an ex-Naval radio telegraphist of Italian nationality at that time employed by the Consulate at Gondar. If he was unsuccessful in obtaining this man's service, NONIS asked that someone should be sent out from Rome.

31. By September 1935 the Agency was in working order, its address being Agence d'Egypte et d'Orient, 14 Via Champollion, Cairo. Telegraphic address NEDADO. The Italian Minister in Cairo reported on its activities. He said that it has been so successful in getting itself largely and sometimes in full reproduced by local papers that a good deal of alarm had been caused in circles unfavourable to Italy.

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32. An agreement regarding the radio interception question was reached between Subject and Marconi in October 1935. NONIS, writing to inform the Minister of Popular Culture of this, said that as a result the bulletin of the agency would be able still further to conceal its propaganda nature and would seem more and more like a reputable news agency. A very large number of names of inhabitants of Arab countries to whom copies of the bulletin might be sent had been provided by the propaganda section, Nu. P.I.E. branch of the Ministry (lists in materials photographed, para 2 above). But NONIS wished at all costs to avoid stressing the bulletin's propaganda nature. However, it had been sent to a few selected Egyptian personalities, and the Italian representatives in other Arab countries had also been asked to distribute small numbers of copies to friends in their area.

33. In November 1935 the success of A.E.O. was greatly aided by the fact that the Egyptian Government imposed ever more stringent restrictions on clandestine radio interception by local papers, with the result that the A.E.O., secure in its agreement with the Marconi, was being widely published by all papers, side by side with Ruter, Havas and British Official. It was also able to supply the Italian "Giornale d'Oriente", which otherwise, according to NONIS, would have been completely deprived of unbiased news.

34. The greatest enthusiasm for the bulletin was expressed by the Italian Legation in Bagdad who in November 1936 said that it had been a real pleasure and of tremendous interest to the few privileged person who had been able to see it. More copies, especially in Arabic were requested. Unfortunately for Bagdad there was some muddle about this - they were told that they would have to pay for the copies, the expense involved, for some extraordinary reasons, was not sanctioned by Minister of Popular Culture, and in April 1937 G.BBRIELLI in Bagdad said that as he has no longer received the A.E.O. bulletin he was completely deprived of any news, and unable to do anything for Italian propaganda while he remained so. By May 1937 it had again been arranged for him to receive it.

35. In 1935 the staff locally employed by the A.E.O. was as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Salary per month (Egyptian lbs)</u>
a. Ugo DaDONE, director	50
b. Michael BOCTOR, redattore	20
c. Ismailia D.LL.NI, redattrice	25
d. Chehata EBELD, translator	10
e. Lina WISE, typist	10
f. Goham M.HAUD, porter	3.5

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g. Selim SALEH, porter	1.5
h. Anis DAUD, Arab redattore	12
i. NERI, CARUSO and DESIENC, Cyclists	10.5
j. Iram CARRI, typist	10
k. Filippo ZAMBONI, Assistant Redattore	10
l. Nazih MASSAD, translator	10
m. S. DAL ORO, French redattore	5.5
n. G. FARMI, Arab redattore	15
o. E. MARTA, typist	8
p. Mohammed OSMAN, impiegato	4
q. Dr. Carlo BONCLANI, Rome correspondent	1100 Italian lire.
r. Sig. BOBELLI, Jerusalem	3500 " "
s. Sig. WYSSIER, Beirut	2500 " "

36. Some members of the A.E.O. staff, Subject, DALLANI, Nazih MASSAD, and WISE, were also employed at the Legation on the preparation of the Press Review. For this they received additional salaries of 30, 12, 10 and 3 Egyptian pounds a month respectively from 1935 and 1940 there were few staff changes at A.E.O. Ismailia DALLANI left in 1938, Anis DAUD in 1937 and CARRI, ZAMBONI, MASSAD, DALORO, FARMI, FERRAI, MARTA and OSMAN in 1936.

37. According to a report from the Charge d'affaires in Cairo in May 1937, Subject enjoyed the confidence of the Press Attache at the German Legation, Fritz Walter TIETZ, who was also in charge of the local branch of the D.N.B. Two reports were made by Subject to the Italian Legation regarding conversations with TIETZ. The first gave the information that TIETZ had watched with interest the development of A.E.O. and had received instructions to collaborate in its work. He thought that in the future there might be a possible chance of D.N.B. publishing news which the Italians wished distributed indirectly. Subject, said in his report that all German propaganda activities in the Middle East were pursuing a negative propaganda policy; i.e., rather than displaying the advantages of German policy, they were attempting to discredit the other nationalities who were opposed to them. The second, shorter, report gives information on the methods adopted by the Germans regarding their funds for indirect subsidies to the press. The German Chambers of Commerce in Egypt and in the other Arab countries had the job of centralizing all the money which was assigned annually by industrialists, businessmen, representatives, shipping companies, etc., for publicity. The global sum was then put at the disposal of the head of the press and propaganda office, who arranged distribution only to those papers and reviews with which a previous agreement had been reached.

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No exceptions were made. TIETZ told Subject that this system had the advantages not only of increasing German business, but they also had a certain sum left over which was used for other forms of propaganda.

38. In 1937 Dott. Enrico NUNE in charge of broadcasts to the Arabs, visited Cairo in order to recruit musical talent for his program and to discuss the efficiency of the Radio Bari transmissions. Subject was of assistance to him in getting reactions to the broadcasts and in discovering some musicians.

39. On 31 October 1938; a memorandum written by MORGANTI, the Italian Consul in Cairo, recommending Subject for a decoration, throws important light on Subject's work during the Ethiopian War. After noting that Subject had served as an Infantry Captain during World War I, sustaining wounds in action, MORGANTI states that Subject was later a Conturion of the Fascist Militia, and sustained wounds during the street fighting on behalf of the Fascist cause. He then continues:

Subject did work of the highest order in the Military as well as the political and propaganda fields during the Italo-Ethiopian War. He participated in the organization of the interception of the Z.S.F. communications of the English Military and Naval stations, as well as the gathering directly or indirectly of a military character, and finally, placing SIM representatives in contact with local elements. At his own risks and expense, sometimes at night, he made excursions to the off-limits military zones between Wadi Natrum and Mersa Matruh and between Siwa and Baharia to control personally the position of troops, air units, artillery and tanks in the direction of the Libyan frontier."

40. Subject observes that despite this glowing account, he received nothing. Subject states that due allowance must be made for the purpose which motivated the writing of the letter. The intercept service mentioned was of a low-level. He does not deny that some of the expeditions he organized into the desert to advance his knowledge of native art brought results, in their course, of military interest. MORGANTI makes the statement in his memo that Subject in Cairo "fu l'uomo di punta gettato all'sbaraglio in ogni momento." Subject, however, insists that his interest at all times was primarily propaganda and secondarily anything that came along which would benefit the Italian cause.

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41. The success of Subject's work can best be judged by his adversary's reaction. On two occasions prior to the outbreak of war his work was discussed in as much detail permissible in works meant for public consumption. The first was George MARTELLI's "The Mediterranean-Whose Sea? (1938), the second Elizabeth MONROE's "Mediterranean Cross-currents, (1939)." Both works in the pro-war bibliography on the Mediterranean problem stand forth conspicuously as statements of the British case. There is no doubt in the writer's mind that the passages in each work devoted to Subject's alleged subversive work in Egypt and the Near East were designed to "blow" him. The effect of the appearance of the statements, as indicated by Subjects' files, in the Ministry, was to start a chain-reaction of unfavorable comments and reprints in all the anti-Italian and neutral Arab press.

42. On 5 June 1940, five days before the Italian declaration of war on England the then Egyptian President of Council ALI EL-SHER Pasha communicated through Minister MAZZOLINI the intention of the British military police in Cairo to arrest Subject and to try him before a military court.

43. Apropos of MAZZOLINI's sources, Subject observes that the principal informer was FAROUK himself. He even showed to MAZZOLINI at one time a little note-book of counsel written for him by his father FUAD, which FAROUK carried with him always. After the King came Dr. GROSSI, physician of the Royal Household and until 1940, also to MAZZOLINI. Others close to MAZZOLINI were younq ZULFIKAR, son of the Grand Chamberlain, Mohamed S.BAT Bey, chief of ceremony, ABDULLAH IZZET Bey, (son of IZZET Pasha, ex-Minister of War), and Mohamed Ali, heir presumptive to the throne. MAZZOLINI was on good terms with all of these, plying them with decorations (which Subject insists is an integral requirement of any propaganda or intelligence program in the Near East) and sympathy.

44. Subject left Cairo immediately upon receipt of the warning, by air. He left behind all of his personal belongings and a furnished apartment. Subject has learned that this property has been confiscated and sold by the Egyptian Government. He states, however, that his automobile, a trunk of valuables and a valise of important personal documents should have been left under seal with other Legation property.

45. Shortly before his improvisate flight from Egypt an investigation was opened in Rome on the excuse of Subject's doubtful arianinity on his mother's side. The investigation was mounted in a memo from PAVOLINI to BUFFARINI, dated 29 February 1940 in which PAVOLINI indicated that "Inasmuch as lately the attitude of DADONE had given rise to some doubts I would be grateful if you would ascertain in the most secret manner and make known to me what is his position as a result of the racial laws."

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According to the documents, available Subject was attacked as a renegade Jew by certain Jewish-Anti-Fascist papers in Cairo while he was in Italy on leave in 1938, but without any consequences.

46. The investigation in May 1940, established that Subject's mother was in fact, of Jewish origin. It is difficult to devine the precise motives for PAVOLINI's action (Subject cannot provide any explanation), or what the outcome for Subject would have been if the war had not intervened precisely at this moment. The investigation continued, as indicated by the documentation, into the fall and winter of 1940, without however, any action being taken by the Ministry. In an event, LUCIANI, Chief of the Personnel Section of the Ministry had by this point revealed the same veiled hostility toward Subject shown by FERRETTI in 1932.

47. After Subject's return, a telegram was sent by the Minister of Popular Culture to GRAZIANI in Libya on 5 August 1940. It stated that though the A.E.O.'s work in Egypt had had to be stopped owing to the war situation, it was thought that for the purpose of propaganda in the Islamic world it could usefully be continued elsewhere, possibly in Cirenaica. It was therefore proposed to send Subject to Libya to discuss this possibility with GRAZIANI. Subject would thus be able to continue the direction of the A.E.O., producing bulletins for the press and the radio, and if necessary also leaflets. Carlo BONCIANI would continue to be his Rome correspondent. Subject left for Libya on 3 September 1940. GRAZIANI directed him to carry out propaganda by means of a portable radio station, broadcasting news of interest to Egypt, Syria and Palestine and denying false news and tendentious communique. Subject was therefore recalled to the colours.

48. He was attached to the Comando Superiore delle Forze Armate, first to the Ufficio I, then to the "Egypt Office", for the purpose of organizing his special broadcasts and intercept service. Subject points out, however, that his project was sabotaged by the professional intelligence men in the General Staff who evidently were jealous of his independence and direct line to GRAZIANI. The radio equipment never arrived, Subject states, but was deliberately short-stopped in the depots. The results of his first stay in Libya therefore were nil.

49. There are no details in the Ministry of Popular Culture files regarding his work in Italian Africa, but in November 1940 the German Ambassador in Rome advised the Italian Foreign Office that if there was no objection on their part, it was proposed to ask the Fuhrer to confer upon DADONE the Order of Merit of the German Eagle.

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No objection was raised either by Ministry of Popular Culture or the Esteri. Subject states he received the decoration.

50. Subject remained in Libya until February 1941 when he re-entered Italy. By this time the impossibilities facing the broadcasting project were clear and Subject liquidated the undertaking. After a short period at Genoa with the Territorial Defense Command, he returned to Libya as a special Stefani correspondent in mid-June 1941. He was recalled to Italy in September 1941 on the personal cabled request to the Ministry of Popular Culture, PAVOLINI, by the Italian Commander-in-Chief BASTICO. BASTICO's "rocket" merits textual rendition:

"For reasons already signalled to Senator MORGAGNI (head of Stefani), please recall by wire Stefani correspondent, (Subject), who besides having nothing of interest to communicate has become unwelcome to the whole Hqs., me included....."

51. As of December 1941 Subject was unexpectedly removed from the Ministry of Popular Culture pay roll. (Subject had been re-commissioned with the rank of Major for his assignment in Libya but until the end of 1941 he received from the Ministry of Popular Culture a salary of 4000 lire per month.) Allegedly the reason given for this was the fact that Subject was at the time drawing pay simultaneously from more than one payroll. In fact, however, it is not difficult to trace this outcome to the hostilities Subject had generated within the Ministry, who took the BASTICO episode as a green light.

52. Subject was sent in October 1941 to the Russian front on behalf of the Propaganda Office of the Army. In February 1942 Subject was recalled to Rome for assignment by the General Staff to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the handling of the Arab leaders then in Rome. He worked thereafter at the "Centro Arabo" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under Luigi GABRIELLI. The office actually was headed by GUARNESCHELLI and Alberto MELLINI. From March 1942 to March 1943 he was in contact with all the Arab leaders in Rome. The MUFTI, KALLANI, Manour DAOUD, Habib BOURGIBA, et. al. All were maintained in Rome at the expense of the Arab Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

53. Apropos of Alberto MELLINI, Subject states that he is now living a surveilled existence in Rome because of his collaboration with the Fascist Republic. Subject states that it was MELLINI who organized the flight of the MUFTI from Teheran to Rome.

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NELLINI was at the time secretary of the Italian Legation at Teheran. He took over the protection of the MUFTI when the latter fled from Irak to Teheran following the suppression of the Irak revolt. With the rupture of relations with the Axis (Sept. 1941) the Mufti was taken under direct asylum. He was "repatriated" to Italy with the rest of the personnel of the Italian Legation at the end of the year, passing as the personal servant of NELLINI. Subject states that the Mufti was so well disguised that he escaped detection during examinations by Iranian, Turkish and British officials.

54. In March 1943 Subject accompanied the chief of the Tunisian Nationalist Movement, BOURGIBA, to Tunis. He remained there to assist in the details of the proclamation of the independence of Tunisia and the reactivation of the DESTOUR movement. Early in April 1943 Subject placed two Tunisian journalists aboard a hospital ship bound for Italy. Taieb SLIM and Dr. Habib THAMER, Destour journalists who were to go to Rome to set up a Tunisian propaganda office under the sponsorship of the "Centro Arabo" of the Foreign Office. (See RK-1333 of 18 June 46)

55. In Tunisia Subject states he knew Col. Pompeo AGRIFOGLIO who headed the SIM office. The contact however, was social, in view of the fact that Subject worked with the Legation staff.

56. Capture, Interrogation and Repatriation, May 1943-1945: Subject was taken prisoner in Tunis, following the collapse of Axis resistance in May 1943, along with the entire personnel of the Italian diplomatic mission which had gone to the wrong airfield on Cape Bon to meet the plane which was supposed to fly them out.

57. For seven days Subject remained with the mission at Villa Raringnolo in Tunis. Then he was taken under the escort of two British officers to a camp at Kassar Said, where he was placed in the infirmary so that he could receive the most favourable treatment. After about two or three months he was transferred (c. July) to a camp at St. Joseph du Tibar (Suk-el-Chemiz camp). Thus far he had not been interrogated, nor had he received any offers of collaboration with the Allies. After a short stay he was replaced in the Kassar Said camp, after which he was taken to a place 36 kms from Algiers, KORSOH(?). According to Subject, this was a special British IS camp, under the command of a Captain, NU. He was assigned a tent. Though treated as well as possible, Subject still had not been interrogated. After another month, Subject was taken under NCO escort to Algiers, placed on a US plane and taken to Cairo, with a refueling stop at Tripoli.

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58. In Egypt Subject was taken to a so-called "secret" camp at Mahadi, arriving on 1 December 1943. After 6 or 7 days Subject was interrogated for about four days in succession by a Major BAILEY who confronted him with a voluminous dossier of reports regarding his pre-war activities in Egypt. (From Subject's reconstruction of the questions it is clear that these materials, for the most part comprised the details contained in Cairo's CX-2295 of 31 January 1946) Subject states that he answered only the questions he saw fit as he saw no reason, in view of his PW status for interrogation on facts which had nothing to do with his work during the war. He did not take a categorically negative attitude however. Subject became dissatisfied with the treatment being given him. His quarters were too small, the food poor, blankets nil, fatigue duties annoying. Subject made repeated complaints without results; he thereupon asked to see the Counsellor on Eastern affairs of the British Embassy in Cairo, Sir Walter SMART, one of his pre-war friends. The request was granted, but produced no amelioration of the circumstances.

59. According to Subject, Major BAILEY, who struck him as a competent man who actually did not take his work seriously, realized that it would be impossible to interrogate Subject, in the strict meaning of the term. Therefore, BAILEY, proposed at the final session that Subject collaborate generally with the British in propaganda work. Subject replied with a written memorial embodying his refusal, giving as his reason the fact that, in his view, the Allies had already adopted a policy in Italy which was to the disadvantage of Italy and ultimately of the Allies themselves. In this connection, he states he stressed the inopportunities of permitting the return to Italy of TOGLIATTI (or for that matter the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and Egypt), and the placing of the government in the hands (these are Subject's statements) of the "fuorusciti", who had betrayed Italy by leaving the country once and who would betray it again in time of crisis. He stated that he would collaborate in the future, only if he felt that there was some guarantee that Italy would not be permitted to fall into chaos. A copy of this memorial, Subject sent to SMART.

60. Subject's memorial remained unanswered. The interrogations ceased. There was no betterment of the physical aspects of the confinement. As a consequence Subject's relations with others in the camp began to deteriorate. On 19 January 1944 he was transferred to an ordinary officers PW camp at Irwan.

61. At Irwan he refused to sign a pledge of collaboration with the British which was being circulated in the camp. The signing was voluntary.

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Subject, however, made his point-of-view that the obligation to the King of Italy was still binding and barred any pledge of loyalty to a foreign monarch, clear to the Italians running the camp. As a consequence he was transferred to a so-called "criminal camp" (No. 305) in March or April, probably, he believes at the instigation of the Italians rather than the British.

62. After successive medical examinations undergone in connection with wounds suffered in World War I Subject was repatriated to Italy with other wounded in November 1944. He was taken to Taranto where he spent a few months at a hospital near Bari. He notes that his repatriation was not as a PW. Therefore, he returned to Rome, at liberty, early in 1945. In Rome he secured six months of convalescent leave, after which he secured two months extension and finally two months of earned leave. He was demobilized in September 1945.

63. He has never been approached or interrogated by any Allied authorities since his return to Italy. The first contact being that effected by this unit in February in this year.

64. Major HARRARI, Major Cyril ROLO: Subject states that both of these men were known to him as civilians in the course of social contacts in Cairo before the war. HARRARI, who came from a well-known, pro-British family, had married a beautiful Milanese girl. Subject, as an active member of the Italian colony in Cairo therefore entered their social circle. The same was true of ROLO, whose brother had married (now divorced) an Italian woman. Both contacts were strictly social. Subject states that he learned after his repatriation that HARRARI was working in the Allied Hqs at Caserta, although he has never seen him. ROLO, he states, he saw about a year ago, in the bar of the Grand Hotel, Rome. Subject recognized him from afar; ROLO did not see Subject.

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CB 9 COMMENT

65. Preliminary observations on Subject's possible utility for intelligence work were made in our JRX-3841 of 17 July 1946, paras 3, 4, which reported our decision to take him on in a "consultants" capacity. It is hoped that the foregoing discussion and the comments to follow will make clear why this case literally "began in the middle" and worked toward the beginning. If Subject was indeed to be handled on a long range basis it was felt that the approach should not be cut and - dried but gradual and subordinated to the building of confidence and reciprocal respect.

66. A number of the details given in Subject's account of his life should be noted for their importance in the understanding of Subject's personality and motivations. Subject's middle class, professional Piedmontese origins must be taken into consideration as conditioning elements in his critical, independent outlook and conduct. The family was not rich nor noble. It is safe to assume therefore that their aspirations were in this direction. Subject's strong Monarchist convictions are, in any case, no mystery.

67. In reviewing Subject's activity from the date of his marriage, 1911, to the present, one is struck by the large gaps in what might otherwise be taken as normal in the family life of a man with a wife and two daughters. He was separated from his wife and child throughout World War I, rejoining them after the war. The period of "normal" family existence in the mid-twenties is broken in 1929 after the debacle in Czechoslovakia which saw Subject a broken man, financially, by assignments in the US, South America and Egypt, during which his family remained at Allassio. Following his repatriation in 1940 Subject moves successively to Libya, Russia and finally North Africa as a PH. Upon his return to Italy in 1945 he again settles in Rome. The repetition of the pattern suggests a sub-stratum of intra-family mal-adjustment and dis-satisfaction. The break in contact with his brother since 1930 is an indication that there is the tendency for these forces to carry over into inter-personal relations as well. It is probable that the effect of those mal-adjustments with other elements of Subject's personality syndrome, has been to intensify the dynamic way with which he has "fixed" on and served external objects. Thus, his intense nationalism, participation in physical aggressions (with which he still secures vicarious association by the carrying of a cane, which is more than a mere walking aid with Subject) and executive ability when confronted with a blocked-out problem relating to the Country and Party.

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68. The fact that Subject's two daughters, ages 32 and 26 respectively, are not married may be related to Subject's uniformly poor financial status in recent years and thus serve to increase the intra-family tensions.

69. The Jewish origin of Subject's mother, with the stigma thereto attached in Nazi and late-Fascist doctrine, the effect of which Subject had ample opportunity to feel in the investigation mounted against him in 1940-41, resulted not in awakening him to underlying fallacies of the ideologies concerned but in his rejection of the Jews and all things Jewish. As would be expected he has raised the memory of his mother, clearly indicated in several conversations, to the point of veneration.

70. It must be emphasized that Subject's anti-Jewish feelings are not articulated. In conversation he has never taken a position in any way approaching that held by the Nazi or Fascist racists, a clear indication that his intellectual attainments (and undoubtedly the unconscious admission that after all he too is of Jewish origin) imposes a degree of disciplining which bars fanaticism on the point.

71. In any case, it is felt that subconsciously, Subject's strong pro-Arab feelings may represent the sublimation of aggressive feelings toward the Jews. The fact of Subject's part-Jewish origin would thus add a degree of personal dynamism to a pro-Arab point of view which before the war derived also from the fact that Fascist Italy's (the "nation's") interests were consistently identified in a propagandistic sense with the Arab cause.

72. Subject's masonic affiliation and his attainment of the highest degree of advancement with the order is demonstration enough of Subject's intellectual and moral capacity. (His questura record shows no evidence whatsoever of common crimes or misdemeanors of any nature.) A review of his life indicates however, that he has never derived any permanent, if even temporary, personal advantage from his position in the order. There is no doubt, on the other hand, that his affiliation has brought emotional compensations deriving from the deferential association with fellow-members who hold important posts in the government, the vicarious pleasures of semi-conspiratorial organization, etc. all of which it is clear supercede money or material advantage in Subject's scale of values.

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73. Subject's fidelity to his masonic affiliation continued under Fascism it should be noted, despite Benito MUSSOLINI's personal antipathy to the orders and their formal liquidation. As Subject points out, the repressive action taken by Fascism was mostly directed against the Grand Orient (Paris) Masonic affiliates, whereas the Scottish Rite affiliates supported the Regime, particularly because of its presumed anti-Communist orientation, and therefore continued in existence, numbering many prominent Fascist Hoirarchs among their membership.

74. Subject's attitude toward the Vatican, despite his Masonic affiliation, is one of great respect. The Scottish Rite philosophy is Theistic in basis and posits faith as an essential category. Thus it is possible for Subject to regard the Vatican as the representation of another faith which, generall speaking, faces the same problem of existance in the modern world, as the Masonic order.

75. The continuous succession in Subject's account of personal differences with important Party personalities is as striking as the persistent deep friendships which also appear. It would seem however, that in no case was Subject ever able to win over his supporters to the point that they would take the initiative in forcing a solution favorable to Subject against his detractors. The key to this phenomenon is probably to be found in Subject's independence of character, insistence upon personal integrity and the consequent critical role he played with his party friends as well as his party enemies. As a consequence, even the former probably regarded him as a fool or with fear or envy, even when they esteemed him for his initiative, personal courage and ability to deliver-the-goods under pressure.

76. Subject's strong identification all of his life with nationalist symbols (and associated concepts of the "strong" state, subordination of the individual) has resulted in a political outlook, which while not propagated with fanaticism or hostility for the ideas of others, is thoroughly reactionary in character. Communism he regards as the great threat to modern civilization. While Subject does not believe a restoration of the Fascist regime as it existed before the war, it is clear that he regards the philosophy as having been betrayed by the man, MUSSOLINI as having been betrayed into making a war he never wanted, etc. He took an active part in the Masonic efforts to organize pro-Monarchist support in North Italy before the June elections (see JRX-3175).

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77. Fundamentally, however, Subject, like many doctrinaires, though a professing anti-democrat, insists upon liberty of personal action for himself. In the past he has resolved the contradiction, whether by design or not, by finding the locus for the outlet of his aggressive nationalist feelings, in a foreign country (i.e. Austria-Hungary, Czechoslovakia, USA, South America, and Egypt) where he enjoyed relatively full personal freedom while he defended and praised the restrictive system of his country.

78. Subject's dossiers bear witness to the fact that in all the assignments undertaken his execution was superior and in some cases, beyond the call of duty.

79. As regards the question of his participation in Italian espionage, after the examination of all available evidence we are not inclined to modify our agreement with the MI 5 judgement (XX-11515 of 5 April 1946) that Subject, in his past activities has been in the first instance a propagandist rather than an intelligence agent.

80. Subject is now 60 years old and in the view of the writer has passed the peak achieved during his stay in Egypt from 1935 to 1940 when he worked under ideal circumstances in view of the psychological and personality components above discussed. Nonetheless, he has retained from this period an extraordinary number of contacts with all the Arab leaders none of which can be exploited by Italy now or in the near future. More than contacts, as demonstrated by Subject's handling of the Arab Delegation to the Holy See, he has their confidence and trust.

81. For reasons clearly indicated in his account, Subject could never collaborated with the British, although it is certain that his social contacts with them would never be prejudiced by this feeling. As regards the French, it is excluded that he could serve the interests of a power which he regards as having been illegitimately advanced at the expense of his own country. The overall Slav (a nationalist conception) -- Communist (and ideological front, serving Russian power interests) THREAT is the dominating strain in his thinking. He regards it as impossible to face in Italian domestic politics as organized at present without strong support from the outside. He sees the only possibility of this support from the US.

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We feel that it is in connection with this threat, or prosued such in the Near and Middle East that we can best use and control Subject. The major problem in the operation now and in the future will be to keep him "fixed" on the Near Eastern rather than the domestic aspects of developments. At all times even the suggestion of a quid-pro-quo on the basis of support for reactionary schemes on the domestic front must be firmly negatived to avoid the inevitable disillusion and souring on all aspects of the work, which would follow inability to back up promises.

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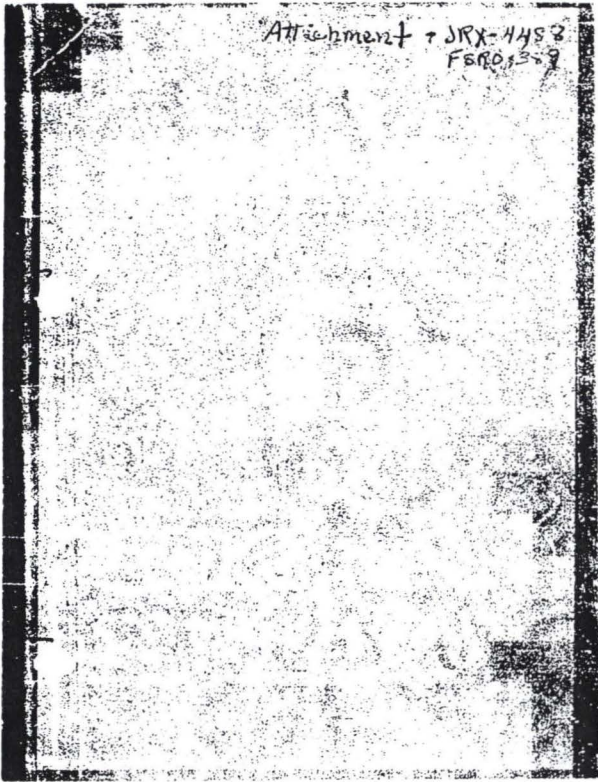
APPENDIX

Summary of Advances made to Subject:

- a. 10,000 (44.00) lire advanced 29 July for expenses in connection with entertainment of members of Arab Delegation to Holy See.
- b. 10,000 lire advanced 10 August for use in connection with Arab Delegation contact.
- c. 20,000 lire advanced on 26 August for train trip to Naples to secure visa for Turkey and purchase of miscellaneous requirements for proposed trip to Turkey.
- d. One complete grey flannel suiting advanced to fill out wardrobe for trip.
- e. One raincoat (military) for use during trip.
- f. One portable typewriter.

All above on receipts signed by Subject.

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PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

SEE 201 FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)

No. del Passaporto
163381P

No. del Registro
 6926

Repubblica Italiana
 IN NOME DELLA LEGGE

Il Ministro per gli Affari Esteri
 rilascia il presente passaporto
 al Signor *UGO*
RAICONE

accompagnato da

Anteriores firme della firma e fotografia
UGO RAICONE
 Questore *RAICONE*
 Ufficio Passaporti
 Dato il 21 agosto 1960

* Possono iscriversi sul passaporto i figli minori di 15 anni.

FORM 3768 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS 3-77

ATT JRX 4488
SECRET (When Filled In)

31 AUG 46
E-2 IMPDET
CL. BY.

Dati e connotati del Titolare

Professione *giornalista*
Figlioli
 e di *via S. Maria de Bernabetti*
 nato a *Rosofol.*
 il *3-8-1906*
 domiciliato
 in *Roma*
 via *Costa*
 occhi *castani*
 capelli *castani*
 barba
 baffi
 colorito *bruno*
 segni particolari *nessuni*
12/12/22

Nome	Figli Data di nascita	Visto

Il presente passaporto è rilasciato
 per la *Corechia - Siria - Libano*
col. 12/27

ed è valido fino al *20 agosto 1948*
(Mille novecento quarantotto)
 a meno di rinnovazioni

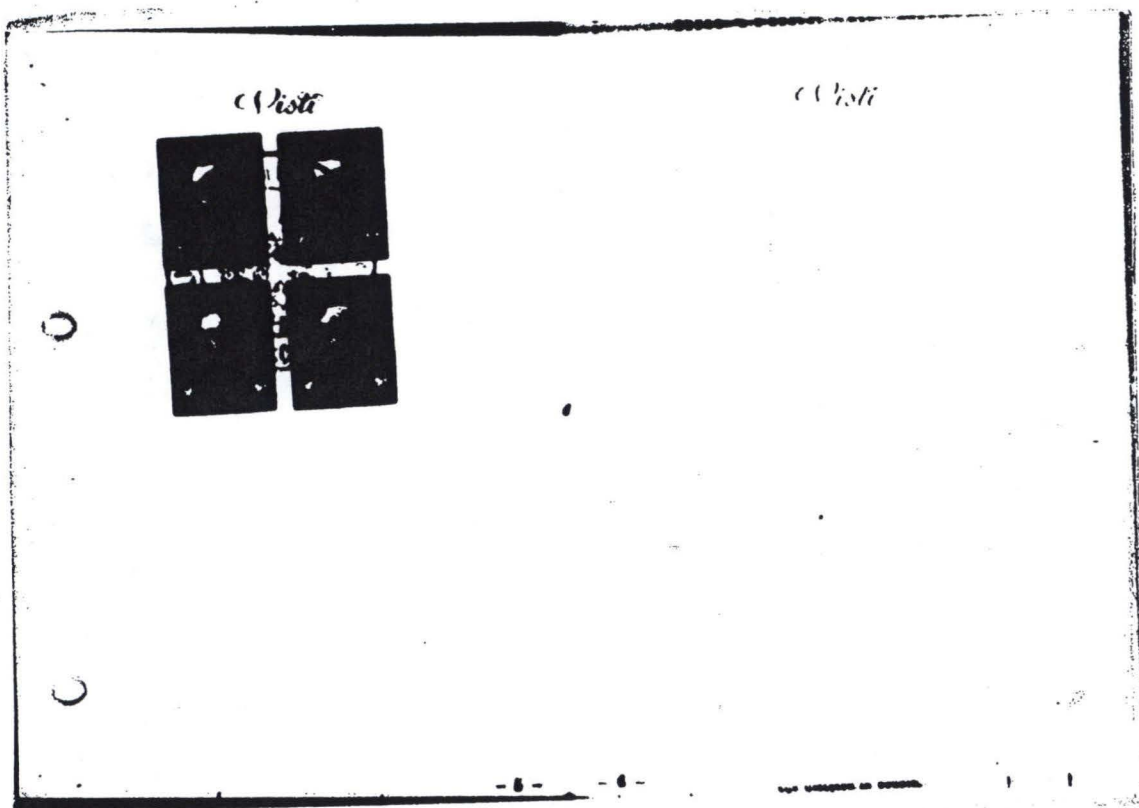
Rilasciato dalla
QUESTURA DI ROMA

in *esecuzione della domanda dell'interessato*



27 agosto 1946
QUESTURA DI ROMA
Mudithes

(*) Autorità che lo rilascia - (**) Documenti, certificati, autorizzazioni



CEDOLA DI ESPATRIO

Passaporto rilasciato da _____ **N. del Passaporto** _____ **N. del Reg.** _____

di _____ **il (data)** _____

Cognome e nome del titolare _____
(Per le donne maritate indicare anche il cognome del marito)

Patronità _____

1. Sesso _____ **2. Stato Civile** _____

3. Sa scrivere? _____ **4. Professione o condizione:** _____

5. Posizione nella professione _____
(Dico se è prete, dirigente, libero professionista, artigiano, impiegato, operaio, ecc.)

6. Giorno, mese ed anno di nascita _____

7. Luogo di dimora abituale in Italia _____
Comune _____
Provincia _____

8. Viaggia con persone di famiglia? _____
(In caso affermativo, trascrivere a tergo le generalità delle persone)

9. L'uscita dal Regno avviene:

a) per motivi di lavoro? _____ in base a contratto? _____

b) per affari commerciali, professionali, ecc.? _____

c) per altri motivi? _____ quali? _____
(Razionalità, conguagli, studio, asilo, ecc.)

10. Presume di dimorare all'Estero per più di un anno? _____

11. Paese di destinazione _____

r.

Colonna riservata alle Anagrafi Civiche di Esportazione

Bella, a data, dell'Ufficio di Polizia di Confine o del Posto di Imbarco, si rilascia la cedola.

SECRET

FROM: Washington

4 September 1946

WASH 2645

OPERA

Plan BAZAR cover address ANTONIO CIASCA (CIASCI)
Post Office Box 2911, South Station, Arlington Virginia,
effective immediately.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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PER DOI 70-17

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OFFICE OF ORIGIN: SSU Italy FIELD HQ. FILE NO. JRK-4659

REPORT MADE AT: Remo DATE: 11 Sept 1946 PERIOD COVERED: 1935-40 MADE BY: CB9

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Plan BAZAR STATUS: Closed
SPECIFIC: Personalities in Contact with JK78 in Egypt

SOURCE: JK78

REFERENCE: See GK-2295, GK-2227

COMMENT:

Attached herewith report by Source on his contacts in Egypt. His comments were prepared entirely from memory, without benefit of the private documentation which he had to leave behind in care of the Legation in Cairo.

DISTRIBUTION: (8 copies)

Washington (3)
Cairo
Plan BAZAR File
JK78 File
Files (2)

OFFICER IN CHARGE:

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

S E C R E T
(CONTROL)

SUBJECT: Personalities in Contact with JK78 in Egypt
(See GX-2295; GX-2227)

1. AHMED HUSSEIN

Founder of an intransigent Nationalist Youth Organization called the "Green Shirts". Mounted easily, but no staging power. Enthusiastic; good speaker but worthless organizer. The prestige this organization enjoys is due to: Movement created before Italian and German contact. He then approached Subject for materials on Fascist Party, organization, etc. Subject arranged his trip to Italy and Germany in cooperation with TISTZ. He returned a strong Fascist supporter, however, he did nothing. Financially he received no direct payments. Germany and Italy therefore inspired insertions in his newspapers, which guaranteed an income of about 40 to 50 Egyptian lire each week.

2. ANIS DAUD

Cept; extremely willing to work, but not capable because of the lack of education, excessive timidity and indecision. Had many contacts and could be used to gather information and later to disseminate same. Useful for information on ceptic church affairs. Received 10 Egyptian lire per month.

3. ANTUN JACUB

Cairo. Confidence man and hack writer; Syrian origin; boasted of mythical contacts and at the same time worked for anyone. Had connections with the French authorities. Never used by JK78. Dangerous because he observed no security in his conduct.

4. DOCTOR, Michel

Former editor of the Agence d'Oriente Et d'Egypt in Cairo, which paper was managed by JK78. Had numerous connections; serious and energetic. Paid for work performed. Never sent on outside work.

5. BUFFONI, Decio

Acting Commercial Attache at the Royal Legation in Cairo. Did not participate in espionage or propaganda work.

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6. BULOS MASSAD

Syrian advertising and business man. Could be used because of his many connections in various circles, but had to be controlled because his greed for money caused him to invent information, if necessary. Furnished information of every kind; was sent on jobs relating to internal Egyptian politics. Received 20 - 25 Egyptian Lire monthly. Also contributed articles.

7. CAMPAGNANO

Jew. Veteran 1st World War. Merchant. Of no importance to Subject's work.

8. CASCO, A

Presently in Rome working at Bar Conciglia, Corso Umberto. Was typist and assistant archivist for the Royal Legation in Cairo. Born in Cairo where his family lives; speaks fluent Arabic. Was not engaged in propaganda or espionage work.

9. CHIRONE, Perci

Secondary school principal in Cairo. Now in Italy. Never involved in politics or espionage despite frequent visits to the Legation.

10. CORBO

Insurance Agent for the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni. Social contact.

11. DAMIANI, Mrs.

Alexandria. Elementary school teacher with literary pretensions. Employee of AEO. Interested chiefly in providing a livelihood for her numerous children.

12. DE CASTRO, Guilio

Port Said. Jew. Wealthy shipping and marine supplies agent. Repatriated to Italy because of the war, lived in Rome. Has now returned to Egypt as a member of a commission on Italian properties in Egypt. Social contact. Son-in-law at Naples, heading a shipping enterprise.

- 2 -

SECRET
(CONTROL)

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13. FATHI RADUAN

Able and active young lawyer who organized a movement which failed at the beginning of World War II because it was unjustly considered to be pro-Fascist, but which was, in reality, Xenophobe and aimed at reviving the ancient glories of a free Egypt (Misr - el - Fattah). HUSSEIN and RADUAN were anti-Communists. Was not paid by Subject.

14. GAETA, Dr.

Secretary at the Chamber of Commerce in Cairo. Useful for information on economic statistics.

15. GALASSI, Giuseppe

Manager of the Giornale d'Oriente. Man of letters and noteworthy art critic; author of various meritorious works on Byzantium and Egypt; presently in Rome; works on Giornale della Sera; personal friend of Dino GRANDI, who made him manager of a daily political paper which he ran more enthusiastically than competently.

16. HAFIZ RAMADAN PASHA

Ex-Minister. Founder of the Egyptian Nationalist Party. Intelligent and cultured, but indolent, deaf, and trivial. Useful channel because wanted advice on organization of Fascist Party, economic policy, etc. Never received funds.

17. HEHIAVI (?)

Might be identical with ENKIRI, Gabriel who was an able advertising man, fluent in French and Arabic; had numerous connections in all circles; literary, artistic and political; was accustomed to high living and was therefore, very willing to sell his services. Was a source of partially reliable information always.

18. HODA SCIARAUI PASHA, Mrs.

Nationalist. President of the Egyptian Women's League. She attended all women's international congresses and had contacts with personalities of all countries. Intelligent and cultured. Very useful social contact.

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SECRET
(CONTROL)

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19. HUSSAIN SHERIF

If identical with a distant relative of King FUAD, he was formerly Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs; extremely well educated but of no importance in the political world. Was useful for creation of additional contacts.

20. IBRAHIM ABDEL KADER EL MAZNI

A rather competent advertising man. Came to Subject for information on Italian topics. Not a service contact except as a channel for Subject's materials.

21. KERIM TABET

Son of the Editor-in-Chief of the daily "EL MOKATTAM" active and intelligent; unscrupulous; would work for one or more employers at the same time, so long as he was paid. He was in contact with both Subject and Legation as well as other diplomatic representatives. Received money from all.

22. KHALIL TABET

Editor-in-Chief of the daily "EL MOKATTAM". Cultured and serious; nationalist. A journalist contact.

23. LOVATO, Antonio

Former Editor-in-Chief of the Giornale d'Oriente; later, foreign correspondent for the STAMPA of Turin; intelligent; good writer; published some interesting articles on the Middle East, Turkey, and Greece. Presently collaborator on the Giornale della Sera of Rome. Is now in Spain on behalf of Gazzetta della Popolo (Turin?).

24. LUSIGNA, Levi

Business man; not too scrupulous. Never in contact with Subject. Not interested in politics.

25. MAGGIAR or NAGGIAR, Roland

Cultured Jew. Fervid Zionist with slight leanings towards Communism. Could be tapped through contacts for information re Zionist activities.

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26. MAHIUD AZMI

Noteworthy advertising agent; was professor at the University of Bagdad where he was seriously injured during a student riot which occurred as a protest to his excessively difficult examinations. His wife is a Russian and said to be a sister to an eminent Communist personality in Mosca. Wafdist.

27. MAHIUD EL DESUKI

Was translator with the D.N.B. Came frequently to Subject's office to check texts of news items.

28. MAHMUD FAHMI EL NOKRASCI

Cairo. Related to ZAGLUL PASHA, founder of the Wafdist Party. Prominent member of the party. Following a disagreement in ideas with ZAGLUL's successor, MUSTAFAEEL NAHAS PASHA, he founded a dissenting Wafdist Party with AHMED MAHER who was assassinated recently in Cairo. NOKRASCI was an intransigent nationalist; strict Moslem; taciturn; anglophobe and anti-Communist. Useful to Subject as a politico-social contact. Saw Subject willingly, and discussed internal affairs from journalistic standpoint freely.

29. MANCINELLI, Pistro

Presently in Italy and apparently interned in Piedmont for his collaboration with the Fascist Republic. Naval Captain. He hoped to obtain the position of pilot with the Suez Canal Company. In the meantime, while awaiting a favorable reply (which did not materialize), he worked for the Societa' di Assicurazioni Generali and also as a commercial representative. Alert, intelligent but irresponsible. Passed unwitting info on traffic at Suez to Subject. Was not paid. Called to naval service upon outbreak of war and sent to Tunis for "I" work. Was still there in April 1944. Then Subject went to Tunis in connection with the re-establishment of the DESTOUR movement.

30. MANENTE, Ugo

Son-in-law to DE CASTRO. Presently in military service as a Grenadiers Captain. Now at Naples running his father-in-law's shipping office.

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31. MILAN

Two brothers. Operate an Alabaster quarry near the pyramids in Cairo. Never mixed up in politics. No political or propaganda utility to Subject.

32. MOHAMED ALI TABER

Might be identical with the PASHA who is cousin to the King and President of the Egyptian Auto-Club; has a German education and is serious and cultured. His leanings aroused English suspicion. Was arrested and imprisoned during the war. Properly approached, he could be very useful. Excellent social contact, who passed on information on events in court circles. Never received payment. Was very sympathetic to Germany and Italy. Seemingly now retired.

33. LOMBELLI, Alessandro

Jerusalem. Priest of Swiss nationality. Was Palestine correspondent for the Agence d'Egypt et d'Orient. Active, intelligent and cultured. Had to be used with some caution. Was able to penetrate all quarters, however, did not pass identities of members of network to Subject. Secured good information but was jealous of his sources.

34. MORGENSTERN

Jewish journalist. Useful for information on Zionist question. Intelligent and well educated. (worked together with STARASLSKI, see below). Never on Subject's payroll.

35. MUNAPO

Born in Egypt where his family lives. Employed in the Cairo Legation as translator. Presently employed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome. Was connected with propaganda or espionage.

36. MAGGIAR, Roland

See MAGGIAR above.

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37. NAWE GANSM

Syrian journalist. Friend and follower of MUSTAFA NAHAS PASHA, head of the Wafdist Party. Owner-manager of the French daily "LA PATRIE" in Cairo. Useful at a price. Received about 50 later 80 lire E/monthly for publication of notices passed to him by Subject. Occasionally gave information on internal Egyptian politics.

38. NAZIH MASSAD

Son of BULOS. Employed as translator by Subject. Married to an American woman from San Francisco or Los Angeles. Greedy for money. Intelligent, a good writer; trivial character.

39. PAVLOWSKI

Polish Moslem. Ex-Naval officer under the former Czar; escaped from Communist terrorism; returned to Poland at the end of the last war. Often told contradictory stories about himself; at times, he claimed to have been in Cairo in order to attend a brush-up course at the Koranic University; then again, he implied that he was on a secret mission. He constantly complained about the difficulty of earning a living, yet he never borrowed; used to disappear for long periods of time; suspected that he was sought by both the English and the Jews; ostensibly anti-Zionist. (See JRX-4008, para 9 for additional information).

40. RIAD MAMDUH (?)

Politician; ambitious and competent; Wafdist tendencies. Was a Deputy. Married to a Rumanian writer Maria CAVADIA who was divorced from CRUSCESCU, a Roumanian diplomat; well-educated and intelligent woman; very useful to her husband because of her connections in diplomatic circles. He was a lover of show and deference; particularly susceptible to courtesies shown to his wife. Talked freely. Useful to influence his colleagues. Never paid.

41. SAID AHIN

Might be identical with the journalist; very intelligent and well-known in the Koran University of Azhar and in Pan-Islamic and Pan-Arabic circles. Valued money and while taking no chances, was not above taking sides even against his own ideas. Regular source for Subject and for the Legation where he worked for MASCIA and PIZZIRANI on colonial affairs. Received no fixed sum.

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S E C R E T
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42. SALSI SIDHOM

Cairo - A negligible personality. For personal reasons opposed the head of the Vafdist Party NAHAS PASHA (a matter of interest, as he stated). Demanded only money, promising information on the Party in question. Very conceited. Never produced. His constant pleas for money were always refused.

43. SCATTOLINI, Prof

Ex-Alpino. Worked for SIROMBO out of pure faith, he fancied himself a great spy and adept. He was useful for his abilities to strike up personal friendships with British subalterns. Was considered a comic figure.

44. SCLARRINO, G.

Deceased. Wife was editor of Giornale d'Oriente. Of no utility to Subject.

45. SOEHI YAHID

Alexandria. Studied in Italy. Extremely cultured; former editor of the Agence d'Oriente et d'Egypt in Cairo. An able translator. Not used outside the office.

46. STARASELSKI

Jewish journalist. Useful on Zionist questions. Worked for himself together with MORGENSTERN. Well educated. Had Communistic leanings, but probably not too sincere. Never worked with Subject.

47. STELLEBOGEN, Wilhelm

Director of the D.N.B. in Egypt, successor to Dr. REICHERT who went to Rome. A simple man who loved a quiet life and was nostalgic for his Parisian environment. Conscientious worker. Had cordial relations with Subject, with whom he exchanged and checked information.

48. VON RITGEN, Herman

Secretary to the German Legation in Cairo. Cultured and intelligent. Had excellent entrée to Court and military circles. Played tennis almost each day with FAROUK. In May 1943, was junior officer attached to Minister RAHN's Military Office in Tunisia.

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SECRET
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49. ZAMBONI, Filippo

Editor of the Giornale d'Oriente. Intelligent but of a changeable and trivial character. Presently in Italy (?) after having worked for the D.N.B. (German Information Agency) in Constantinople under Dr. Hans REICHERT, former head of the D.N.B. in Palestine, later in Cairo then in Rome. Now with Messaggero in Rome. (For interrogation see CSDIC/CMF/99.)

50. ZEIDAN, Emil and Chourci

Owners of a flourishing publishing house for literary reviews which they managed intelligently and ably. Were utilized by Subject for the dissemination of information, photographs. They received this material gratis.

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S E C R E T
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SCI Unit I
Room

Memo: JEL-4679
14 September 1946

TO: SCI Unit I, Geneva

SUBJECT: Giorgio BADOE - Geneva
Margherita BADOE nee KASPAR - Alameda
Margherita Ernesta BADOE - Alameda
Victoria Maria BADOE - Alameda

1. It is desired that political, economic and social backgrounds of Subjects be investigated, in connection with an operation now in course.

2. Giorgio BADOE is brother-in-law to Margherita BADOE nee KASPAR. The remaining two names are daughters of the latter.

3. It is unnecessary to note that utmost discretion should be used both as regards Subjects and the Italian authorities consulted or used in the investigation.

JAMES ANGLISTON
Capt., Inf.,
C.S. - SCI/I Units.

cc: Washington (2)
Plan BAZAR File
JN78 File
Files (2)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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SCI Unit Z
Rome

Memo: JKI-4678

14 September 1946

TO: SCI Unit Z, Milan

SUBJECT: Guido BADONE
Gemma BADONE

1. In connection with an operation now in course, it is desired that you carry out a complete background check, covering political, economic and social aspects, of Subjects in Milan, where they now reside. Subjects are brother and sister. It is not known whether the latter is married.

2. There is no need to note that utmost discretion should be used both as regards Subjects and the Italian authorities consulted or used in the investigation.

JAMES ANGLITON
Capt., Inf.,
S.C. - SCI/Z Units,

cc: Washington (2)
Plan BAKAR file
JNY file
Files (2)

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DATE 2006

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PLAN "BAZAR"

30 Sept. 1946

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3028
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

SUMMA OUTLINE OF THE PRESENT "I AR" AS
OF 30 SEPT. 1946

PERSONAL DETAILS: (Extensively covered in JRX-4488)

NAME: Ugo ^XDADONE

BIRTHPLACE & DATE: AGROPOLI (Salerno) - 3 June 1886

FATHER: ANDREA

MOTHER: Ernesta (Ester) DE BENEDETTI

WIFE: Margherita Kasparova ^XVACLAV (born Czechoslovakia)

DESCRIPTION: Ht: 1.84 Wt: 80 kgs. Tall bony build. Hair grey, combed back, usually dishevelled; tanned, weather-beaten complexion, pronounced lineation around eyes and mouth; square, lantern-jaw; grey eyes. World War I wound to left leg causes pronounced limp. Usually carries a heavy cane as a walking aid, stooped gait.

LANGUAGES: French, GERMAN, ARABIC, RUSSIAN, CZECH, SPANISH.

MASONIC AFFILIATIONS: Scottish Rite, member since 1908, 33rd degree and member of ~~governance~~; counsel for Italy since 1923.

EARLY LIFE: Entered journalism in 1906, starting with small local reporting.
1911..... Married in Prague.
Returned to Italy on outbreak of the War.
1914..... Began real journalistic career in collaboration with Roberto FARINACCI on behalf of Interventionalism.
Active collaborator of Benito and Arnaldo MUSSOLINI on the POPOLO D'ITALIA. Relations were cordial but DADONE states that his association was always tinged with the critic's viewpoint, and was later responsible for his many enemies among Fascist hierarchy.
Served in the Infantry during the War, was wounded and in 1917-1918 was active in organization of the Czechoslovak Legion.
1918. Was Orlando's special courier with a message to MAZARYK, remaining on as Italian observer to Czech General Staff.

BAZAR

30 Sept. 1946

1919... Demobilized in Italy and returned to his family in Prague and to his journalistic career.

1920... Toured Poland and the Baltic countries, but being unable to enter Russia, went to REVAL (Esthonia) where he made contact with the Russian delegation. (March) - Obtained permission to enter Russia because of being instrumental in putting the Italian Minister in touch with the head of the Russian Delegation. He made observations on conditions under the new Regime first in Petrograd, later in Moscow, where he was hampered in his contacts because of having been assigned an "escort".

(April) - Expelled from Russia as a result of his "shaking" the escort and traveling unescorted for about a week. On his return to Reval he wrote what he had seen, and an article written on what he had observed of OB led to his being tried and sentenced to death in absentia by the Soviets.

Returned to Prague where he was a sort of Press Attache for the Italian Minister (BORDONARO).

1926--1929. Italian Consul at MORAWSKA OSTROVA
Removed from his post because of the old enmity of GRANDI, then Foreign Minister.

1930--1932. Sent to New York twice on propaganda mission which ended due to lack of funds in 1931. Later went to South America.

1933--1940. Sent to Cairo in 1933 to set up a correspondence bureau to support the propaganda work done by the Italian papers in Egypt. In July 1935 was given task of setting up the AGENZIA D'EGITTO E D'ORIENTE (A.E.O.) which was to compete with REUTER's and HAVAS and was part of Italy's propaganda campaign during the Abyssinian War.

1937. Enjoyed the confidence of the German Press Attache at Cairo.

1938. Subject was commended by Italian Consul in Cairo for his work during the Ethiopian War.

"BAZAR"

30 Sept. 1946

1940 - On 5 June (five days before Italy's Declaration of War on England) subject departed from Cairo upon receipt of a warning that the British were going to arrest and try him before a military court.

An investigation by the Italian Government established that subject's mother was of Jewish origin. On 3 September, 1940 subject was sent to Libya to broadcast propaganda to Egypt, Syria and Palestine.

1941 - Subject re-entered Italy from Libya in February. In June, 1941 he returned to Libya. In September, 1941 he was recalled to Italy. In October, 1941, subject was sent to the Russian Front by the Propaganda Office of the Italian Army.

1942 - In February subject was recalled to Rome and assigned by the General Staff to the Foreign Office to contact Arab leaders in Rome. He maintained this position until March, 1943. In March, 1943 subject accompanied the Chief of the Tunisian Nationalist Movement to Tunis.

1943-1945 - Subject was taken prisoner in Tunis and taken to Cairo via Algiers and Tripoli on a U. S. plane. He was interrogated by the British in Egypt in December, 1943. Subject states that he refused to collaborate with the British in propaganda work because of his disagreement with the Allied policy in Italy.

In November, 1944 subject was repatriated to Italy with other wounded and spent a few months at a hospital near Bari.

1945 - Subject returned to Rome early in 1945 and was demobilized in September, 1945. Subject states that he has never been approached or interrogated by any Allied authorities since his return to Italy.

"BAZAR"

30 Sept. 1946

FOOTNOTE:

1) A cable was sent to Rome on 30 September, 1946 requesting clarification regarding conflicting data on subject's internment; GX-2227 states subject was interned in Egypt in 1941 through summer of 1944, which contradicts subject's personal statement as outlined above.

2) Another apparently conflicting item is that subject is stated to have been a member of the Scottish Rite Masons (33rd degree) since 1908. It should be noted that the Fascist Regime abolished masonry in November, 1925 and prohibited Fascist officials from having masonic affiliations. Paragraph 73 of JRX-4488 gives a partial explanation of this inconsistent aspect of subject's personal history.

SECRET

25 November 1946

To: HG 1
From: AH 45
Subject: Ugo DADONE (Ex-Major)

1. Ugo DADONE, an Italian journalist, is reported to be leaving Italy 27 November 1946 for a three-months trip to the Middle East. He plans to go first to Turkey and then to Syria and Lebanon.
2. Ugo DADONE, son of Andrea DADONE and Ernesta DE BENEDETTI DADONE, was born in Agropoli (Salerno), 3 June 1886. In 1911 he married Margherita Kasparova VACLAV, born in Czechoslovakia. Subject now resides at Via Varona 2, Rome. Besides his work as a journalist, he claims to be working part time at the Istituto Nazionale del Nastro Azzuro. He speaks French, German, Arabic, Russian, Czech and Spanish. He has held a very high position in the Masons.
3. DADONE is described as tall, bony build; ht 1.84; wt 80 kgs; grey hair, combed back, usually dishevelled; tanned, weather-beaten complexion, pronounced lineation around eyes and mouth; square, lantern-jaw; grey eyes. World War I wound to left leg causes pronounced limp. He usually carries a heavy cane as a walking aid; stooped gait.
4. Subject was one of MUSSOLINI's most active collaborators from 1914 on. Immediately after the Armistice in 1918, subject was sent to Prague as Italian observer to the General Staff of the new Czech army. He became quite friendly with the MASARYKS and other leading Czechs.
5. Subject secured permission to enter Russia in March 1920 because of being instrumental in putting the Italian Minister in touch with the head of the Russian Delegation. He made observations on conditions under the new Regime first in Petrograd, later in Moscow, where he was hampered in his contacts because of having been assigned an "escort". He was expelled from Russia in April as a result of his "shaking" the escort and traveling unescorted for about a week. After leaving Russia he wrote what he had seen, and an article written on what he had observed of OB led to his being tried and sentenced to death in absentia by the Soviets.

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SECRET

6. From June 1946 to April 1929 subject was an Italian Consul in Czechoslovakia. He claims that while in Prague he had excellent success in handling his Russian colleagues.

7. In 1930 subject was sent to New York by the Direzione Italiani all'Estero to take charge of the propaganda of the Lega Fascista di Nord America. In September 1931 he went to Buenos Aires to work with the Press Attache there and to act as Ministry of Corporations propagandist.

8. In July, 1933, DADONE was sent to Cairo to set up a correspondence bureau to support the propaganda work done by the Italian papers in Egypt. In July, 1935, he was given the task of setting up and directing the AGENZIA D'EGITTO E D'ORIENT (A.E.O.) which was to compete with Reuter's and Havas and was part of Italy's propaganda campaign during the Abyssinian War. He ran a network of under-cover propaganda agents and made preparations to set up a clandestine news intercept service. He fled from Egypt in 1940. In September, 1940, he was sent to Libya to broadcast propaganda to Egypt, Syria and Palestine. In November, 1940, he was recommended for the Order of Merit of the German Eagle for his work in Italian Africa. He received this decoration.

9. In October, 1941, he was sent to the Russian front on behalf of the Propaganda Office of the Army. In February, 1942, he was recalled to Rome for assignment by the General Staff to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the handling of Arab leaders then in Rome. Until transferred to Tunis in March, 1943, he was in contact with the Mufti, al-GAYLANI, Manur DA'UD, Habib BURGIBA and other Arab leaders.

10. In May, 1943, subject was taken prisoner in Tunisia. He was interrogated and finally repatriated. He was demobilized in September, 1945.

11. DADONE now holds passport #163381, issued 21 August 1946 at Rome. He is traveling in the Near East as special correspondent for a group of Italian papers.

12. Watch for our next installment!

SECRET

SECRET/CONTROL

FIG-1655

1 Dec 46

File JK-78

TO : Rome
FROM : Genoa
SUBJECT : DADONE Ugo Antonio Emanuele
SOURCE : Carabinieri di Alassio (M¹¹⁰ MONTERISIO)

1. Source has furnished useful information to this Unit in the past, and is reliable.

2. Attached hereto in original copy only is report prepared by him on subject and family. No other copy was made by source.

01
FRANK J. ANDROVICH
Special Agent i/c

Encls

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DATE 2006

SECRET/CONTROL

Margherita bachel. in Kaspar fu Venceslas e fu Stehlik
Maria nata a Mikulovice (Cecoslovacchia) il 12-7-1885
res. dal 13-3-435 in Alessio via Dante 156 prov. da Aequi.

Dadone Ugo fu Francesco e fu De Benedetto Ernesta
nato Agropoli (Banchia) il 3-6-886 dal 13-3-935 res
in Alessio prov. Aequi dal 3-4-46 emigrato a Roma
pubblicista. ~~Italian agent for the~~ Italian agent for the
Balkans.

Dadone Markita Ernesta di Ugo e di Kasparova
Margherita nata a Roma il 25-4-912. Uibile, res in
Alessio dal 13-3-935. prov. Aequi. In Czechoslovakia about
Enjoys intimate relations 2 or 3 months ago
with an Ing. Maltoni of Alessio.

↳ Vittoria Maria nata a Praga il 13-9-920
Uibile res. Alessio dal 13-3-35 prov. Aequi. In Czechoslovakia
2 or 3 months ago

Dadone Leone di U. A. e di Dadone Markita
nato Alessio il 19-12-940

↳ Giovanna nata il 23-9-43 nel Alessio

LEGIONE TERRITORIALE DEI CARABINIERI DI GENOVA
STAZIONE DI ALASSIO

Memoria(n°2)

OGGETTO: Dadone Ugo Antonio Emanuele fu ^{Andrea} Francesco e fu De Benedetti Ernesta nato ad Agropoli il 7-6-1886, residente a Roma.

AL COMANDO SCI Unit Z -via Fieschi-

GENOVA

A seguito di altre precedenti notizie già comunicate, si riferisce che la persona in oggetto risulta emigrata per Roma dal 3-4-1946. La stessa però pur conservando la residenza in Allassio ha sempre mantenuto il suo domicilio a Roma ov'era impiegato quale pubblicitista presso l'agenzia "Stefani", pare che in Roma lavorasse anche per conto di un'ambasciata straniera (Iugoslavia).

La sua famiglia residente in questa città è composta:

MOGLIE = KASPAR Margherita fu Vincislao e fu Stchlik Maria nata a Mirkulovic (Cecoslovacchia) il 12-7-1885;
FIGLIA = DADONE ~~Marta~~ Markita Ernesta di Ugo e di Kasparova Margherita nata a Roma il 25-7-1912;
FIGLIA = DADONE Vittoria di detti nata a Praga il 13-9-1920;
NIPOTE = DADONE Leone di N.N. e di Dadone Markita nato ad Allassio il 19-12-1940;
NIPOTE = DADONE Giovanna di N.N. e di Dadone Markita nato ad Allassio il 23-9-1943;

I predetti sono tutti residenti ad Allassio dal 13-3-1935 provenienti da Acqui ed abitano in via Adua villa Clementina, escluso il Dadone Ugo che trovasi a Roma.

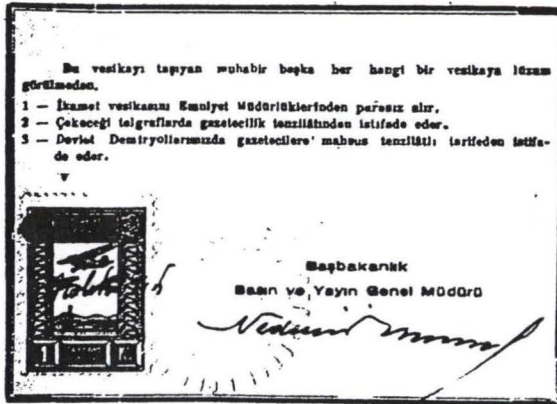
La figlia Dadone Markita da tempo è in relazione intima con l'ingegnere MOLTONI Ettore di Vittorio e di Fazio Clorinda nato a Oneglia il 1-10-1893 anch'esso abitante alla villa Clementina. Questo ultimo proprietario di un'appartamento in via Dante di questa città pare che l'abbia regalato alla sua amante.

La Dadone Markita (figlia) nello scorso mese ha trascorso una ventina di giorni a Salsomaggiore, mentre la sorella di sovente si reca

ad Genova e a Milano ove trovansi i fratelli del padre. Uno di questi ha nome Giorgio trovati in un paesello presso Genova e l'altro a nome Guido presso la società && Eneco via D'Orsenigo n°1 Milano. Quest'ultimo potrebbe conoscere il recapito del Giorgio.

Il Dadone Ugo attualmente in Roma pare che non svolge alcuna attività professionale anche perchè si tratta di persona impiegata nella "Stefani" attualmente sostituita.

Il maresciallo maggiore comandante
"Oreste Monteriso"



Note: This and 5 other copies
accompanied PIRA-452 (copy 47). 1 copy
was used to give TR78's files to in
the FBI source. Both FBI was allowed
to take 1, 1 remainder were given
to Secret Section for retention on
1/5/47.
F-12

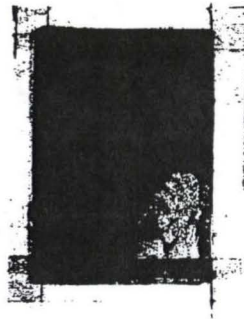
Mühürün adı: Radio Dalma
Tebliğesi: İtalyan
Gazete adı: Il Ennonsano, La Gazette d'Y-
Müessesesi: Italia, International News Ser-
vice.
Telgraf adresi: Roma, Torino.

Yabancı Muhabir
HÜKUMETİNDEN
T.C.
BAŞBAKANLIK
BAŞIN VE YAYIN GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

SECRET (When Filled In)

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

SEE 201 FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)



DARONE, U60

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PIRA-452
5 APR 47

FORM 3768 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS
3-77

SECRET (When Filled In)

E-2 IMPDET
CL. BY: [] (04)

~~SECRET~~

*DeLanna
P.L.S.*
PIRA 6217

~~Italy # 104~~

10 July 1950

TO : Washington
FROM : [] Italy
SUBJECT : DADONE Ugo
REFERENCE : PIR-6927

1. Subject is identical with Source of reference report. Subject's new status should be noted from materials forwarded under reference report.

[]

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODSEXEMPT. 1.0(N) 382B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

~~SECRET~~

92-43 NSJ J88
7421
REF CSN 43-26

DESENSITIZED

VIA: _____
(Specify air or sea pouch)

Dispatch No. OTRA-750
Italy 2502

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION
CLASSIFICATION

To : Chief, WE

Date 12 June 1953

From : Chief E *JV*

SUBJECT: GENERAL-
SPECIFIC- Ugo DADONE, Italian journalist

Source: DEPOSITION
Date of info: 9 January and 11 April 1953
Date recd: Early May 1953
Eval: B-3

DESENSITIZED

REF CSN 43-26
12 OCT

PUNCHED

1. Subject is identified as the well known journalist, Ugo DADONE, son of Andrea and the late Ernesta De Benedetti, born at Agropoli on 3 June 1886, living in Rome in Via Cesare Fracassini 4, who has been enscribed on the list of Rome Journalists since 14 November 1927.
2. Subject, a former Rome correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, is at present the director of the newspaper, Il Nazionale, which, although of neo-Fascist inspiration, supports PRM political currents.
3. The Rome Questura files indicate a report from the Savona Questura dated 6 May 1952 stating Subject is taking advantage of his journalistic profession by carrying out information activity in favor of a foreign State. No data, however, has yet become available to confirm this allegation.
4. On 6 July 1950, Subject was sentenced by the Rome Tribunal to 6 months' imprisonment (sentence suspended) for the crime of vilifying the Government. The sentence was successively annulled by the Rome Court of Appeals because of insufficient evidence.
5. Subject enjoys a good reputation in Rome newspaper circles, but is said to be a person of Fascist ideas, with Monarchist tendencies.
6. In a report from Source on one Allala BELHAOUANE, a Tunisian (see OIR-3037), the following information was submitted on Subject:
7. *Subject introduced Allala BELHAOUANE to the well known Josef ATTAS (previously reported) and between them made so many proposals to the

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

CS COPY

16-5300-1 GPO

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

44/21
OIRA-750
-Italy 2502
10 June 1953
Page 2

Tunisian that at one point, in an effort to free himself, BELHAOUANS, on the pretext that he was leaving Rome unexpectedly, left the Majestic Hotel on 22 December 1952 and took lodgings with his wife at the Bel Sito pension at Via Ludovisi 46 where he stayed until 7 January 1953."

Prepared by

10 June 1953

cc. 4-Wash
2-Files
saq

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED: SECURITY INFORMATION

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS AND IN NORMAL ORDER) Ugo DADONE		RESPONSE TO GREEN LIST REQUEST NO. 2913 DATE OF REQUEST 17 December 1953	
2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC.		REQUEST FROM NAME OF ORIGINATING OFFICER OFFICE DESIGNATOR WB/FI/A ROOM, BUILDING 2103 "L" EXTENSION 4089	
3. BIRTH DATE 3 June 1886	14. WAS CONTINUING SEARCH REQUESTED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		
4. BIRTH PLACE Agropoli (Salerno)	15. TYPE OF REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME SUBMITTED <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DATA <input type="checkbox"/> COVER NAME		
5. CITIZENSHIP Italian	16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION Present address-Via Varone 2, Rome. At present at the Istituto Nazionale del Nastro Assuro, Via Nazareno 14, Rome.		17. INFORMATION REQUIRED	
7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION Journalist			
8. MILITARY SERVICE			
SERVICE ARM. COUNTRY	SPECIALTY	LOCATION	DATES
Italian Army, Major (retired)			1917-19
9. PAST OCCUPATIONS			
ACTIVITY		LOCATION	DATES
Formerly head of Italian Propaganda office and an important I.S. Officer. Before fall of Mussolini he was in command of the Arab camp		Cairo, Egypt Rome, Italy	
10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) 5'9" 176lbs grey grey Causes pronounced limp.			
11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME) Margherita Kasparova VACLAV, born 12 July 1885 in Czechoslovakia, married 23 Oct 1911			
12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES Margherita Maria Rossi, born 23 July 1912 at Rome, unmarried. Daughters Vittoria Maria, born 13 November 1920, at Prague, unmarried.			
13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC) ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS WHEN NEEDED			

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY. SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD. SEE CSI-10

FORM NO. 51-125
 MAR 1953

SECRET

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

TO: []

FEB 8 1954
DATE

FROM: FI/STD *ef*

- A. SEE DOSSIER ON SUBJECT IN FI/STD BIOGRAPHIC FILES.
- B. A MEMORANDUM IS ATTACHED HERETO.
- C. WITH THE LIMITED IDENTIFICATION PROVIDED IN THE REQUEST, STD IS UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT OR NOT.
- D. FI/STD HAS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION ON SUBJECT. IF A CONTINUING SEARCH WAS REQUESTED IN SECTION 14, INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT WILL BE REPORTED TO YOU AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.
- E. THE SUBJECT OF THIS REQUEST IS APPARENTLY THE SUBJECT OF THE FOLLOWING:

NOTE TO THE ORIGINATING OFFICE

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS NO LONGER IMPORTANT TO YOUR OFFICE, THIS SHEET, WITH THE FOLLOWING CANCELLATION NOTICE COMPLETED, SHOULD BE SENT TO FI/STD.

REVIEW YOUR FILE OF THESE SHEETS FREQUENTLY, AND SEND TO FI/STD THE SHEETS FOR PERSONS THAT ARE NO LONGER OF SUFFICIENT INTEREST TO DEMAND A CONTINUING NAME CHECK. PLEASE DO NOT TIE UP FI/STD'S FACILITIES WITH CONTINUING SEARCHES FOR INFORMATION THAT IS NOT REQUIRED.

TO: FI/STD

DATE

FROM:

NAME
OFFICE DESIGNATOR
ROOM, BUILDING
EXTENSION

CANCEL THE STOP CARD FOR THIS REQUEST

SECRET

Roma 28 gennaio 1954

Carissimo amico,

partirò da Roma il giorno 7 FEBBRAIO alle ore 15 da Ciampino per NEW YORK dove arriverò LUNEDÌ mattina alle ore 9 circa. Viaggerò con la LAI.

La vedrò con piacere avendo molte cose da dirLe.

Le sarò grato se vorrà informare l'amico Raimondo del mio arrivo.

Non avendo ancora la possibilità di precisare l'albergo dove scenderò il mio recapito provvisorio sarà quello del mio collega dell'ANSA a N.Y. Sig. LOFFREDO - 660 1st Avenue NY - 16 NY Telefono Mu 41125/6

Cordialità e saluti

u.d.



DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

file

Subject: DESDEMONA

date of info: 27 Feb 54

[redacted], when queried as to Subject's precise journalist affiliation, stated that he is a correspondent for Giornale d'Italia. No further info has been heard from Subject since he wrote [redacted] that he was coming to NY as a guest of ANSA, but [redacted] says he will look subject up when ~~the~~ [redacted] passes thru NYC.

[redacted] [redacted]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006



CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG : []
UNIT : WE/FI/4
EXT : 3116
DATE : 17 March 1954

SECRET
~~SECRET~~

ROUTING	
1	4
2	WE-4/FI 5
3	6

TO : Sr Representative, [] (Italy)
FROM: Director, CIA
CONF: WE 6
INFO : FI, FI/OPS, FI/STC, FI/RI 2

co-file

DIR 42740 (OUT 78733) 2308Z 17 MAR 54

DEFERRED
PRECEDENCE

TO : [] CITE : DIR

*① D.C.
② E. ...
③ Jean Desdemona
PES*

INTEL

DESIRE CLARIFICATION DESDEMONA WHEREABOUTS FOLLOWING WORD HIS

ARRIVAL HERE. [] LETTER TO ANSA UNANSWERED. PLS. ADVISE.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPT ON 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

MAR 18 1954

[]
C/WE
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS
SECRET
~~SECRET~~

[]
C/WE/4
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER
Copy No.

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : 19 MAR 54

SECRET

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM :

ACTION: WE 6

INFO : FI, FI/OPS, FI/STC, FI/RI 2

1-chron

(IN 29099) 2216Z 19 MAR 54

ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE

TO: DIR

CITE:

INTEL

RE: DIR 42740 (OUT 78733)

1. SUBJECT'S LANDLADY RECEIVED LETTER FROM SUBJECT POST-MARKED TEXAS STATING STILL UNABLE PROVIDE MAIL ADDRESS AS CONSTANTLY ON MOVE. HE PROMISED PROVIDE LANDLADY WITH ADDRESS SOONEST WHEN AVAILABLE.

2. SUBJECT EXPECTED RETURN ROME EARLY APRIL.

3. SUGGEST FAILURE REPLY DUE TO TRAVEL. POSSIBLY COULD CALL IN NY BY CONTACTS BRANCH TO LOFFREDO, ANSA, NY,

● (TEL NUMBER FURNISHED) COULD PROVIDE ANSWER.

END OF MESSAGE

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

MAR 20 1954

SECRET

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file Desdemona etc

trip to Italy, June - July 54

SECRET



July 1954

191. DESDMONA (1330 - 1530): This source had just returned from a three week stay in Switzerland and France. He has in course a proceeding to validate the divorce he secured early 1954.

192. In France, DESDMONA had been very favorably impressed with the methods and results achieved by the B.E.I.P.I. organization regarding which he elaborated in detail in his routine reporting for []

DESENSITIZED

per DOI 70-17

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPT ON 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

C
O
P
Y

FILE:

DESDEMONA PERSONAL

S E C R E T

Office of the Army Attache
American Embassy

S-58-54, CARMA 095

Rome, Italy
22 November 1954

SUBJECT: Clandestine Arms Shipment to Tunisia (C)

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

1. According to a confidential source, arms of Italian manufacture have been shipped clandestinely to Nationalists in Tunisia under the direction of the Egyptian Army, Naval and Air Attache in Rome. Italian collaborators in this activity include a retired army colonel whose name is not available but whose initials are said to be "G.D." The centers of this area traffic are located in Rome, Tangier, Tunis, Algiers, Rabat, Casablanca, and Paris.

2. One of the members of the group of traffickers, an Arab who was recently killed by a French unit on the Libyan-Tunisian border, carried notes containing various addresses in Rome, notably those of four ex-Fascists, and the name DANTONE - Roma. Source believes this name to be a misspelling of DADONE, an ex-colonel who served in Italian Intelligence (S.I.M.) as an expert on Arab and Middle-Eastern affairs and who still maintains numerous contacts with Arabs.

3. French intelligence has been conducting an investigation of the above in Italy.

4. This information is evaluated C-3.

GORDON E. DAWSON
Colonel, GS
Army Attache

REGARDING DATA CANNOT BE
DETERMINED AT THIS TIME

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

Encl 2 - OIRA-6421

43-5-9-65 (Encl)

FOR COORDINATION WITH US Army

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: PNH Date: 3/20/7

C
O
P
Y

FILE:

DESDEMONA PERSONAL

S E C R E T

Office of the Army Attache
American Embassy

S-58-54, CARMA 095

Rome, Italy
22 November 1954

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GORDON E. DAWSON
Colonel, GS
Army Attache

REGARDING DATA CANNOT BE
DETERMINED AT THIS TIME

Encl 2 - OIRA-6421

43-5-9-65 (Encl)

DOC. MICRO. SER.

MAR 10 1975

MICROFILMED

DISPATCH NO. OIRA-6838

VIA: _____
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

Italy 4295
BGFINESSE

TO : Chief, WE
Attn: Chief, Italian Branch
FROM : Senior Representative, []

DATE 2 March 1955

SUBJECT: GENERAL _____
SPECIFIC Afro-Asiatic Conference in Indonesia
Source: DESDEMONA- []

IP

According to NE Reports this is not really part of it.

1. In April 1955 an Afro-Asiatic conference will be held at Bandung in Indonesia. There will be in attendance representatives of all the peoples of Africa and Asia who are still subjected to "foreign interference", the countries of the Arab League, and of those countries which do not hide their sympathy for the Arab-Moslem cause in general. The question of Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria will be discussed, as will be the situation created by the Turkish-Irakian accords. According to Source, Dr. Salah BEM YUSSEF does not exclude the eventuality that, if the Paris negotiations fail, Tunisia will succeed at the conference in gaining the recognition of an actual autonomous government in exile. Echoes of the conference, according to Source, will be heard within the United Nations, where already the government of Saudi Arabia is insisting that the Security Council examine the Tunisian question as a prelude to the definition of the question of Morocco and of Algeria.

2. Source has the opportunity of attending the conference as a representative of rightist newspapers in Rome (in view of the "nationalist" nature of the conference) and because of his past contacts with representatives of the Arab countries. Source has asked whether KUBARK would be willing to help him financially to make the trip if Source can establish sufficient cover for his attendance, i.e., reach an agreement with the various rightist newspapers regarding their underwriting his expenses to the extent that there would be no suggestion that third party money was involved. In this regard an early reply from Headquarters is requested.

Prepared by []
28 February 1955
Distribution:
4-Wash
2-Files
saq 2 Mar 55

DESENSITIZED

per DOI 70-17

RECORD COPY

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

OPEN	SEARCHED
INDEXED	SERIALIZED
FILED	FILED
APR 1 1955	APR 1 1955
APR 1 1955	APR 1 1955
APR 1 1955	APR 1 1955
APR 1 1955	APR 1 1955
APR 1 1955	APR 1 1955
APR 1 1955	APR 1 1955

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

AS 43-50-4295

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

file *sdemona*
ops

OIRA-8881

SECRET

Chief, WE
ATTN: Chief, Italian Branch
Chief []

7 October 1955

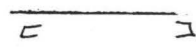
Photographs of ALAL EL FASSI
and Ugo DADONE

Reference: OIR-17140

Attached are two photographs of ALAL EL FASSI, Chief of Morocco Nationalists,
and photograph of Ugo DADONE.

Prepared by [] []

Distributions:
4-Wash
2-files



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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

SECRET



SECRET (When Filled In)

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

SEE 201 FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)



DADONE, UGO

AUG 55

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

OIRA 8881
7 OCT 55

FORM 3768 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS 3-77

SECRET (When Filled In)

E-2 IMPDET CL. BY (04)

DESDEMONA

born 1886

Well known right wing (neo-Fascist) Italian journalist (active in that profession since 1914)

Extensive background Near East

Married to Czech, former close collaborator with Mussolini

Was in Egypt from 1934 to 1940 (Became Head of Ital Propaganda Office in Cairo)

Served on the Russian Front in 1941

Assigned to Italian Foreign Ministry ("Centro Arabo") in 1942-1943 and his job was to maintain contact with Arab leaders in Rome

In March of 1943 he accompanied the leader of the Tunisian Nationalist Movement to Tunis where he was captured ~~in 1943~~ in 1943 and interned in Cairo

Has been an active agent for KUBARK since 1947

Described by former case officer as anti-British, anti-Jewish and as having consistently sided with the Arabs. Intelligence-wise he was reported a "propagandist" rather than the (FI) type

He is an experienced intelligence operator and appears to have good contacts with Arabs.

His reports lately have been concerned largely with arab matters and Italian neo-fascist activities.

jrh
13 September 1956
(compiled re proposed trip to Bombay)

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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Desdemona

OIRA-12111, K-6023, 19 Oct 56

☐ Sources 1954-55

200. "POLIZIANO". This source emerged only in January 1956. He is handled by Center No. "4". Otherwise he is not identified. Three reports from this source indicate that he is far right politically and a veteran because he has reported on FPCR (Salò veterans) and on UCI. It may be a mere coincidence, but it is worth noting that early this year DESDMONA moved to a new address on Via Angelo Poliziano.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

127 GK/JM/BJ
 ORIG :
 UNIT : WE/4/PI
 EXT : 3116
 DATE : 12 APRIL 1957

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

127

SECRET

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	
APR 15 13 57 '57 REC'D CABLE SECT.			
DEFERRED		PRIORITY	INITIALS
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROUTINE	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE
INITIALS			

TO : CABLE SECRETARIAT

FROM : DIRECTOR

ACTION : WE 6

INFO : COP, A/DD/P/P, F1, F1/OPS, F1/RQM 3, F1/R1 2, PP 2, PP/OPS, NEA 4, DD/1, AD/CI, S/C 2

TO INFO CITE DIR

CABLE SECRETARIAT: PLEASE RELAY (IN 30701) FOR INFORMATION TO
 AND

END OF MESSAGE

CABLE SECRETARIAT COMMENT: IN 30701 PASSED TO SIGNAL CENTER AT 1357Z
 15 APR 57 FOR RELAY AS REQUESTED.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2008

Handwritten signature/initials

~~NEA/4~~
~~C/WE~~

COORDINATING OFFICERS

C/WE/PI
 RELEASING OFFICER

SECRET

C/WE/4
 AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE Copy No.

653 WCJ/WS/103
 ORIG : L
 UNIT : WE/4/FI
 EXT : 3116
 DATE : 23 JULY 1958

653

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

Desdemona

ROUTING			
1	4	WS/4	
2	5		
3	6		

TO : L]
 FROM : DIRECTOR
 CONF : WE 6
 INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/SP, CI/RA, FI, FI/OPS, NEA 4, S/C 2

3rd
Copies to be sent to DESDEMONA

JUL 23 22 10:30
 CABLE ROUTE

DEFERRED	PRIORITY	INITIALS
X	ROUTINE	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

GUT54048

TO L] INFO CITE DIR 33206

1. DURING JAN 58 VISIT PEPRIME DESDEMONA'S FRIEND MISS VIRGINIA REEVES
 [] IN 30701 12 APR 57) CONTACTED HERE BY [] SHE HAD LARGE
 NUMBER SLIDES, PHOTOS TAKEN GAZA STRIP & ISRAEL FRONTIER LAST YEAR. DESIRE
 URGENTLY SECURE ANY SHOTS SHE MAY HAVE TAKEN OF FEDAYEEN RAID SCENES, CAPTURING
 EQUIPMENT, OR PRISONERS.
2. BELIEVE REEVES NOW HOME AT DESDEMONA ADDRESS. WD APPRECIATE QUICK
 DESDEMONA REVIEW PHOTOS AND FORWARDING OF ANY DEALING ON FEDAYEEN ACTIVITY,
 AND ANY OTHER SPECIFIC ASSISTANCE HE CAN RENDER ON TOPIC. ISTITUTO PER
 L'ORIENTE MAY HAVE FILE OF FEDAYEEN CLIPS FROM ARAB PRESS.

END OF MESSAGE

RI: No indexing

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

CI/RA (Coord/draft - []

JUL 24 1958

COORDINATING OFFICERS

C/WE/FI []

S-E-C-R-E-T

C/WE/4 []

RELEASING OFFICER

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

309 WCJ/WS/CR DB

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DESDEMONA

DATE : 28 JUL 58

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : []

ACTION: WE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/SP, CI/RA, FI, FI/OPS, NEA 4, S/C 2

JUL 29 0145Z 58

ROUTINE

/IN 21412

[Signature]

TO DIR INFO CITE []

ARETIT

RE DIR 33206 (OUT 54048)*

- REEVES VACATIONING ELBA. [] DISCUSSED PROBLEM DESDEMONA. REEVES HAS NO PHOTOS FEDAYEEN ACTIVITY WHICH HAD ENTIRELY CEASED WHEN REEVES AND DESDEMONA IN AREA. WHAT CAPTURED EQUIPMENT AND PRISONERS REFERRED TO?
- DESDEMONA STATED HE AND REEVES ACCOMPANIED ALMOST EVERYWHERE BY UN OBSERVERS WHO TOOK PHOTOS SAME SUBJECTS AS REEVES AND THESE NOW AVAILABLE NEW YORK. FORWARDING COPY DESDEMONA'S BOOK ON TRIP WHICH HAS REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLING REEVES PHOTOGRAPHY. HER WORK FOR MOST PART INTENDED SUPPORT CLAIM DESDEMONA'S BOOK THAT ISRAEL RESPONSIBLE ALL ILLS MIDDLE EAST.
- DESDEMONA CONTACTING ISTITUTO PER L'ORIENTE AND OTHER POSSIBLE SOURCES.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: *REQUESTED ANY PHOTOS OF DESDEMONA'S FRIEND MAY HAVE HAD DEALING ON FEDAYEEN ACTIVITY.

29 JUL 1958

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2008

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OIRA- 18210
TO INFO	Chief, WE Attn: Chief, NEA		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. Field: Desdemona Ops
FROM	Chief []		DATE 23 October 1958
SUBJECT	AREDIT/DESDEMONA		RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED	See paras 5, 6		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
REFERENCE(S)			
<p>1. When [] was in Florence for the Colloquio Mediterraneo, he overheard a conversation which took place between Dr. Enrico Insabato and Gianni Mazzara concerning Subject, who also attended the Colloquio. Evidently Mazzara had been complaining to Insabato concerning some activity by Subject which affected him, Mazzara. Insabato assured Mazzara that he needn't worry as he and everyone else knew that Subject was an "agent provocateur" in the pay of Israel, so anything he might have to say concerning Mazzara would never be given serious consideration (in Arab circles, presumably). He added that Subject's book, "Fiamme sull'Oriente", by its very prejudice, revealed the author as an "Agent Provocateur". If this were not so, Insabato continued, then why did Subject continue his collaboration on the weekly, extreme-rightist publication, Identity 1, which had recently taken a strong stand against Arab Nationalism? Later, [] observed Insabato engaged in confidential conversation with Habib Bourguiba, Jr., Tunisian Ambassador in Rome. Although the conversation could not be overheard, there is a strong presumption that he was repeating his previous conversation with Mazzara. DESDEMONA, incidentally, told [] some months ago that he was on friendly terms with Bourguiba, Jr.</p> <p>2. At the first meeting after his return from Florence, DESDEMONA intimated to [] that he was having financial difficulties which would make it necessary for him to have his pay raised. [] asked for specifics and DESDEMONA replied by emphasizing that his contacts in Rome required a considerable amount of money. [] said that necessary expenses incurred in his work would be covered by him, if DESDEMONA would prepare an accounting. It was promised that this would be done, but something more would be required. He finally said he would make a definite proposal at the next meeting with []. An extremely long and verbose article on the Colloquio was then given to [], the excessive length evidently intended to justify the request for a raise (copy attached).</p> <p>3. At the next meeting with DESDEMONA on 19 October, he began by saying that he had recently found it necessary to cut off his association with Identity 1 and its editor, since it had been following an anti-Arab line for some time and this was hurting his relations with Middle East personalities. [] asked to see some of the copies and was shown a fairly recent one in which DESDEMONA's name still figured as "Direttore responsabile". Then D opened another number which had just arrived. It was the very latest. His name had been eliminated. DESDEMONA then explained that he had officially resigned from the paper a number of weeks ago but that it had taken some time before the formalities for changing the "Direttore responsabile" could be completed. In any event, this source of income had now been cut off. He had received from it about 80,000 lire per month, which, with what he got from [] came to 135,000, an absolute minimum for him to live on.</p> <p>4. DESDEMONA then went into the matter of his trip to the Middle East last year. He said it had been thoroughly discussed with [], who had looked upon it with "buon occhio" and had promised to cover expenses which were not covered by sales of his book or subsidies from the Arab League (DESDEMONA counted on at least 500,000 lire from this source, while it was still solvent). As matters presently stood, DESDEMONA had received not a lira from any source. He said that he was not in the habit of speculating and would never have undertaken the trip if he hadn't felt rather certain that his expenses would be paid, and [] had agreed with him that the refugee question was a very important one. Altogether, DESDEMONA said, he was out of pocket about 2,800,000 lire, and even in the event of a very good sale in Italian, Arabic, and English, he could hardly hope to realize more than 1,500,000.</p> <p>5. In brief, DESDEMONA expects reimbursement of about \$2,300 for his trip to the</p>			
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CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OIRA- 18218
<p>Middle East last year and an increase in salary to approximately \$200 per month, plus expenses. We should like to know soonest if any commitment was ever made to DENOUEMENT ^{DESEMONA} on last year's trip. If so, how much? If not, what should he be told? Should he be given anything on the basis of past performance and future potential? Should we increase his pay? If so, by how much?</p> <p>6. In weighing these questions the following should be taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Value of reports (field considers almost nil). b. Possible future operational use. c. Diminished value in Rome as result of Insabato allegations. d. Past performance e. Possible commitments f. Disposal problem <p>7. The parallel operation with DESEMONA through <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>, which was started last spring, stopped when <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> was transferred.</p> <p>8. At meeting on the 19th, D gave <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> an item on a recent conversation with Lebanese deputy, Chafik Nassif, which has been referred to in latest dispatch on DENOUEMENT (copy attached).</p> <p>3 Attachments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Article on the Colloquio - 1 copy Herewith 2 - Article on Lebanon - 1 copy Herewith 3 - Identity - in trip Under Separate Cover (T/N) <p>Distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 - Wash (w/2 atts Herewith - Att 3 USC) 		
FORM 10-57 53a (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PAGE NO.

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LIBANO

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Il deputato al Parlamento libanese Sig. CHAFIK NASSIF in transito a Roma (Hotel Victoria) di ritorno a Beirut a proposito della situazione nel suo paese mi ha detto che la crisi che "ha minacciata la esistenza dello stato del Libano, con la nuova combinazione governativa Karame-Geaa-jel, può considerarsi risolta per un tempo indeterminato. Sarebbe osato affermare "risolta definitivamente". La crisi nel paese è troppo profonda oggi ed è stata determinata, oltre che dalle fazioni che caratterizzano gli abitanti del Libano, nettamente divisi in musulmani e cristiani, anche e soprattutto dall'incauto gesto del Presidente Chamoun (del quale il deputato NASSIF è fautore ed amico ed anche lontano parente) di accettare la "dottrina Eisenhower" abbandonando il carattere di "nazione neutrale" che aveva assunto nell'ambito dei Paesi Arabi. L'adesione alla dottrina in parola è stata aggravata nelle sue conseguenze dal fatto che l'applicazione del famoso "PUNTO IV" è stata una disillusione per tutti, sia per la relativa piccolezza del contributo finanziario, sia perché gli USA hanno voluto a tutti i costi essere elemento decisivo, sia per la distribuzione dei finanziamenti che per l'adozione dei progetti e la loro messa in esecuzione. I cosiddetti "tecnici" statunitensi si sono dimostrati completamente sprovvisti di sufficienti nozioni DEL PAESE, nella sua struttura geofisica, oltre che completamente sprovvisti di conoscenze dell'ambiente umano, usi, costumi ecc. provocando serie senza fine di conflitti per incomprensione. Ciò è dimostrato particolarmente dal fatto che il Dipartimento di Stato ha creduto opportuno procedere alla sostituzione del proprio rappresentante diplomatico il quale si era già formato un buon ambiente di amici trasferendolo nell'Arabia Saudita al momento in cui la crisi interna prendeva il carattere di una propria e vera rivoluzione. Con l'aggravante che il nuovo Ambasciatore (McIntok) con POCHISSIMO TATTO immediatamente al suo arrivo in sede, prima ancora di aver avvicinato il Capo dello Stato, prendeva contatto CON IL CAPO DEI RIVOLTOSI (SAAB), ingenerando un giustificato allarme negli ambienti di Governo e nei partiti notoriamente avversi ad una politica di troppo stretto contatto con NASSER.

L'On. NASSIF ha potuto rilevare, dai suoi contatti con il Segr. Gen. dell'O.N.U., con Mr Murphy e con la missione militare di controllo dell'O.N.U. e con lo stesso Ambasciatore Mc Intok, che nessuno di questi ha compreso o voluto capire, che alla base della recente rivolta VI SONO I PROFUGHI ARABI E NON ARABI DALLA PALESTINA i quali, nel Libano, come in tutti gli altri Paesi Arabi che ne ospitano a centinaia di migliaia, anche SE COME NEL LIBANO, HANNO AVUTA POSSIBILITA E FACILITA LI RIFARSI UNA CASA E DELLE OTTIME POSIZIONI ECONOMICHE, non hanno perciò RINUNZIATO AL LORO RITORNO NELLA PALESTINA INVASA DAI SIONISTI, e sono essi che negli ambienti arabi, più e meglio degli agenti di NASSER, diffondono il seme dell'ODIO ALL'OCCIDENTE E AGLI U.S.A. PROTETTORI DI ISRAELE E NEMICI DEGLI ARABI.

All'ARRIVO DI MR MURPHY, ad esempio, cita l'On. NASSIF, NEI QUARTIERI ARABI DI BEIRUT, BENE IN MOSTRA, VI ERANO A MIGLIAIA I RITRATTI DI NASSER ESPOSTI OVUNQUE. PER DISTRARE LA ATTENZIONE DELLO INVIATO DEGLI USA,

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in poche ore, durante la notte, TUTTI I RITRATTI DI NASSER furono fatti scomparire e dovunque apparvero BANDIERE DEL LIBANO. Gli occide tali nel Libano, dai funzionari dell'Ambasciata ai consoli ed ai privati SAPEVANO BENISSIMO QUANTO ERA AVVENUTO e che era avvenuto perché l'intendimento dei rivoltosi era precisamente quello di attuare un colpo di stato a favore dell'unione del LIBANO ALLA R.A.U. Ufficialmente però si è VOLUTO credere la versione contraria, quella più favorevole cioè alla tesi hord-americana, con il risultato che.... si FECE DIVENTARE NECESSARIO LO INTERVENTO IN RITARDO DELLE TRUPPE U.S.A. E NEL MOMENTO MENO PROPIZIO.

La combinazione al governo scaturita per volontà del nuovo president ~~XXXXX~~ SHEHAB non impedirà la ripresa della propaganda filonasseriana e comunista in forme forse anche più vobolente che nel recente passato.

L'On. NASSIF ha compiuto un viaggio ad HANNOVER dove " statò invi-
tato " per prendere contatti con ua Società PER RICERCHE PETROLIO la
quale a richiesto il suo interessamento per ottenere dal Governo del
Libano la concessione di FORARE POZZI DI RICERCA DI OLIO E GASMETANO
NEI MEDEIMI PUNID LOVE GLI ESPERI NORD AMERICANI HANNO già eseguite del
le perforazioni CON ESITO NEGATIVO. L'On. NASSIF afferma che gli
uomini di affari tedeschi gli hanno esplicitamente assicurato che l'OLIO
VERRA TROVATO grazie ai tecnici ed ai nuovi mezzi che I TEDESCHI mette-
ranno ij opera.

Roma 24 OTTOBRE 1958

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"COLLOQUIO MEDITERRANEO" - Firenze - 3/6 ottobre 1958

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ORGANIZZAZIONE - Una scenetta cui ho assistito al pomeriggio del 4 ottobre e Palazzo Vecchio è stata da sola sufficiente a dimostrare fino a qual punto la direzione dei lavori del convegno fosse di fatto TRASFERITO NELLE MANI del GRUPPO FRANCESE di "ETUDES MEDITERRANEENS" con sede a Parigi, Rue Monsieur 19.

Alle Liliane GUSTTA, segretaria del gruppo in parola PRETESE ED OTTENNE dal segretario dell'Ufficio segreteria, addetto al Cerimoniale, e persona di fiducia di La Pira che le buste contenenti NOMI, INDIRIZZI degli INVITATI fossero a lei consegnati per la distribuzione: all'Ufficio Cerimoniale ... gli "Etudes Mediterranéens" - benché loro-acconsentivano che si occupasse dei DIPLOMATICI invitati a seguire come "OSSERVATORI" il "colloquio".
L'UFFICIO SEGRETERIA del promotore del COLLOQUIO, On. Giorgio La PIRA NON FUNZIONAVA : era anzi pressoché inesistente, come i fatti ebbero in seguito largamente a dimostrare.

A capo del gruppo francese era il Sig. JOE COUDIN-GOLAN -, israelita, affiancato dai sigg. JACQUES ENOCH anch'esso israelita come l'avv. CURIEL. Questi signori hanno avuto cura di far di tutto per evitare che il "colloquio" si estendesse alla questione degli arabi di Palestina espulsi dai sionisti, mentre gli altri del gruppo Robert BARRET, Pierre CORVAL, e Félix GARAS si preoccupavano di sorvegliare a che gli ALGERINI del F.N.L. fossero tenuti alla larga.

Del gruppo, favorevoli alla estensione della discussione a TUTTI INDISTINTAMENTE i problemi che agitate le acque del Mediterraneo, e le intorbidano, rimanevano l'ex deputato JEAN ROUS (socialista sorelliano, vecchio amico del Presidente Habib BURGHIBA e di molti elementi dei movimenti nazionalisti del marocco e dell'Algeria) e il giovane BECHIR BEN YAHMED tunisino, capo della Gioventù neo-desturiana e già Ministro dell'Informazione e Propaganda del Primo Ministero Burgiba nella Tunisia indipendente e direttore del settimanale "L'ACTION" di Tunisi, attualmente soppressa per divergenze di politica interna.

Al ROUS e al BEN YAHMED si sono aggiunti, per desiderio personale del Pres. Burghiba l'ex ambasciatore di Tunisia a Parigi Sog. Mohamed MASMUDI e il sig. MABRUK (nome di battaglia) funzionario dell'Ambasciata di Tunisia in Roma, ma incaricato dell'assistenza agli ALGERINI PROFUGHI DALLA FRANCIA, e lo scrittore algerino KATEB YACINE in veste di giornalista tunisino.

Attorno a questo gruppetto si sono raggruppati gli algerini ai quali NON SI E' POTUTO RIFIUTARE L'INVITO A PARTECIPARE AI LAVORI, grazie alle pressioni collettive dei DIPLOMATICI ARABI con alla testa l'Amb. della R.A.U. S.E. Moh. Saroit OKASHA i quali hanno fatto capire che se non si fosse riservato TRATTAMENTO DI PARITA' agli ARABI, avrebbero abbandonato il convegno anche prima che iniziasse i lavori.

L'atteggiamento dei diplomatici arabi era dettato in certo qual modo dall'atteggiamento dell'Ambasciata di Francia la quale nulla aveva obiettato all'intervento al convegno del rappresentante del Movimento Nazionale Algerino del BESSALI el HADJ, Sig. BAGHRICH, ma aveva fatto intendere che avrebbe indotti al ritiro TUTTI I FRANCESI se gli ALGERINI avessero preso parte attiva al "colloquio".

Gli ARABI avevano una seconda arma di riserva, della quale fecero buon uso, con la larga partecipazione di elementi EBREI FRANCESI e SIONISTI

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DI ISRAELE che I LAPIRA aveva inclusi fra gli INVITATI UFFICIALMENTE:

- 1) Prof. Martin PLESSNER dell'Università Ebraica di Gerusalemme (e della Segreteria dell'UNESCO)
- 2) Prof. URIEL HAYD, dell'Università Ebraica di Gerusalemme,
- 3) REUVEN BARKAT, capo del Dipartimento Politico dei SINDACATI OPERAI d'ISRAELE,
- 4) Sig. RUSTOM BASTIUNY - giornalista di Tel Aviv,

In aggiunta a questi vi era il Direttore dell'Ufficio in Parigi del "CONGRESSO MONDIALE EBRAICO" del quale il Kaplan é anche Segretario Generale.

Questo gruppo appoggiato dalle autorità francesi avrebbe sostenuta la tesi della NON PARTECIPAZIONE degli ALGERINI alla discussione per far cosa grata alla Francia ed i francesi avrebbero sostenute le tesi di Israele perché non si discutesse la questione degli Arabi espulsi dalla Palestina.

Non é strano che le autorità ITALIANE fossero all'oscuro di questa situazione per la insufficienza del servizio di segreteria del Convegno e di elementi ITALIANI COMPETENTI.

I pochi incaricati dal LA PIRA sul luogo, erano dei seguaci del LA PIRA in materia di spiritualità e di platonico amore per la PACE in DIO (Jehova- Cristo e Maometto).

Fra gli invitati ITALIANI figurava una certa ADA SERENI (sionista israeliana-italiana-tunisina ecc.) e perfino il Senatore VELIO SPANO il quale (anche se si é cercato più tardi di NEGARE l'INVITO) portò al "colloquio" il saluto non solo dell'ASOCIAZIONZ INTERNAZIONALE PER LA PACE, ma anche IL SALUTO E L'AUGURIO DEL SUO PARTITO !

E' stato rilevato con sorpresa il mancato invito al "colloquio" dei migliori ORIENTALISTI ITALIANI, quali i; Gabbrielli, il Bausani, e di uomini come l'ex Ambasciatore GARBRIELI, e l'ex Ambasciatore Orazio PEDRAZZI, tutti e due abitanti FIRENZE, ben noti al LA PIRA e che hanno occupati posti di rilievo in missioni nell'IRAQ ed a GERUSALEMME.

Si é notata la dimenticanza (?) di un invito all'ISTITUTO PER L'ORIENTE, la più vecchia e attiva istituzione italiana, diretta attualmente dalla Prof. Maria NALLINO e presieduta dall'ex senatore (d.c.) RAFFAELE CIASCA.

UNICO invitato degli orientalisti italiani, degni di questa designazione é stato il Prof. Giorgio LEVI-DELLA VIDA, dell'Accademia dei LINGUISTI israeliti !

Esaminato il quadro non era difficile giungere alla conclusione che ... non si potevano avere dal "colloquio" dei risultati altri che "inutili appelli alla buona volontà evangelica degli uomini di ... buona volontà" !

I giornalisti Giovanni ANSALDO (direttore del "IL MATTINO" di Napoli, Ugo D'ANDREA del "IL TEMPO" di Roma" e Alfio RUSSO "de "LA NAZIONE" di FIRENZE in una amichevole chiacchierata con me non hanno esitato a dire che ... "si meravigliavano della estrema leggerezza con la quale si " era esposto il CAPO DELLO STATO a presenziare un convegno del genere".

La presenza del Principe Ereditario del Marocco S.E. MULAY HASSAN NON GIUSTIFICAVA DA SOLA la partecipazione in grande pompa del Capo dello Stato S.E. GRONCHI e neppure quella del Pres. del Consiglio On. FANFANI.

Il disordine della preparazione ha inoltre esposto personalmente l'ospite marocchino a severe critiche perché NON AVENDO PROVVEDUTO AD UN

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REGOLARE UFFICIO DI PRESIDENZA, colpito da improvviso malore, nella Chiesa di Santa Croce il Presidente effettivo LA PIRA, il Principe Mulay Hassan si è visto COSTRETTO ad assumere lui la presidenza dell'assemblea, contrariamente agli usi internazionali per i quali il Presidente d'ONORE, non dovrebbe assumere la effettiva direzione dei lavori.

Non vi era NEPPURE UN VICE-PRESIDENTE: tanto è vero che si è fatto ricorso ad un'altra improvvisazione con il far presiedere di quando in quando le sedute dal Prof. BARGELLINI.....medico curante del LA PIRA, ed uomo assolutamente digiuno di questioni politiche in genere...!....

Secondo Giovanni ANSALDO, La Pira si è prestato al giuoco di FANFANI di aprirsi uno spiraglio nel campo della politica mediterranea pro-araba, ma con tendenza ad appianare le divergenze (?) con Israele con sacrificio degli arabi e con tendenza preventiva a non inimicarsi la FRANCIA. Fanfani ha approfittato del viaggio di La Pira nel Marocco dove SPINTO DAL NOTO ENRICO MATTEI DELLA ENI, si è fatto paladino della idea di un Blocco Mediterraneo al quale avrebbe cercato di convincere gli USA nella speranza di tagliare la strada all'influenza sovietica nel M.O. e nel mondo arabo in generale. Fanfani ha però male scelto l'individuo.

Amico del La Pira e per ambizione di accentrare i benefici effetti della sua politica estera ~~in Italia~~ nella TOSCANA (che è di Fanfani, come lo è del Gronchi !) ha precipitato le cose nella certezza che potendo mettere in primo piano il Principe ereditario del Marocco, il nome e l'autorità di questi sarebbe stato sufficiente per imprimere al "colloquio" un carattere tale da impedire, sia pure a denti stretti, ai paesi Arabi del Vicino Oriente, R.A.U. in testa, di recalcitrare.

L'Ansaldo è notoriamente vicino alla D.C., pur non condividendone nel suo intimo la politica. L'Ansaldo è anche convinto che con gli ARABI NON VI SIA NULLA DA FARE perché tendenzialmente refrattari a comprendere l'occidente e ad assorbirne i principi di civiltà. Ciò malgrado ha trovato che il mezzo adottato dal La Pira, per conto di FANFANI, per influire sui paesi arabi in modo tale da sottrarli all'influenza sovietica, senza danneggiare Israele e le mire colonialiste della Francia e le aspirazioni dell'Inghilterra ad una restaurazione della passata grandezza di potenza coloniale, non ha risposto agli scopi prefissi, non solo, ma ha danneggiata grandemente l'idea.

Bisogna riconoscere in effetti che la previsione dell'Ansaldo, confortata dal D'Andrea e dal Russo, si è pienamente realizzata.

Il principe Mulay Hassan ha reagito al colpo. Nel suo discorso programmatico non ha esitato a proclamare apertamente il diritto dell'Algeria all'indipendenza, riconfermando in tal modo l'impegno non del governo marocchino soltanto e della Tunisia, ma l'impegno di tutti i Paesi della Lega Araba ad affiancare i loro fratelli elgerini nella lotta contro il colonialismo e l'imperialismo di Parigi e contro Israele in quanto persecutore degli arabi. Pur riaffermando il desiderio del Governo del Marocco e di quello della Tunisia a che i rapporti con la Francia possano essere regolati nel futuro in modo da renderli più che amichevoli fraterni, non ha esitato a far comprendere che la causa generale dei popoli arabi e musulmani era una causa unica che sarebbe stata condotta a termine malgrado tutte le difficoltà. Ha tenuto anche a dichiarare che da parte degli ARABI MUSULMANI il desiderio di vivere in tranquilla cooperazione a PARITÀ DI DIRITTI COME CITTADINI DI UNO STESSO STATO, con CRISTIANI ED EBREI è un dato di fatto che contrasta duramente con i

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sistemi di governo istaurati da ISRAELE dove la persecuzione religiosa non esiste e la discriminazione fra arabi e israeliani non può essere negata da nessuno.

Anche le dichiarazioni del principe - per indiscrezione di Jean Rous - pare abbiano influito sulla decisione del Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici di Francia Mr ROBERT BURON, di rinunciare alla partecipazione al "colloquio" ed abbia indotto lo stesso delegato dell'Ambasciatore di Francia, Console Gen. Jean-Félix Charvet, ad abbandonare il Salone dei Cinquecento non appena venne chiamato al microfono l'Avv. Moh. BUMENDJEL quale ~~rappresentante degli~~ Algerini IN ESILIO e appartenente al F.N.L. e ben noto al Governo Francese per il suo atteggiamento intransigente circa l'indipendenza e la libertà del suo paese.

Nel medesimo tempo sorgeva e si stentava ad accomodare, l'incidente arabo-israeliano.

Se nelle ALTE sfere organizzatrici del "colloquio" vi fosse stato qualcuno che avesse avuta una più profonda conoscenza della reale situazione degli affari del M.C. e dei Paesi Arabi in generale, compresa cioè tutta la costa mediterranea dell'Africa, si sarebbe dovuto PREVEDERE che gli ARABI avrebbero colta l'occasione che per prima si fosse loro offerta per colpire lo Stato di Israele.

Poiché da parte del Governo francese si sollevava incidente per la incauta definizione di DELEGATI agli ALGERINI invitati al "colloquio", poiché per regolamento del convegno (dichiarazione del prof. La Pira alla conferenza Stampa tenuta alle ore 11 del giorno 3) a questo ERANO STATI INVITATI A TITOLO PERSONALE RAPPRESENTANTI DI DIVERSE NAZIONALITÀ, i rappresentanti dei PAESI ARABI presentarono esplicita protesta per la partecipazione di una DELEGAZIONE UFFICIALE DEL GOVERNO DI ISRAELE, composta dal Direttore Generale del Ministero Esteri Maurizio FISHER e S. g. SHILOAH questi furono ammessi nella sala solo a titolo di DIPLOMATICI-osservatori invitati personalmente dal Principe Mulay Hassan... e pertanto non godenti del diritto di intervento nel "colloquio".

Mentre in un ambiente piuttosto disattento e molto nervoso si susseguivano alla tribuna gli oratori, si svolgevano conversazioni private fra personalità arabe, francesi e israeliane nei vari grandi alberghi di Firenze dove erano state alloggiate. In queste riunioni si è trattato sempre, ed unicamente, della decisione di abbandonare il convegno o di lasciarlo giungere a termine allo scopo di non CREARE NOIE MAGGIORI ai governi che lo avevano indirettamente (come quello della Francia con un messaggio del gen. De Gaulle al La Pira) ed a quello Italiano che si era compromesso con la partecipazione del Capo dello Stato in forma ufficiale, confermata dalla presenza al tavolo della Presidenza del Convegno, del Presidente del Consiglio e Ministro degli Esteri CN; FANFANI.

Vi sono stati tentativi intransigenti di far crollare il tutto. Notevoli quelli del rev. DANIELOU, noto studioso francese il quale ha rinunciato a svolgere la relazione che era stata annunciata in materia ~~teologica~~ di teologia e quella del Senatore Edgardo PISANI il quale non ha rinunciato però a fare dei rilievi acidi in merito al consenso accordato a che il Sig. Bumendjel parlasse in qualità di "algerino ribelle" e negando ad un eventuale accordo mediterraneo la possibilità di inserirsi positivamente nella grande economia europea che "può essere soltanto allentata e diretta dai PAESI DEL NORD EUROPA". Il sen. PISANI ha precisato nel suo intervento che aveva fatto forza a se stesso per non abbandonare il convegno e Firenze di fronte alla "provocazione" dell'intervento

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del BUMENDJEL al quale però deve atto di aver parlato con molta moderazione e signorilità....

Il sen. Pisani ha trovato immediato contraddittore nella persona di SI ALAL EL FASSI, presidente del partito ISTIQLAL e fratello del ministro moh. EL FASSI che ha seguito i lavori del "colloquio" in qualità di "consigliere e segretario particolare di S.A. il principe Mulay Hassan.

Alal El Fassi ha rilevato l'acidità e la durezza delle dichiarazioni del senatore Pisani, il quale sotto una costretta calma ha saputo esprimere più che differenze di opinioni, odio razziale e desiderio di veder continuare dalla Francia la sua politica tradizionale di sfruttamento delle colonie, e dopo aver riaffermato il desiderio di tutti gli arabi del Maghreb di costruirsi CON L'ALGERIA libera e indipendente in un gruppo di libere nazioni pronte a continuare e intensificare i loro rapporti con TUTTI I PAESI DEL MONDO, FRANCIA COMPRESA, ha ricordato ai convenuti che NESSUN ACCORDO MEDITERRANEO SARA POSSIBILE FINO A QUANDO NOVECENTOMILA ARABI ESPULSI DAI SIONISTI DALLA PALESTINA NON SARANNO REINTEGRATI NELLE LORO TERRE E NEI LORO AVERI.

Il prof. Jean AMBROUCHE, redattore capo della R.T.F. prima di ALAL EL FASSI, dal banco della presidenza al quale sedeva in quel momento (6 ottobre - seduta di chiusura) aveva controbattuto il Pisani rimproverandogli di non fare gli interessi della Francia assumendo una posizione nettamente contraria ad una intesa con TUTTI INDISTINTAMENTE i paesi e popoli arabi del Mediterraneo.

Il Jean Ambrouche fa parte anche del Comitato degli "ETUDES MEDITERRANEENS" e con il suo intervento e quello dell'El Fassi si può dire chiuso il "colloquio" di Firenze, poiché l'intervento finale del Sig. Mario GOZZINI, redattore della Rivista "ULTIMA" organo di amici del Prof. La PIRA, non è stato che un patetico richiamo allo spirito CRISTIANO, nella ispirazione lapiriana..... e pronunciato innanzi la sala pressoché vuota poiché la maggioranza dei convenuti si raggruppava in capannelli nelle varie sale stampa e congressisti, per aggiungere commenti e previsioni sull'andamento dei lavori del "primo colloquio" e sulla possibilità del secondo, preannunciato nella città di FEZ dal Pres. Onorario S.A. Mulay Hassan.

R.A.U.

Le Repubbliche Arabe Unite, hanno avuti due oratori:

GEORGE HENEIN, laureato in belle lettere, poeta e saggista, perfetto conoscitore della lingua francese, inglese e anche dell'italiana, oltre -naturalmente- l'araba si è mantenuto su di una linea prettamente ideale, rasentando appena i problemi politici e richiamandosi alla storia del Mediterraneo per porre in rilievo -come già fatto in principio del "colloquio" dal Prof. Charles-André JULIEN, della Sorbona, Docente della Facoltà di Lettere dell'Università di Rabat e Consigliere della Unione Francese, fautore di una intesa Mediterranea e della indipendenza di TUTTI I POPOLI ARABI nell'interesse generale dei paesi rivieraschi e di quelli della FRANCIA.

Il secondo intervenuto per la R.A.U. è stato il Dr ADEL SABET, direttore del "The Egyptian Economic and Political REVIEW" del Cairo, già funzionario alla Direzione gen. della Lega Araba con AZZAM pascia, fino al 1955, e portavoce a questo "colloquio" delle direttive delle

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"sfere dirigenti" del Cairo, è stato molto chiaro, sereno ed esplicito e relativamente polemico, nella storia di ieri e in quella di oggi.

Il Sabet (figlio di un ex diplomatico egiziano che ho conosciuto a Praga nel 1924, dove era in missione di Ministro) ha praticamente mosso un attacco alla "politica della forza" che da secoli si è rovesciata sui Paesi Arabi e che ancora oggi si vorrebbe continuare. Per sottarsi a questa politica di violenza i Popoli Arabi tendono a raggrupparsi e opporre un fronte NEUTRLE fra le grandi FORZE IN COMPETIZIONE, per la propria sicurezza e sviluppo e per offrire ai contendenti - forse - un terreno dove MEDIATORI AMICI potrebbero indurli a stringersi la mano per la PACE NEL MONDO ED IL BENESSERE DELL'UMANITA.

Adel Sabet ha avuti lunghi colloqui con l'Amb. della R.A.U. S.R. Saroit Okasha il giorno dell'apertura del convegno e in quello successivo e il testo del suo discorso è stato dall'ambasciatore stesso letto nella prima stesura e approvato, prima della sua partenza per Roma.

Adel Sabet ha precisato che GLI ARABI non possono essere antisemiti, poiché il CEppo SEMITICO E' COMUNE con gli EBREI, ma non possono ammettere una pretesa superiorità di questi ultimi e tanto meno sono disposti a riconoscere supinamente IL SOPRUSO CHE ISRAELE RAPPRESENTA e che colpisce - con l'aperto aiuto di alcune potenze occidentali - centinaia di migliaia di arabi della Palestina.

Il Sabet è stato avvicinato da numerosi israeliti (dal Pressner, dall'Uriel Hayd e dal Dr Kaplan, fra gli altri) ed ha sostenuto pacatamente con essi lunghe discussioni costringendoli con logica serrata a riconoscere che: 1°) la questione dei cosiddetti "rifugiati" deve essere risolta con giustizia e 2°) che non si deve escludere la possibilità di una convivenza in UNA ATMOSFERA DI RECIPROCA COMPRESIONE E COLLABORAZIONE.....

Il Sabet, da Firenze è partito per Milano da dove si recerà in Germania e a Londra per fare poi ritorno a ROMA prima di rientrare in Egitto. Dall'atteggiamento dei singoli esponenti di Israele in questi incontri - a molti dei quali ho presenziato io stesso ed un colloquio alquanto impegnativo ho avuto io stesso con il Dr Kaplan - ho avuta la sensazione che precisamente SINGOLARMENTE PRESI, si direbbero tutti più che disposti ad addivenire ad una intesa... ma nel corso dei lavori, nella lotta impegnata dietro le quinte del convegno, hanno TUTTI dimostrata però una solidarietà ed una intransigenza che, con la intransigenza francese a proposito dell'Algeria, hanno fatto crollare di fatto, se non nella forma, l'importanza del "colloquio" e compromessa ogni ulteriore iniziativa, salvo che non si TROVI UNA FORMULA DIVERSA DA QUELLA "LA PIRA".

A questo proposito è utile tener conto di quelli che POSSONO ESSERE DEI METTEGOLEZZI, ma nei quali un fondamento di verità è trapelato.

Oggetto di severi commenti negli ambienti ARABI è stata la notizia diffusa e accreditata da varie fonti, di un viaggio del LA PIRA a Parigi dove avrebbe presi accordi con quel Governo CON MANDATO DI FANFANI, perché la questione ALGERINA FOSSE SOFFOCATA.

Negli ambienti FRANCESI al "colloquio" si è per contro affermato che il LA PIRA avrebbe compiuto PER CONTO DEL GOVERNO ITALIANO un lavoro di ADESCAMENTO DELLA FRANCIA per COMPROMETTERLA AL CONVEGNO APRENDO LA VIA AGLI ATTACCHI ARABI PER LA ALGERIA e ciò nell'intendi-

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mento di creare "UNE BONNE PRESSE" al Sig. Fanfani per il suo progetto di viaggio al Cairo e per "rimediare la gaffe del viaggio Pacciardi" il quale - si affermava avrebbe ricevuta una freddissima accoglienza al Cairo, come a Damasco e in tutte le capitali da lui visitate FATTA ECCEZIONE per ISRAELE e TURCHIA....

La mattina del 3 otto. l'On. La Pira parlando ai giornalisti nella Conferenza Stampa, in pessimo francese (..."mon français caractéristique..." come si è espresso lui stesso...) non ha precisato nulla circa gli sviluppi dei lavori previsti dagli organizzatori. Si è limitato a dire di una ..."vocation d'Israël, de la vocation du Liban et de la vocation du Maroc... unité intime, idéal... qui dirige l'humanité..."

Si è impapinato a fondo e dopo aver ricordata la festività di San Francesco... ha data la parola al Dr BECHIR BEN YAHMED (tunisino del gruppo degli "Etudes Méditerranéens di Parigi) il quale, anche lui come il La Pira, sotto la pressione degli incidenti in corso di soluzione per il mancato arrivo del Ministro Francese e l'arrivo invece dei delegati ufficiali di Israele, non ha potuto che esprimersi in linea generale sui benefici effetti che una intesa cordiale fra i popoli del Mediterraneo avrebbero potuto apportare alla pace nel mondo....

Non vi è stata discussione reale. Un intervento del giornalista UGO D'ANDREA de "IL TEMPO" di Roma, ha messo nell'imbarazzo LA PIRA e il BEN YAHMED. Il D'Andrea ha dichiarato che vi era una osservazione preliminare... e cioè che ..." non saprei da quale osservazione dovrei cominciare... poiché... tutto in questo previsto colloquio, appare privo di coordinamento, non solo... ma privo di pratico contenuto...!"

Il La Pira gli ha risposto che dalla discussione sulle relazioni all'ordine del giorno dei lavori si sarebbe rilevata la importanza del convegno e che i risultati pratici si sarebbero avuti certamente nei colloqui successivi.....

Qualcosa di più costruttivo si attendeva dal discorso inaugurale del La Pira la sera del 3 alla presenza del Pres. della Rep. S.E. GROECCHI e del Pres. del Consiglio On. FANFANI. Ma anche qui vi è stata completa delusione. Il La Pira si è limitato ai consueti ringraziamenti agli ospiti illustri ed ad una invocazione a SANTA CATERINA DA SIENA, Santa CLARA ed a SAN FRANCESCO, dopo aver vagamente accennato al DIO UNICO degli EBREI, DEI CRISTIANI e DEI MUSULMANI ed al Patriarca Abramo che le TRE GRANDI RELIGIONI MONOTEISTE hanno in comune nella storia della CIVILTÀ MEDITERRANEA che ha illuminato il mondo.....

Il Principe MULAY HASSAN ha sfforati gli scopi del "colloquio" rinviando al discorso che avrebbe pronunciato il giorno seguente l'entrata in merito agli scopi pratici prefissi e auspicati.

FANFANI non ha neppure accennato agli scopi del "colloquio" brevemente accennando alle grandi benemerenze del La Pira nel passato alle quali ... "si aggiungeva quello nobilissime della iniziativa dei "colloqui mediterranei"....

Durante il ricevimento nei saloni del quartiere monumentale di Palazzo Vecchio, il ministro del Marocco ... Mohammed EL FASSI pur ostentando grande fiducia nel prosieguo dei lavori, mi ha espressa la sua perplessità per l'atteggiamento della Francia nettamente ostile a che TUTTI I PROBLEMI URGENTI PER LA PACIFICAZIONE NEL MEDITERRANEO, venissero discussi. Il fratello del mini-

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stro Si ALAL EL FASSI ha aggiunto che a qualunque costo ... "la discussione avrebbe avuto luogo sulla questione dell'Algeria e della Palestina, perché sarebbe un assurdo se queste non dovessero essere trattate, essendo impossibile raggiungere LA PACE MEDITERRANEA senza la eliminazione di esse..."

Del medesimo parere del Capo dell' "Istiqlal", è S.A. il principe Mulay Hassan il quale mi ha confermato l'intendimento del suo Governo e del Suo Augusto Genitore perché sia riconosciuto a TUTTI I POPLI ARABI il diritto all'autodeterminazione e alla libertà e indipendenza a cui aspirano. Il Principe mi ha ripetuto il suo convincimento che UNA MEDIAZIONE DEL MAROCCO E DELLA TUNISIA potrebbe raggiungere il desiderato effetto di portare finalmente la pace e l'accordo nel conflitto con la Francia. Si è espresso anche fiducioso nell'avvenire dei "colloqui", malgrado gli "incretinosi incidenti" che ne hanno caratterizzato il "primo".

- Il discorso del principe in apertura della seduta del 4 ott. dopo la cerimonia nella basilica della Santa Croce e il malore dell'on. La Pira è stato molto chiaro e preciso ed ha provocato MOLTO MALUMORE fra i rappresentanti francesi favorevoli alla politica di intransigenza di De Gaulle per quanto riguarda i possessi coloniali e particolarmente l'ALGERIA. La presenza nel Salone dei Cinquecento del BUMENDJEL notoriamente in rappresentanza del F.N.L. algerino ha largamente contribuito ad accentuare le differenze profonde fra i convenuti. Contrasti che si sono acuiti ancora con l'intervento alla discussione del BUMENDJEL il cui discorso - come già accennato - è stato quanto mai misurato ed esplicito a un tempo ed ha avuta larga eco di consensi nel pubblico e come corollario un secondo tentativo di abbandono dei lavori da parte del gruppo francese capitanato evidentemente dal senatore PISANI e sottolineato dal nuvo e reciso rifiuto del rev. Padre DANIELOU di prendere la parola.

L'intervento di JEAN ROUS, a nome del gruppo "ETUDES MEDITERRANEENS" è stato molto blando e generico. Unico punto che ha provocati commenti ironici da parte degli ALGERINI e dei TUNISINI nell'aula, è stato quello in cui il ROUS ha informato i convenuti che alla iniziativa dei "COLLOQUI" aveva data la sua adesione il Generale CATROUX che fu a nome del Governo provvisorio di DE GAULLE, nel 1943, all'atto della occupazione dell'Algeria da parte delle truppe anglo-americane, nominato Governatore della Regione e la di cui azione di governo non fu certamente favorevole alle aspirazioni del popolo algerino il quale a mezzo dei suoi rappresentanti gli aveva fatto pervenire, come ai Comandi Alleati, il testo di un MANIFESTO del popolo algerino proclamante la REPUBBLICA INDIPENDENTE dell'ALGERIA, pur riaffermando il suo attaccamento alla Francia. Il MANIFESTO in parola recava fra le altre la firma di FERHAT ARBAS.

- L'oratore israeliano Prof. PLESSNER è stato seguito con attenzione dagli STUDIOSI di teologia. Egli ha parlato delle "BASI COMUNI DEL GIUDAISMO, DEL CRISTIANESIMO E DELL'ISLAMISMO" con larghezza di dottrina, ma eludendo qualsiasi accenno alla gravità della situazione politica che interessa e investe la politica mediterranea in generale e in particolare quella dell'ORIENTE ARABO-MUSULMANO, causata dalla creazione dello Stato di ISRAELE.

- Il 5 ottobre sono stati ~~enunciati~~ pronunciati interessanti esposti dal prof. Charles-André JULIEN sulle "3" NUOVE BASI PER AMICHEVOLI RAP-

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PORTI FRA PAESI EX COLONIZZATORI ED EX COLONIZZATI". L'oratore, studioso approfondito del problema, si è sforzato di far comprendere come per la evoluzione dei tempi la "colonizzazione" sia ormai un anacronismo e che per il "progresso evidente" della maggioranza dei popoli ancora soggetti a dominio straniero, ~~NON~~ ESISTONO RAGIONI SERIE perché i cittadini ex-coloni debbano temere rappresaglie dagli ex-colonizzati, soprattutto se da parte ~~di essi~~ degli ex-colonizzatori non solleveranno "troppe e dannose" opposizioni a che le aspirazioni dei "colonizzati" siano riconosciute e colmate.

Il Presidente dell'Assemblea Nazionale del Marocco, BEN BARKA, parlando del suo paese "TERRA DI PACE E DI COOPERAZIONE" ha di fatto riconosciuto e approvato il benfondato del discorso del Prof. Julien ed ha ribaditi i concetti espressi dal Principe MULAY HASSAN sulla possibilità di una proficua e intensa collaborazione fra il Marocco e tutti i popoli rivieraschi del Mediterraneo - primo fra di essi il popolo francese - (-" BEAUX MOTS !" - sussurrava l'algerino BUMANDJEL all'ex ambasciatore della Tunisia a Parigi Dr MASMUDI, sorridendo al Dr Adel SABET ed a me che siecevamo al banco innanzi a quello che essi occupavano;-)

La proiezione prestabilita del film tunisino "GOHA" è saltata in considerazione dell'atmosfera poco propizia che gravava sul "colloquio" e l'ora tarda e il numero degli oratori iscritti per la discussione.

La seduta mattinata del 6 ottobre invece che alle ore 9,30 si è aperta circa le ore 11. La maggioranza dei convenuti aveva preferito compiere delle gite in Firenze e dintorni (?) e altri continuavano nei colloqui "privati" di gruppi per raggiungere una intesa che avrebbe dovuto consentire una CHIUSURA CALMA del "colloquio".

In effetti nella seduta pomeridiana di chiusura, la discussione con la scusa della ristrettezza del tempo ~~essenti~~ venne RIDOTTA a due soli interventi sugli OTTO in lista. E se non fosse stato per la esplicita dichiarazione di ALAL EL FASSI, di cui già fatto cenno, la questione degli ARABI DI PALESTINA in forzato esilio NON SAREBBE STATA SOLLEVATA.

Il Dr SABET si è in proposito lasciato sfuggire IN VIA STRETTAMENTE CONFIDENZIALE che la questione della Palestina "probabilmente" non si voleva fosse sollevata in causa della "molto probabile visita del Pres. FANFANI a TEL AVIV, subito dopo la sua visita al CAIRO".

E' stato rilevato e commentato il fatto che il sottosegretario On. FOLCHI dopo aver pronunciate poche parole di saluto e di augurio, si è affrettato ad abbandonare il banco della Presidenza e il Salone del convegno.....ma è rimasto però nella sala riservata ai Congressisti e alla Stampa a conversare con alcuni giornalisti italiani evitando di entrare nel merito dei "colloqui" e degli avvenimenti svoltisi nel dietroscena del "primo colloquio"..... che il giornalista Giovanni ANSALDO seguiva a dirgli che era stato un "fallimento" e che si era fatto malissimo a farlo presenziare dal Capo dello Stato.

8 ottobre 1958


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DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OIRA- 18381
TO INFO	Chief, WE Chief, NEA	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 43-6-47/3 Field: DESDEMONA Ops	
FROM	Chief [] <i>JMP</i>	DATE 18 November 1958	
SUBJECT	AREEDIT/DESDEMONA	RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
ACTION REQUIRED	Evaluation of attached reports.	INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	
REFERENCE(S)	<p>A. OIRA-18218, dtd 23 Oct 58 B. OIRW-13677 (Para. No. 1.c.), dtd 8 May 58</p> <p>1. There are attached hereto the latest reports received from DESDEMONA on November 4. It is requested that an evaluation be made on them to aid in making the decision concerning DESDEMONA which was requested in Reference A.</p> <p>2. DESDEMONA's feminine journalist friend, who was mentioned in Reference B., is planning a trip to the United States in December. She told [] [] that she did not plan to be away so long this year as last as she had no errands to do for DESDEMONA. This may mean that she does not now plan to contact [] [], although DESDEMONA may ask her to do so if a favorable decision is not reached on his future salary and reimbursement for his 1957 trip.</p> <p>3. It is presumed, since we have never been informed, that an independent pitch has not been made to her. We recommend strongly against recruiting her as she would add nothing to what we are already getting from DESDEMONA. She has exactly the same contacts and she has now totally absorbed his point of view.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] []</p> <p>Attachments: 2 DESDEMONA Reports HERewith</p> <p>17 November 1958</p> <p>Distribution: 3-WE w/atts. as stated above HERewith 2-NEA w/o atts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] []</p>		
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHODSEXEMPTION 382 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>		<p>FILE CLASSIFICATION CHANGE REQUEST</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] []</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3-2-6/3 ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X DATE 18/11/58</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] []</p>	
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EGYPT

[Summary]

Rome, 1 November 1958

Dr Adil Thabit made the following statements when interviewed in Rome on his way back to Cairo, after a trip to Germany and after attending a conference in Firenze as the representative of the Egyptian government.

Dr Thabit visited industrial and commercial concerns in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Cologne, and Munich. His impression was that German economic circles do not take seriously the reported Soviet threat in the Middle East, though they are well aware of the possibility of penetration throughout the Middle East as the result of the Western policy of abandoning the Arab Moslem countries to Soviet influence.

Within 5 years at the most, Germany will be in a position to dictate its will to anybody. It will have not only highly advanced equipment for all fields of industry, including nuclear equipment, but also a peerless army. Western Germany will be able to unite with Eastern Germany regardless of Soviet opposition. The present West German army consists of cadres for the army of tomorrow, made up of officers and noncommissioned officers from the dissolved German army, who are prepared to mobilize plenty of divisions at the proper time. This huge General Staff combines combat experience with excellent training in modern material and use of weapons supposed to exist only in the US and Soviet armies.

East Germany does not want war but realizes the need for preparedness to meet any aggression, to unite Germany, and to guarantee its own existence.

Thabit was surprised to find many former Nazi acquaintances not only rehabilitated, but heading large enterprises. This is evidence of the German government's desire to avail itself of the talents of its best citizens, regardless of their origin or political history.

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Germans realize the bad faith of the USSR in regard to the Middle East and Egypt. They are aware that the 400 million rubles promised to General Amir are insufficient to complete the project and unlikely to be made available to Cairo. The necessary funds and technicians may well be found in Germany. The Germans will not become involved in the matter lightly. They are not convinced that the project is entirely feasible. They are concerned particularly about negotiations with the neighboring countries to ensure sufficient supplies of water in the future. Reclamation projects in Sudan using Nile water, objections from Ethiopia concerning Nile water from Lake Tana, and British reluctance over Lake Victoria are cited.

Nasir realizes these difficulties, but internal pressure has forced him to assume obligations and make promises, in the hope of achieving some success in strengthening the UAR, militarily and especially economically. By increasing the prospects of future resources for the population, he hopes gradually to build the foundations for coping with unemployment and over-population.

If the US and Britain really wanted to contribute toward the Aswan Project, the solution of the problem of the Nile waters would be solved, the future would be assured, and Nasir could easily overcome the internal political difficulties which, together with the immediate need of food supplies, forces him to seek rapprochement with the USSR.

German participation in the Aswan project also depends to some extent on the US attitude, rather than on the British. If the US decided to participate, Germany would be reassured as to the profitability of the investment and would rush to take part.

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INADEQUACY OF ARAB PROPAGANDA

Dr Thabit noticed both in Germany and in France that the direct and indirect propaganda of the Arab States, and particularly of the UAR, was inferior to that of Israel. He found an office of the Arab League in Bonn that was well equipped and had funds sufficient for at least some effective action, which had been practically abandoned to the judgment of its director. He did not receive enough newspapers, much less news reports on political events worth highlighting, to refute the anti-Arab propaganda issued by Israel, France, and Britain. The same was true in Paris, though not in Rome, where there is a Cultural Attache (Professor Salah Kamil, Director of the Egyptian Academy of Arts) and a completely useless Press and Propaganda Adviser (Abdul Rahman Sadiq, in the Embassy).

Thabit will talk on 3 November with Ambassador Okasha, who will take office within the week as Minister of Information and Propaganda, in the hope of persuading him to take immediate steps to counter anti-Nasir propaganda.

Thabit admits that there is friction in Syria because of the premature union. He recognizes the hostility of the group headed by Michel Aflaq, evidenced despite strict police surveillance. Aflaq has resumed the task of reorganizing the Syrian National Socialist Party and is actively opposed to the recognition of the union with Egypt, though an accomplished fact, as he considers it premature and harmful to Syria. The conflict between Minister of Internal Affairs Saraj and Vice President al-Hurani is increasing and may break out into the open. Saraj's behavior and ambitions have cost him the favor of Nasir, who is waiting for an opportunity to get rid of him, perhaps by appointing him Ambassador to some distant country where he cannot easily plot and where he will not have much to do.

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Attachment to OIRA-18381
Encl 2-2-6/3

SAUDI ARABIA

[Summary]

Rome, 28 October 1958

Taha Ali Al-Daghathir, Secretary of the Saudi Arabian Legation in Rome, made the following statements on 27 October 1958 on the internal situation in Saudi Arabia.

The [budgetary?] deficit has now, under Prince Faysal, been brought into balance or practically so, and work has been resumed on the major projects to expand the highway network and to establish new cities, which are intended to attach the nomads more and more to the soil.

His government's adherence to Nasir's proposals is not unconditional surrender to the Egyptian program. The Saudi government has been forced into its present attitude by a US blunder. US diplomatic agents are alleged to have given a substantial sum to Assad Ibrahim, a brother-in-law of King Saud, to carry out a plot in Syria. Whether the brother-in-law boastfully represented himself as an emissary of King Saud, or whether some US official made some chance remark, the government's position was badly compromised and King Saud could not repair the damage.

Nothing is more obvious than that Nasir is the man most respected by the masses of the Arab-Moslem world today. His pro-Communism is generally forgiven by religious Moslems because it stems from Western policy which is openly at variance with all the aspirations of the Arab peoples.

No one in Saudi Arabia denies that the US has made contributions which have opened the way for progress and the material welfare of the people. However, the Arabs regard any injury to another Arab as an injury to themselves. This ancient tradition has been much more alive since the end of World War II. Arab nationalism is no longer dormant. Plenty of people have an interest in pointing out the wrongs inflicted by the West, and especially by the US. Saudi Arabia has received many Palestinian

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Arab victims of Israel. Wittingly or unwittingly, these are formidable agents of anti-Western propaganda. They are scattered everywhere in Saudi Arabia in both blue- and white-collar jobs. They tell, sometimes exaggerating, of the miseries of their kin, of past and present persecutions in Saudi Arabia as well as in Kuwait and Barhein; and say that the Arab peoples would not even have received a friendly glance from the West were it not for the petroleum which the West is finding and exploiting. These natural agents are supplemented by artificial agents, fostered by the wartime alliance of the West with Communist Russia. Agents of ² all nationalities spread Communism under the guise of Arab nationalism and paint a mirage of a great united Arabia in the near future. ?

The people are influenced by the fall of the Hashimite dynasty of Iraq, without a protest from the West, and by the current attempts to overthrow the throne of Jordan, exploited by clever propaganda from Nasir and elsewhere. The traditional loyalty to the sovereigns and tribal chiefs is gradually disappearing. It does not matter that most Moslems of Arabia proper regard the Hashimite dynasty as heretical. With the fall of the dynasties and the advance of "democracy," which the Arab peoples do not really understand, they are instinctively drawn to a man like Nasir, who is surrounded by an atmosphere of superiority and is becoming a myth. It makes no difference whether Nasir has any real greatness. What matters is that Nasir is setting himself up as the champion of the victims of Zionism in Palestine and as the defender of the Arabs' right to independence. Although he began by bluffing and continues to bluff, he has won for himself a prominent place in current history. An Arab and a religious Moslem, he is the object of general sympathy and of a reverence which elevates him to the level of a caliph, a prince of the faithful. The greatest danger is that Nasir may finally convince himself that he is literally divine and is free

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has been indicated

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to go as far as he likes, with the moral and material support of the USSR. In the eyes of the great majority of the Arabs, Russia is simply a strong and wealthy power which wants to help the Arabs against the domination of capitalism and Western imperialism.

The Western governments are to blame for this, too. They have not been smart enough to carry on sufficient propaganda, drawing close to the masses to convince them of the danger of Communism and of the faithlessness of its pretended support of their aspirations for liberty. They have not made clear that all the Western powers, at least in words, recognized the right to liberty before Communist Russia did.

Thanks to the prestige of Prince Faysal, the situation in Saudi Arabia is not extremely dangerous. This is partly because of his wise move in the direction of Cairo, for he has been able to some extent to stamp Nasirism with his own pro-republican and unitarian propaganda. Yemen has done the same and the Emir of Kuwait probably will do so, for the same reasons. But the greater danger, that threatened directly by the USSR, is becoming stronger. The Western powers continue to remain deaf to the Arab countries' requests for aid; instead they receive unlimited aid from the USSR. This aid is usually accompanied by a number of technicians or experts, who are experts primarily in spreading Communist propaganda. They are carefully chosen and well trained. They are Communists who speak Arabic fluently and who may be of the Moslem faith.

*indicated
in previous
reports.*

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Att to QIRA 1881

EGITTO -

Il Dr ADEL SABET, dopo il "Colloquio" di Firenze al quale era stato inviato dal governo del Cairo (vedi nota precedente) ha compiuto un viaggio in Germania e attualmente, in attesa di rientrare al Cairo, si è fermato a Roma (Albergo Impero - Via del Viminale)).

In Germania, a Francoforte, Hamburgo, Colonia e Monaco ha presi contatti con centri industriali e commerciali in vista di STRINGERE MAGGIORI CONTATTI PER LO SVILUPPO DEI RAPPORTI FRA I DUE PAESI.

Ha riortata l'impressione che i centri economici tedeschi non prendano affatto sul serio la "propagandata minaccia sovietica" nel M.O., ma siano per contro perfettamente consci della possibilità di effettuare una penetrazione in tutto il M.O. precisamente approfittando della politica occidentale che minaccia sul serio di abbandonare quei paesi (arabo-musulmani) all'influenza moscovita.

Secondo il Sabet, la Germania FRA CINQUE ANNI AL MASSIMO sarà in condizioni da dettare la sua volontà a TUTTI, contando non solo sulla sua attrezzatura industriale che a quell'epoca avrà raggiunto il massimo del progresso IN TUTTI I CAMPI (quello "nucleare" compreso), ma disporrà di un esercito senza eguali nel mondo e che consentirà alla Germania Occidentale di procedere alla riunione con quella ORIENTALE, senza che la Russia possa opporre resistenza. Secondo il SABET l'esercito attuale della Germania Occ. è composto DEI QUADRI DI QUELLO CHE SARA L'ESERCITO DI DOMANI, composto in altri termini di EX UFFICIALI SUPERIORI E SUBALTERNI E SOTTUFFICIALI del vecchio esercito disciolto, pronti a inquadrare un numero più che sufficiente di divisioni al momento opportuno. Alla vecchia esperienza di guerra questo enorme Stato Maggiore aggiungerà la PREPARAZIONE PIU' COSCIENTE E PERFETTA dei ritrovati moderni in materia di impiego di armi, di quelle armi cioè che oggi dovrebbero possedere soltanto le due grandi potenze antagoniste, gli U.S.A. e l'U.R.S.S.

La Germania Democratica, dice il Sabet, non VUOLE LA GUERRA; ma comprende la necessità di essere pronta non solo a respingere qualsiasi aggressione, ma anche a far valere la RAGGIUNTA SUA POTENZA per realizzare la riunione DEL PAESE e garantire la propria esistenza.

Ciò che ha maggiormente sorpreso il Sabet è stato il ritrovare vecchie conoscenze NAZISTE, non solo riabilite, ma alla testa di grandiose imprese. Segno della precisa volontà del Governo Tedesco di raggiungere la fusione degli spiriti nel paese, senza recriminazioni e senza soffiare nel passato e SOPRATTUTTO AVVALENDOSI DELLE SPECIFICHE ATTITUDINI DEI MIGLIORI ELEMENTI DEL PAESE SENZA SOFISTICARE CIRCA LE LORO ORIGINI O TENDENZE POLITICHE NEL PASSATO RECENTE.

Il Sabet è persuaso che in Germania si sia al corrente della MALAFEDE DELLA RUSSIA per tutto quanto riguarda il M.O. e l'Egitto e che i 400 MILIONI di rubli promessi al Gen. Amer, a parte il fatto che, anche se versati, non sarebbero sufficienti a portare a termine la grandiosa impresa, AVRANNO MOLTE DIFFICOLTA' AD ESSERE NESSI A DISPOSIZIONE DEL CAIRO, e che NON E' IMPROBABILE CHE IL FINANZIAMENTO DELLA IMPRESA TROVERA INVECE IN GERMANIA LE FONTI DEI CAPITALI E DELLE MAE

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STRANZE TECNICHE OCCORRENTI. I tedeschi però - aggiunge - non entreranno alla leggera nell'affare. Non sono persuasi che il GRANDE PROGETTO SIA REALIZZABILE NEL SUO COMPLESSO. Soprattutto ritengono che PRIMA DI ATTUARE IL PROGETTO GRANDIOSO occorra UNA INTESA BASATA SU TRATTATI BEN PRECISI IN MERITO CON I PAESI CONFINANTI E CONCORDATI IN MODO DA ASSICURARE PER IL LUNGO LONTANO AVVENIRE LA INTEGRITÀ DELLO AFFLUSSO DEI QUANTITATIVI DI ACQUE OCCORRENTI.

Ove il progetto "massimo" potesse attuarsi l'Egitto si assicurerebbe la vita PER UNA POPOLAZIONE ANCHE RADDOPPIATA per numerosi decenni, ma URGE essere di accordo con il SUDAN il quale già ha creato delle noie con l'attuazione di bonifiche nell'Alto Sudan servendosi delle acque del NILO nella zona di ROSEIRESE l'ETIOPIA ha già sollevato eccezioni per quanto riguarda il flusso delle acque del Nilo dal Lago TANA. Le riserve inglesi per quanto riguarda il Lago Victoria, sono già note da tempo.

Sempre secondo il Dr Sabet, NASSER non si nasconde queste difficoltà - per il presente e per l'avvenire - ma è costretto dalla situazione e DALLE PRESSIONI INTERNE CHE GLI VENGONO FATTE ad assumere impegni, accontentandosi ANCHE DI PROMESSE ALEATORIE, pur di ottenere qualcosa che gli consenta sia pure in piccola parte di proseguire nell'opera di rafforzamento della R.A.U. non solo nel campo militare, ma soprattutto in quello ECONOMICO, aumentando le possibilità di risorse per la popolazione e crenando lentamente i presupposti per fronteggiare con la disoccupazione, il problema dell'incremento demografico.

Se realmente gli U.S.A. e l'Inghilterra volessero dare il loro contributo alla realizzazione del progetto ASSUAN, ciò vorrebbe dire che la soluzione del problema delle acque del Nilo, sarebbe risolto anch'esso immediatamente e con la sicurezza dell'avvenire a NASSER non riuscirebbe difficile superare le difficoltà di politica interna che unitamente al BISOGNO IMMEDIATO DI RIFORNIMENTI lo costringe a seguire una tattica di avvicinamento all'U.R.S.S.

La partecipazione della Germania al progetto ASSUAN è in certo qual modo anch'essa in rapporto all'atteggiamento degli USA, più che a quello dell'Inghilterra. Se gli USA decidessero di partecipare all'impresa, la Germania solleciterebbe il suo intervento perché rassicurata circa l'UTILE IMPIEGO DEI SUOI CAPITALI, la partecipazione statunitense si significando di fatto la eliminazione degli INCERTI (Sudan ecc.) per il flusso incondizionato delle acque del Nilo al grande serbatoio, del quale in linea di fatto il Sudan verrebbe a beneficiare in buona misura - e senza rischi. *****

INSUFFICIENZA DELLA PROPAGANDA ARABA - Nel suo viaggio il Dr SABET sia in Germania come in Francia, ultima sua tappa prima di venire a Roma, ha constatato la deficiente propaganda dei Paesi Arabi, R.A.U alla testa, nei confronti di quella d'I RAELE, diretta e indiretta. A BONN, ad esempio ha trovato un Ufficio della Lega Araba, bene attrezzato, con fondi a disposizione non eccessivi, ma che basterebbero a FARE QUALCOSA DI BUONO, e che

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praticamente è abbandonato alla iniziativa del direttore perché NON GLI VENGONO INVIATI A SUFFICIENZA GIORNALI E TANTO MENO INFORMAZIONI sugli avvenimenti politici che meriterebbero di esser posti in evidenza per contrastare la propaganda anti-araba che viene condotta oggi non solo da Israele, ma anche da altri governi (Francia e Inghilterra). A Parigi avviene la medesima cosa, ma a Parigi, data la permanente rottura delle relazioni diplomatiche, si può ricorrere al Cairo l'attenuante. Cosa che invece non avviene per ROMA, dove oltre un Addetto Culturale (Prof. Salah KAMEL - direttore dell'Accademia d'Arte Egiziana) vi è anche un consigliere Stampa e Propaganda (Abdel Rahman SADEK presso l'Ambasciata) il quale è assolutamente negativo.

In considerazione del fatto che l'Ambasciatore OKASHA è stato chiamato a far parte del Governo della R.A.U. con l'incarico del Ministero delle Informazioni e Propaganda e raggiungerà fra giorni (forse a fine settimana entrante) il suo posto definitivamente, il SABET si riserva di incontrarlo lunedì 3 corr. per avere con lui un primo colloquio al riguardo al fine di predisporlo a prendere dei provvedimenti rapidi per controbattere le informazioni avversarie le quali mettono in cattiva LUCE IL GOVERNO DI NASSER... più di quanto non offra in realtà con la sua politica PRESUNTE RAGIONI DI DIFFIDENZA O OSTILITÀ'.

SIRIA - per quanto riguarda questa PROVINCIA della R.A.U. il Sabet riconosce che vi sono in atto delle frizioni causate dalla troppo precipitata UNIONE e dalla ostilità che - malgrado la stretta sorveglianza della Polizia - manifesta il gruppo che fa capo al noto MICHEL AFLAG il quale ha ripreso il lavoro di riorganizzazione del Partito NAZIONAL-SOCIALISTA SIRIANO e che si oppone di fatto al riconoscimento del fatto compiuto dell'Unione con l'Egitto, che l'Aflag ritiene prematuro e dannoso per la Siria. Si manifesta inoltre sempre più acuto il dissidio fra il Ministro degli Interni SARAJ e il Vice Pres. el HURANI e non è improbabile l'apertura di un conflitto aperto. Il Saraj d'altra parte per il suo comportamento e per le SUE AMBIZIONI MAI SAZIE si è reso INVISO ALLO STESSO NASSER il quale aspetta la PRIMA OCCASIONE FAVOREVOLE PER SBARAZZARSENE, non foss'altro INVIANDOLO AMBASCIATORE IN QUALCHE LONTANO PAESE dove non possa facilmente INTRIGARE e dove non ABBAIA MOLTO DA FARE.....

Roma 1 Novembre 1958

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Att to OIRA 1818A

ARABIA SAUDITA

Il Sig. TAHA ALI AL-DEGHATHER - segretario (ef.f. di console) della Legazione dell'ARABIA SAUDITA in Roma a proposito della situazione interna del suo paese ha confermato che il deficit del bilancio, sotto la guida del Principe FEISAL ha oramai raggiunto il pareggio, o vi è molto vicino, e che pertanto è iniziata la ripresa della attività generale per il completamento dei grandi lavori in progetto per migliorare ed estendere la rete stradale, la creazione di nuovi centri urbani con l'intendimento di fissare sempre maggiormente i nomadi alla terra.

Circa i rapporti con la R.A.U. l'adesione del suo Governo ai progetti di NASSER non devono essere intesi come dedizione incondizionata al programma massimo egiziano. Il Governo saudita è stato costretto - afferma il Taha El-Deghather - ad assumere l'atteggiamento in parola in seguito ad una falsa manovra degli U.S.A. i di cui agenti diplomatici avrebbero favorito un complotto in Siria del quale faceva parte un cognato del Re Saud (?) (certo Assad Ibrahim) che avrebbe ricevuto dagli U.S.A. dei forti sussidi per condurre a termine l'impresa.

Sia perché il cognato in parola abbia millantato credito spacciandosi per emissario del Sovrano Saudita, sia perché qualche funzionario U.S.A. si sia lasciato sfuggire qualche accenno in merito, fatto si è che la posizione del Governo è stata fortemente compromessa ed il Re SAUD non è stato capace di porvi riparo o non ne ha avuta la forza.

Sarebbe voler ignorare l'esistenza del sole - aggiunge - il non riconoscere che nelle masse popolari NASSER è oggi l'uomo che riscuote il maggior credito del mondo arabo-susulmano e che il filocomunismo del Presidente della R.A.U. è generalmente PERDOPATO dai credenti maomettani perché conseguenza della politica occidentale apertamente contraria a tutte le aspirazioni dei popoli arabi.

Nessuno - prosegue il funzionario saudita - nell'Arabia Saudita nega i benefici avuti dagli U.S.A. che hanno aperto al popolo la via del progresso e del benessere materiale, ma... gli arabi considerano ogni atto malvagio compiuto ai danni di un altro arabo, come offesa personale e questo sentimento, che è nella tradizione più antica del popolo, si è acuito dalla fine della seconda guerra mondiale ed il NAZIONALISMO ARABO non è più una forza dormiente, ma una forza VIVA ED AGENTE di cui è necessario tener conto. Dei torti dell'Occidente, U.S.A. in prima linea, vi è una moltitudine di uomini interessati a porli nel maggiore rilievo. L'Arabia Saudita ha acclti numerosi ARABI DELLA PALESTINA vittime di Israele. Questi elementi, anche involontariamente, sono degli agenti formidabili di propaganda anti-occidentale. Sono sparsi dovunque nell'Arabia Saudita : come operai e molti come impiegati.

Narrano oggi come ieri, fors'anco esagerando, la miseria dei loro congiunti e le persecuzioni di cui sono stati e sono oggetto tuttora e nell'Arabia Saudita, come nel KUWEIT e a BARHEIN, diffondono la voce che se non fosse per l'ORO NERO che gli occidentali trovano e sfruttano ... i popoli arabi non avrebbero certamente richiamato neppure un solo sguardo benevolo da parte delle potenze capitaliste inte

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ressate alle ricchezze del sottosuolo: non agli esseri umani che da millenni vivono in quelle terre.

A questi agenti, diciamo naturali, si aggiungono gli agenti artificiali, penetrati e alimentati grazie alla politica occidentale che, per favorire la Russia comunista, in occasione della guerra, amica e alleata, hanno aperte al comunismo la via che a questa teoria sovvertitrice era stata sempre chiusa dai musulmani. Vi sono agenti DI TUTTE LE NAZIONI che propagano il comunismo, sia pur mascherato dal nazionalismo arabo e che sollecitano le masse con il miraggio della grandezza prossima futura di una ARABIA UNITA.

Il crollo della dinastia haschemita dell'IRAQ compiuto senza che l'Occidente abbia neppure osata una protesta, i tentativi che si compiono in Giordania per far cadere anche quel trono sono elementi di giudizio nel popolo - fomentato da abile propaganda (anche nasseriana) - perché gradualmente si attenui, fino a scomparire, il sentimento tradizionale della fedeltà NEI CAPI TRADIZIONALI degli Stati e delle TRIBU'. E non vale a questo riguardo avanzare la tesi che i popoli arabi dell'ARABIA propriamente detta non abbiano mai considerato con eccessivo favore le Dinastie HASHEMITE, eretiche nei confronti della maggioranza dei musulmani, il fatto rimane assoluto che con la decadenza delle dinastie e l'avanzare della "democrazia" che i popoli arabi non comprendono affatto, questi popoli stessi per istinto si sentono trascinati ad adottare l'UOMO che ad essi si presenti in una atmosfera di superiorità, che si trasformi in MITO come avviene per NASSER. Che NASSER abbia o meno un reale GRANDE valore non ha importanza alcuna. Ciò che conta si è che NASSER erigendosi a paldino delle vittime del sionismo in Palestina ed a rivendicatore del diritto degli arabi alla indipendenza, anche ammesso che abbia iniziato il suo cammino con un "bluff" e che seguiti a bluffare, è riuscito a conquistarsi nella storia di oggi un posto di primo piano e poiché Nasser è arabo ed è musulmano - e praticante musulmano per giunta - accentra le simpatie generali e queste simpatie generali lo pongono all'altezza di UN CALIFFO, principe dei CREDENTI, la di cui parola è VERBO ed il pericolo maggiore è nella possibilità - che non si può escludere - che NASSER convinca se stesso di essere sul serio l'UNTO DEL SIGNORE e pertanto autorizzato ad andare AI DI LA' DI OGNI LIMITE, forte dell'appoggio MORALE E MATERIALE che gli fornisce la RUSSIA che - agli occhi della grandissima maggioranza dei popoli arabi... è semplicemente UNA POTENZA FORTE E RICCA CHE VUOLE AIUTARE GLI ARABI CON LA PREPOTENZA DEL CAPITALISMO E DELLO IMPERIALISMO OCCIDENTALE.

- Anche in questo - conclude l'interlocutore - la colpa ricade sui Governi occidentali i quali NON HANNO SAPUTO CONDURRE UNA PROPAGANDA ADEGUATA AVVICINANDOSI ALLE MASSE PER CONVINCERLE DEL PERICOLO DEL COMUNISMO E PER INDURLE A NON PRESTARE FIDELA ALLA PROPAGANDA SOVVERSIVA FAVORENDO - ANCHE SOLO IN PARTE - LE ASPIRAZIONI ALLA LIBERTA? ANZI IL DIRITTO ALLA LIBERTA RICONOSCIUTO VERAMENTE LORO DA TUTTE LE POTENZE OCCIDENTALI PRIMA ANCORA CHE DALLA RUSSIA BOLSCHEVICA. -

Grazie al prestigio del Principe Feisal - conclude il Deghather - la situazione nell'Arabia Saudita non è estremamente pericolosa anche perché con sagacia rossa si è provveduto ad un avvicinamento alla politica

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del-Cairo imponendo in certo qual modo al nasserismo di segnare il passo con la sua propaganda filorepubblicana e unitaria. Così come ha fatto lo Yemen e come probabilmente dovrà fare anche l'Emiro del Koweit, per le medesime ragioni. Ma si accentua nel contempo il pericolo maggiore, quello diretto dell'U.R.S.S.. Le potenze occidentali seguitano a rimanere sorde alle richieste di aiuti da parte dei paesi arabi i quali ricevono invece ogni e qualsiasi aiuto dall'U.R.S.S. Inutile dire che questi aiuti sono regolarmente accompagnati da un CERTO NUMERO DI TECNICI; o cosiddetti esperti; questi esperti lo sono soprattutto nel propagandare il comunismo, scelti accuratamente e PREPARATI convenientemente fra i COMUNISTI CHE PARLANO CORRENTEMENTE LA LINGUA ARABA E MAGARI SONO DI RELIGIONE MUSULMANA...."-
(27 ottobre 1958)

Roma 28 Ottobre 1958

u.d.

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S E C R E T

Memorandum of Oral Commitments, cont.

SPECIAL BENEFITS REQUIRING PRIOR HEADQUARTERS APPROVAL

(See paragraph 2c(2)(e) of the field handbook [FHB 20-1000-17])

Death. The following commitments have been made in the event of subject's death while under oral contract:

~~None.~~

Disability. The following commitments have been made regarding disability payments in the event that the subject is injured while under oral contract:

~~None.~~

Missing in Action. The following commitments have been made regarding continuing compensation payments to the subject's dependents in the event that he is "missing in action":

Resettlement. The following ~~commitments~~ commitments have been made regarding resettlement of the subject in _____ or abroad:

~~None.~~

Escrow Accounts. The following commitments have been made regarding the establishment of a headquarters escrow account:

~~None.~~

Citizenship Assistance. The following commitments have been made regarding assistance to the subject in gaining entry to _____ or assistance in obtaining _____ citizenship:

~~None.~~

Emergency Assistance. The following commitments have been made to the subject regarding assistance in the event of (capture) (exile) (flight) (other):

~~None.~~

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S E C R E T

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION	SEARCH SYMBOL AND NO. OTIB-14490
TO : CHIEF <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.	<input type="checkbox"/>
INFO	ATTN: <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FROM : Chief, WE		DATE	20 NOV 1958
SUBJECT	Operational/ASTAR/ARBITR DESIDERONA	RE: "43" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACTION REQUIRED		MARKED FOR INDEXING	<input type="checkbox"/>
		NO INDEXING REQUIRED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY	<input type="checkbox"/>
REFERENCES	OTIB-14218 dated 23 October 1958		

1. I made no specific commitments to DESIDERONA for covering DESIDERONA's expenses on his 1957 Hiddie East trip. I did tell DESIDERONA he would "try to get some reimbursement" for DESIDERONA based on the value of the reports DESIDERONA made on the trip.

2. DESIDERONA's reports on his trip were routed to the interested NSA desks at Headquarters and were returned with such comments as: "No class value - typical remarks from the great and small"; "No class, previously reported, general, inaccurate and badly dated. No development interest"; "Absolutely nothing new in the reports on Jordan and the only reason for possibly disseminating them is to show the opinion and attitudes of an important segment of Jordanian opinion . . . however, most of them are too old and vague."

3. In view of the fact that the reports of DESIDERONA's trip were practically valueless, Headquarters believes DESIDERONA should be told by that his expected reimbursement of \$2,300 cannot be paid. It is suggested, however, that DESIDERONA be given a lesser sum - \$1,000 is suggested - on the basis of overall past performance, future potential, and the fact that did say he would "try" to obtain some reimbursement for his 1957 trip. When the payment is made, it is suggested that emphasize the inadequacies of DESIDERONA's past reporting, citing some of the comments in para 2 above. It is further suggested attempt to get across to DESIDERONA the difference between "newspaper copy" and "useful positive intelligence."

4. It is not believed at Headquarters that DESIDERONA's salary should be increased until such time as he improves his production and earns the raise in pay. DESIDERONA's countless contacts in the NSA area and in Italy should be exploited by and in order to accomplish this it will be necessary for to press DESIDERONA for information on such exploitable leads.

5. In regard to 's points in para 6 of reference, Headquarters has taken all of them into consideration in arriving at the above recommendations. Our thinking, keyed to reference para 6, is as follows:

a) Although Headquarters agrees that the value of DESIDERONA's reports has been almost nil to date, we believe their quality can be improved through close, constant supervision by who knows the area involved much better than any case officer who previously handled DESIDERONA. This supervision must be a continuing process when an individual such as DESIDERONA is involved, and will rely as much on elicitation as on reporting in the initial stages.

b) DESIDERONA's possible future operational use cannot be determined until such time as his many contacts are fully explored and possibly until such time as an explicit need exists for a person with DESIDERONA's talents. Headquarters believes DESIDERONA does possess exploitable talents even though they have not been surfaced to date.

c) TRSABATO's allegations to MASSARA regarding DESIDERONA are considered groundless at Headquarters. TRSABATO's dislike for DESIDERONA is a matter of history.

d) DESIDERONA's past performance admittedly leaves much to be desired, but we believe his performance can be improved.

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 Box 12
 Ford

FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION, REPLACES FORMS 10-57 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE	CLASSIFICATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED	PAGE NO. 1
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CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OIEW-21490
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- e) No specific commitments have been made to BENEHOMA.
- f) It is not felt that a disposal problem exists at the present time nor is one anticipated in the future.

BY: WE/L/PI vh

25 November 1958

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26 Nov 58

FORM 10-57 53a (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A, AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED	PAGE NO. 2
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15 MAY 1959

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
SECRET

DES DEMONA

TO: DIRECTOR
FROM: []
ATTN: AF 6
INFO: CI, CI/OA, S/C 2
ADDED: WE 3

ROUTING	
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MAY 18 10 12 59	
REC'D CABLE SECT.	
ROUTINE	
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TO: DIR INFO *DES DEMONA and REEVES file* CITE []

1. REQUEST POA VIRGINIA CAROLINE REEVES DOB 1928 SUMMIT NEW JERSEY.
2. SUBJECT HOLDS PASSPORT NUMBER 1300170 ISSUED NEW YORK. TRAVELING WITH UNCLE UGO DADONE IN FEZZAN. POA REQUIRED FOR DEBRIEFING, ASSESSMENT, POSSIBLE USE.

END OF MESSAGE

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ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM :

ACTION: *NE 6**

INFO : AF 4, WE 4, S/C 2

MAY 18 10 12:59

REC'D CABLE SECT

ROUTINE

IN 17958

TO INFO DIR CITE

REF: (IN 13208) **

ETD EARLY PART JUNE. WILL DISPATCH ASSESSMENT WHEN COMPLETED.

END OF MESSAGE

CS COMMENT: * ACTION UNIT DETERMINED AS THOUGH INDICATOR AJAJA USED.
 ** ASKED PRESENT STATUS DESDEMONA AND ETD. REQUESTED BRIEF STATEMENT PERFORMANCE RECORD IN LIBYA.

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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2008

SECRET

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Cppy No.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE T5

ARE DIT 13

DATE : 098/B/OT/KB
17 MAY 1959

SECRET

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	

TO : DIRECTOR
FROM : []
ACTION: NE 6 *
INFO : AF 4, WE 4, S/C 2

REC'D CABLE SECT.
ROUTINE
IN 18415

TO [] INFO DIR CITE []

REF: [] (IN 17958) **

FYI SUBJ AND VIRGINIA REEVES INVOLVED IN AUTO ACCIDENT
NEAR GHAT LIBYA, RESULTING IN EVACUATION TO TPLI VIA USAF
PLANE. NO SERIOUS INJURIES AND APPEAR RECOVERING SATISFACTORILY.
SUBJ INDICATES NO OBJECTION TO INFO BEING KNOWN.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: *ACTION UNIT DETERMINED AS THOUGH INDICATOR AJAJA USED.

**ETD DESDEMONA EARLY PART JUNE.

*Called [] at 1430 on 18 May who said Deed 7
DF interested girl. Called him + asked make
sure we kept informed any contemplated
action.*

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

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SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
RENEWAL REQUEST OF PROJECT AREHIT		2. RI FILE NO.	003 002 006
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
		OIRA-20450	08 JUN 59
7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM		8. DATE OF INFO.	9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
[] []			
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14. <p>DESDEMONA, [] [] IN SUMMER OF 1958. HE HAS BEEN OF LITTLE USE IN ROME AND HIS REPORTS HAVE BEEN CONSISTENTLY OF POOR QUALITY. AN ATTEMPT IS NOW BEING MADE TO ASSESS HIS POTENTIAL IN NORTH AFRICA. THIS IND HE HAS BEEN IN LIBYA FOR THE PAST THREE MONTHS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF [] [] IF HIS PERFORMANCE IS NOT SATISFACTORY, IT WILL BE REQUESTED THAT HE BE TERMINATED. HE IS PRESENTLY BEING PAID 55,000 LIRE PER MONTH AND WAS GIVEN AN ADVANCE OF 500,000 LIRE FOR HIS LIBYA TRIP.</p>			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [] [] [] []			

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPT ON 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-46)

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OIRA- 20703
TO INFO	Chief, WE (ATTN: Chief, NEA)		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 43-6-25/8 Field: AREDIT
FROM	Chief []	DATE 8 July 1959	
SUBJECT	[] AREDIT DESDEMONA		RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)
ACTION REQUIRED			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
REFERENCES)	INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY		
<p>1. On Sunday, 5 July 1959, DESDEMONA phoned [] to announce that he had returned from his mud-bath cure at Acqui and that he was feeling much worse; complications had arisen as a result of the treatment. It was agreed that [] would call on him on 8 July.</p> <p>2. On reaching DESDEMONA house for the meeting, [] was let in by his American niece who accompanied him on the trip to Libya. DESDEMONA looked shockingly bad. There was no doubt that the complications were indeed serious. DESDEMONA looked very weak and thin, his face was drawn and haggard and he had to gasp for breath. According to the account given by DESDEMONA and his niece, the cure at Acqui had completely exhausted the man, affecting his heart. An Italian doctor in Rome, Dr. Giuseppe DE BONIS (Professor at the University), diagnosed DESDEMONA's condition as "cardiac insufficiency" (scompenso cardiaco), the symptoms of which were irregular heart-beat. Both the niece and DESDEMONA stated that the doctor had assured him that the condition was temporary and that with proper rest his heart would resume its normal rhythm. The niece stated that DESDEMONA had improved considerably since his return from Acqui last Thursday evening.</p> <p>3. DESDEMONA's "treatment" at Acqui seems to have been carried out in the most barbarous way conceivable. After going through with it, though obviously exhausted and suffering from shock, he was bundled off on the train for Rome. Acqui, of course, did not want to deal with a cadaver.</p> <p>4. [] did what he could to cheer him up and paid him his June salary. Naturally, all discussion of DESDEMONA's future status was avoided and will have to be avoided until he has recovered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[]</p> <p>8 July 1959</p> <p>Distribution: 3-Wash</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3-2-6/3 43-6-47/3</p>			
FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED

CS COPY

W. M. ...

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.
TO: Chief, W3 (ATTN: Chief, W3)		SECRET	GEN- 20826
INFO		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.	500-246/3 Field 246
FROM: Chief	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE: 17 July 1959	
SUBJECT: Operational/ DISPEROMA		RE: "43" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
ACTION REQUESTED on Future Status of Subject (See Para 17)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY	

- REFERENCES
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) CTR-18918, 23 Oct 58 | 1) 3906, 12 Jan 59 |
| B) CTR-18382, 10 Nov 58 | 2) 4074, 9 Feb 59 |
| C) CTR-18382, 22 Nov 58 | 3) CTR-18918, 19 Feb 59 |
| D) CTR-21180, 26 Nov 58 | 4) 4147, 4 Mar 59 |
| E) CTR-18382, 26 Nov 58 | 5) CTR-19571, 12 Mar 59 |
| F) DIR-20898, 2 Dec 58 | 6) 4546, 5 May 59 |
| G) 4125, 4 Dec 58 | 7) 4407, 18 May 59 |
| H) 4125, 9 Dec 58 | 8) 4806, 19 May 59 |
| I) 4809, 19 Dec 58 | 9) 4119, 4 June 59 |
| | 10) 4521, 19 May 59 |

1. On 9 June DISPEROMA advised to postpone his return to Rome and it was agreed that would see him that evening. At the meeting DISPEROMA appeared to be in a better mood than at home. It was arranged for him to get up and over the road. In this regard DISPEROMA indicated that he would be glad to see him and that he would be glad to see him. DISPEROMA indicated that he would be glad to see him and that he would be glad to see him. DISPEROMA indicated that he would be glad to see him and that he would be glad to see him.

2. DISPEROMA then made passing mention of his case officer in Tripoli, discussing him as an reliable person but too young to operate in a country like Libya. DISPEROMA then indicated that he had done his best to get the case officer on the right track but was not sure that he had succeeded. In any event the case officer would need a great deal more experience.

3. To a request for an enclosure for his trip to Libya, DISPEROMA passed over a bundle of papers, for the most part hotel bills or the like. He was then told he would have to get these papers in order and that his accounting would have to show the following: (1) the total amount claimed per other in Libya and for transportation to and from Tripoli on previous trips; (2) total expenses incurred in Libya and covered by DISPEROMA; (3) total expenses incurred in Libya and covered by DISPEROMA; (4) total expenses incurred in Libya and covered by DISPEROMA. DISPEROMA said he would do so but he would not be able to produce receipts for his expenses in Libya as in most places he went the people simply did not have any receipts. However, he added, there were other expenses to be taken into consideration. First of all there was the matter of combined medical treatment. His doctor in Tripoli had prescribed a number of hot baths and legend seemed to be the only place he could go. Usually DISPEROMA wanted to know what compensation he would get for his trip. He said he would be glad to know that. DISPEROMA had no doubt on this point before he went to his expense and had made it quite clear there could be no review or settlement at this time. If DISPEROMA had any doubt on this point before he went to his expense and had made it quite clear there could be no review or settlement at this time. If DISPEROMA had any doubt on this point before he went to his expense and had made it quite clear there could be no review or settlement at this time. If DISPEROMA had any doubt on this point before he went to his expense and had made it quite clear there could be no review or settlement at this time.

FORM 1007 53

USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS 5176, 5178 AND 5179 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

CONTINUED

CONTINUATION OF
DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
SECRET

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.

GTR- 20826

4. This meeting came to an end with [] again impressing DEBERGHA how to prepare his voucher for the trip. It was to end that this meeting might have proceeded more smoothly if DEBERGHA's female traveling companion had not kept insisting that the room, she probably gave DEBERGHA the idea of asking for special accommodations as at one point in the conversation DEBERGHA stated [] officer of employment to her from the New York State Department of Health. The starting salary as a "tourist" was at the GS-5 level with slowly progressive increases covered up to GS-8 within the year, after which advancement was to depend on individual capacity. This, DEBERGHA said, proved her well paid amenities were even in very subordinate positions. And all of them, he added, would probably pay day traveling expenses.

5. [] returned the following day, June 10th, to get DEBERGHA's vouchers. He was greeted generally by DEBERGHA who immediately furnished [] a large table of the verbiage he had collected at the house of BEAR. He stated that before [] left he had promised her that his successor would get this on even sort of permanent status with an adequate salary. BEBERGHA got the note and responded, "In any event, [] had never seen that the business and others he had personally received, according to her to lead a relatively comfortable existence, had been obtained. At that time, DEBERGHA said, he was earning about \$5,000 less per month from his newspaper articles. Of this \$50,000 came from the magazine \$20,000 from World Politics \$10,000 from the Washington Herald, and approximately \$15,000 from other sources. This, with that [] gave him, he considered adequate for a person in his position without a family."

6. However, in the years which have passed since then, DEBERGHA obviously has developed contacts with and friendship for the Arabs and this led to numerous publications with all the papers he was formerly connected with. And all of this was done for her. After speaking for example, he was only able to get two articles published in the Washington Herald. Furthermore, he had never received any compensation for his trip to the Black Desert although [] promised to help him.

7. DEBERGHA then returned to the subject of workday treatment, stating that he had decided he would have to leave for Beirut early the next week.

8. On Saturday, June 13th, [] again called on DEBERGHA. This time he had his accounts ready as well as a general statement on his expenditures in Tripoli (Attachments 1 and 2). He also gave [] a copy of a circular from his office in Tripoli (Attachment 3 in translation and separate cover Attachment 4 in original) and two newspaper articles on his trip and accident which appeared in the Journal of Tripoli and in an Arab newspaper (Separate cover Attachments 1 and 2).

9. In passing this material to [] DEBERGHA explained by reference to a hotel bill which he produced that he and his American female traveling companion had had separate bills in Libya and had been billed separately. [] asked for clarification of her status since DEBERGHA had given him to understand very clearly that she was in America at the time of his departure and would not be returning to Libya until after the Libya trip. DEBERGHA replied that she had not returned to home until after the Libya trip except for a short stopover on her way from New York to Tripoli to pick up a few dollars. It is [] in opinion that DEBERGHA had planned from the very beginning to bring her along but kept this from [] as he felt it was a private matter. This, of course, would explain the postponement of his departure from early January to March.

10. It will be noted that the claim to be paid by [] totals \$14,700 less. This covers per diem and travel for 93 days at per rate 8 and 4, when the trip was originally planned. [] had envisaged a total cost of not more than \$20,000 less -- 30 days per case at 6,000 plus plus 120,000 or less for transportation. This should have been clear from her 1 which stated that DEBERGHA "PLANNED TO STAY UP TO THREE MONTHS, CAR SERVICE LATER IN DEBERGHA's case was not notified that he was to be kept longer until two weeks before requesting \$20 (after 0 and 1)".

FORM 1047 530

USE PREVIOUS EDITION,
REPLACES FORMS
5126, 5126A AND 5129
WHICH ARE OBSOLETE

CLASSIFICATION

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.
2

11. As regards DEBENNA's operational expenses which total 166,598 Libyan pounds, those according to DEBENNA, were approved by the Tripoli Case Officer with the exception of special hotel and medical expenses after his accident, totalling 36,722 Libyan Pounds. Ref 8 (received on 16 June 1959) suggests that "the Case Station obtain the necessary accountings" for operational expenses. This has been done, but without any knowledge of the situation in Libya or of the operational tasks assigned to DEBENNA it is quite impossible for [] to evaluate these accountings. For example, the sums spent for transportation around Tripoli appear excessive, but they may be fully justified by prevailing prices in Tripoli and by the nature of DEBENNA's work. Obviously in contacting members of the government it was necessary for him to make a good appearance.

12. Unfortunately, DEBENNA has practically no receipts for any of his expenses except for hotel bills. In going over these with him it was possible to reduce the item on the first line of 8 May from 37,500 Libyan Pounds to 21,500 Libyan Pounds. He said the difference was attributable to an oversight in separating his accounts from those of his travelling companion.

13. After consultation with [] and [] regarding DEBENNA's claim for medical treatment, it was decided to honor it. Accordingly, DEBENNA was given 100,000 lire on 15 June for a cure in hospital. (Full pension for a month, 12 hot baths and massage cure to 69,000 lire. A round-trip first class ticket and medical examinations will probably come to about 15,000.)

14. It has already been reported that the medical treatment at hospital nearly killed DEBENNA. However, as of 16 July he was considerably better and was planning to go to Fallowfield for two or three weeks rest.

15. It was also decided, in consultation with [] and [], to make a final recommendation to Headquarters concerning DEBENNA on the basis of Tripoli's evaluation of his performance. This has not been received in Ref 8. The finding as to his reporting ability coincides with [] assessment, namely, that "information which may have been of interest, was almost completely vitiated . . . because of the notable absence of specific details." The difficulties which are pointed out by [] in Para 6 of Ref 8 are similar to difficulties which [] has encountered in handling []. On the other hand, however, Ref 8 does state that he was useful in providing operational information and in introducing [] to the Libyan Italian Community.

16. The question, quite plainly, is the following: Is DEBENNA's operational potential of sufficient interest to warrant his retention? None is of the opinion that his operational potential here, in Italy, is practically nil. As previously reported, there is reason to believe he is at least singled in Arab circles in Rome. And even if he were not, to develop and control this potential would require the daily attention of a Case Office. [] would not have the time for it, and, in addition, [] has been instructed to concentrate on joint operations with [] and not to develop unilateral agents.

17. In view of the above it is the opinion of [] that the time has come to drop DEBENNA. The matter was discussed with [] and [] while they were in Rome. The final consensus of opinion was that he should be released with a final settlement that would take into consideration his past services for MI6 and make the break a friendly one. This would mean, as a minimum, giving him one month's salary for every year of employment (13 years), plus three months advance notice, plus 21,000.00 as suggested by Ref 8 for trip to Beirut. This totals out as follows:

13 months pay @ 55,000 lire	715,000 lire
3 months advance notice @ 55,000 lire	165,000 lire
Trip to Beirut, 21,000 at 600	630,000 lire
TOTAL	<u>1,500,000 lire</u>

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OIR# 20826				
<p>By Italian standards this would be a low severance pay. It would seem to us the minimum on which to expect an amicable separation. In the light of paragraphs 5 and 6 above, it is far from sure that we can get a quit claim from him on the basis suggested. In any event, we regard this as a fair and generous settlement and it is recommended that we be authorized to go ahead.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C I</p> <p>17 July 1959</p> <p>Attachments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Expenses for trip to Libya (orig & translation) 2) Report on Trip to Libya (orig & translation) 3) Translation of Doctor's Certificate <p>Separate Cover Attachments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 & 2) Translation of article in Corriere di Tripoli and 1 copy of paper (Italian and Arabic) 3) Certificate from Dr. Sabbin (original) <p>Distribution</p> <p>3-copies, w/3 copies of attachments as noted above</p>						
FORM 10-57 53a (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">43-6-57/3</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td data-bbox="948 1884 1133 1943">CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T</td> <td data-bbox="1133 1884 1263 1943">PAGE NO. 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="948 1943 1263 1943" style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED</td> </tr> </table>	CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	PAGE NO. 1	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED	
CLASSIFICATION S E C R E T	PAGE NO. 1					
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED						

Deception

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. ODM-15,851
TO CHEF	<input type="checkbox"/>	INFO	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 200-6-148/3
FROM CHE	VIA: CHE	DATE 30 SEP 1955	RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)
SUBJECT ARMED			<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED See Below			INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
REFERENCE(S) A) ODM-20,826 B) ADEL-70			
<p>1. Headquarters concurs in the recommendation of <input type="checkbox"/> that RECHNER be terminated. ODM-1A,841 contained Headquarters suggestion that contact with RECHNER be primarily confined to using him as a spotter. Paragraph 16 of reference A certainly indicates limited potential along this line insofar as Italy is concerned and indicates that the time one would have to spend with RECHNER would not be warranted by the return.</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> will note from reference B that a copy of reference A was sent to Tripoli with a request for <input type="checkbox"/> 's advice on the accountings. It is suggested, therefore, that termination proceedings be initiated on receipt of Tripoli's comments on the accountings submitted by RECHNER covering his stay in Libya.</p> <p>3. Headquarters has no particular comments on the termination payment outlined in paragraph 17 of reference A. The proposed settlement appears fair.</p> <p>4. Expenses in connection with the termination of RECHNER should be charged to the ODA account of <input type="checkbox"/> except for those which may be charged to Tripoli.</p>			
<p>28 September 1955 Distribution: 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 - HI 2 - WE/A ✓ 2 - WE/SFB</p> <p>WE/SFB <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> :sak</p>			
USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PAGE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3028
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2000

Handwritten copy

DISPATCH		SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. SECRET-16,000
TO INFO	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. SECRET-16,000
FROM	ONE VIA: ONE		DATE 20 NOV 1959
SUBJECT	SECRET SECRET		RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)
			<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED	See Below		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
REFERENCE(S)	<p>A) SECRET-16,000 B) SECRET-16,000 C) SECRET-16,000 D) SECRET-16,000</p> <p>Headquarters has no additional records to add to reference B. Has that reference B has been received to be suggested that translation proceedings be initiated if this has not already been done.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>19 November 1959</p> <p>SECRET 2 - []</p> <p>1 - [] 2 - [] 2 - []</p> <p>SECRET []</p>		
FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS 51-78, 51-26A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION -----	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED PAGE NO.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 252E
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

110 FMO/SW/wsc/HK

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : 15 DEC 59

S-E-C-R-E-T

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : []

ACTION: WE 6

INFO : PG 2, CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, CI/RA, AF 4, S/C 2

Handwritten notes:
E
-AIP
E
-L

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

DEC 16 0917Z 59

ROUTINE

IN 19910

CITE [] 0897
[] ACTING)

TO DIR

INFO

KEDDIT DESDEMONA

RE A. OIRA 20826

B. OIRW 15851 30 Sept 59

Handwritten: FILE DESDEMONA 43-6-57

1. ~~DESDEMONA TERMINATED 12 DECEMBER ON TERMS STATED REF A, LESS 160,000 LIRE STILL OWED ON LIBYA TRIP ADVANCES. SIGNED QUIT CLAIM AND SECRECY AGREEMENT. BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS GIVEN AS MAIN REASON FOR SEPARATION.~~ [] EXPRESSED APPRECIATION HIS WORK AND LOYALTY.
2. UNUSUAL BITTER, RESENTFUL REACTION EXPRESSED 6 DECEMBER NOW TAPERING OFF. DESDEMONA AND [] SEPARATED WITH EXPRESSION OF FRIENDSHIP.
3. DESDEMONA STATED WOULD WRITE [] IN PROTEST THROUGH NIECE WHO NOW IN AMERICA, THOUGH TOLD THAT DECISION WAS FINAL.
4. NO DOUBT DESDEMONA GLAD GET LARGE SUM PAYMENT BUT CLAIMED BIG CHUNK WOULD GO FOR DOCTORS BILLS.

END OF MESSAGE

16 DEC 1959

6 DEC 1959

S-E-C-R-E-T

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

UGO DADONE
Via Poliziano 80
ROMA

Makethemo at 2
13 dicembre 1959

Carissimo amico,

si vuole che il N° 13
porti BENE : altri dicono che porta MALE... se devo giudicare IO,
non porta davvero BENE....

Non é questa l'introduzione alla lettera che desideravo scrivere
per inviare alla di Lei Famiglia ed a Lei i miei auguri per le pros-
sime feste di Natale e Capodanno. Ma... ho ricevuta oggi una visita di
...commiato, piuttosto sgradevole. L'amico che é succeduto al Randal
é venuto a trovarmi per darmi il ...benservito dopo TREDICI ANNI
durante i quali non credo, ma ho la CERTEZZA di aver dato di me stesso
TUTTO quanto si poteva desiderare e, senza falsa modestia, anche PIU'.

Lei sa perfettamente quali condizioni io abbia subite, nella spe-
ranza, più volte confermatami, che onestamente si sarebbe provveduto DA
CHI DI DOVERE, a migliorare il premio che non compensava neppure il
COSTO DELLA CARTA e l'USURA DELLA MACCHINA DA SCRIVERE E LE SPESE DI
AUTOBUS....

Non ho MAI preteso di guadagnare per un lavoro che ho fatto
con la persuasione e la volontà di servire il MIO PAESE ed IL PAESE
AMICO, ed AMICO DAVVERO preoccupato di ridare all'Italia la possibilità
di ricostruirsi un avvenire. Avevo però il DIRITTO di aspettarmi un
EQUO RIMBORSO, un tanto sufficiente a completare i POCHI REDDITI che
potevo racimolare nelle disastrose condizioni che Lei conosce, al mio
ritorno dalla prigionia e le PERSECUZIONI DI FATTO cui sono stato
oggetto per il mio passato che NON RINNEGO ed in ogni caso NON AVREI
RINNEGATO MAI di fronte ai presunti LIBERATORI che hanno portata l'Ita-
lia alle soglie del bolscevismo. Cosa che io prevedevo e che - Lei
me ne é testimone e ne fanno testimonianza MOLTE MIE NOTE in proposito
dal 1946 a OGGI.

E' proprio alla MASSA di quelle mie NOTE, sia sulla
situazione interna che sulle questioni dei Paesi Arabi, aon l'aggiun-
ta di quelle da BANDUNG e da Burma, dall'India, dal Pakistan e dall'Afga-
nistan ecc.ecc., ultime le mie note sulla LIBIA, che io mi richiamo
per sfogare con Lei che meglio di ogni altro mi ha conosciuto, l'ama-
rezza del mio animo per vedermi più o meno messo alla porta nel
momento senza forse il più difficile della mia vita.

Avrà saputo dell'infortunio cui sono incorso durante il mio
ultimo viaggio in Libia. Dal 4 MAGGIO dell'anno corrente a oggi, fanno
SETTE buoni MESI che trascorro praticamente IMMOBILIZZATO, passando
da una cura all'altra e profondendo denaro... che non so da DOVE TIRAR
FUORI e con la prospettiva di dover continuare a curarmi per chissà
quanto tempo ancora. Le cure sino ad oggi mi sono costate quasi il

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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

2)

DOPPIO di quanto mi é stato versato a complemento delle spese di viaggio pure e semplici. A completare la liquidazione, mi é stata versata la somma corrispondente a 13 MESI (una mensilità per ANNO) dell'emolumento di CINQUANTACINQUEMILA LIRE MENSILI che mi veniva corrisposto..... meno di quanto percepisce, non dico un sergente dell' Esercito USA, ma...uno spaz_zino della Città di Roma ogni quindicina !

La LAUTA liquidazione offertami, Le dico con tutta franchezza, l'AVREI RIFIUTATA senz'altro, lieto di AVER REGALATA LA MIA OPERA alla GRANDE NAZIONE AMICA, se non mi trovassi nelle condizioni in cui mi trovo. E cioè semi immobilizzato per le conseguenze dell'infortunio in Libia, con residui di FLEBITE e SCOMPENSO CARDIACO, oltre i residui delle ferite ad entrambi i ginocchi.

Devo aggiungere che da qualche anno ho dovuto rinunciare anche a quel piccolo assegno che mi veniva dalla Direzione del settimanale "Il Nazionale" perché essendo impegnato - dai miei sentimenti anzitutto - e dal lavoro che avevo assunto impegno di compiere per VOI, a sostenere i PAESI ARABI, non potevo continuare a dirigere un giornale che...AVEVA CAMBIATA DIRETTIVA...affiancandosi alla politica francese antiaraba...

Ho dovuto rinunciare a qualsiasi collaborazione a giornali italiani, perché TUTTI, grazie alla SBAGLIATA POLITICA dell'OCCIDENTE nei confronti di MOSCA, sono più o meno allineati con la subdola politica degaullista o londinese. Avrei soltanto potuto ...arrotondare i miei proventi, se contro i miei principi, mi fossi deciso a passare ...la MOSCOVA....

Da DIECI anni non ho potuto versare le quote alla CASSA di PREVIDENZA E PENSIONE dell'Associazione della Stampa Italiana ed ho perduto così la possibilità di avere QUALSIASI AIUTO, tranne eventualmente, sollecitandolo, un sussidio equivalente ad UNA ELEMOSINA, che NON CHIEDEREI in nessun caso.

Ho avuto il torto di credere che le promesse, considerando i complimenti ricevuti spesso e volentieri per il MIO BUON LAVORO, doversero assumere un CARATTERE PIU' CONCRETO e mi sono cullato anche nella speranza che si sarebbe tenuta in considerazione anche la TRAGICA ATTUALITA' della mia situazione "fisico-morale" dovuta a CAUSA DI SERVIZIO.... anche se non servizio regolare....

La colpa é mia e ne subirò le conseguenze.

Ciò non toglie che vi sia dell'amarezza profonda nell'animo mio in questa mia desolata fine di anno e che senta il bisogno di aprirmi e sfogarmi con Lei che mi é stato, per anni, amico sincero.

Mi perdoni la sincerità e lo ...sfogo.

A tutti i Suoi cari ed a Lei i miei migliori auguri per il 1960....e oltre !

*non credo affatto
liquidazione*

SECRET

24 February 1960

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Conversation with Miss Virginia Reeves - 24 February 1960

Following is a summary of conversation with Miss Reeves during lunch.

Miss Reeves intended to return to New York where her sister is employed at Harpers Publishers and then at the week's end to proceed to Rome by air. She will return definitively to the United States and begin work on her own writing. She stated she had been in Italy five years and it had been a good experience, but having now reached her thirtieth year she felt it necessary to begin to settle down. She expects to return to the United States in the fall after a 3-month motor trip through Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the USSR. She plans to do the trip with a friend (female) who is on the language teaching staff of Columbia, a fnu Ragusa. Miss Reeves plans to use her own vehicle--a Mercedes--for the trip. She plans to devote a good part of the trip to photography.

Her intention to leave Italy permanently has raised the question of what will happen to Mr. Dadone after she is gone. She will give up the Via Poliziano apartment, and she intends to help him find a smaller place. The letters she has had from him indicate that he is slowly regaining his health and apparently his morale is better. At the present time she stated, he has the poet, Ezra Pound, as a house guest with him in the Rome apartment. Miss Reeves explained that she was a friend of Pound's daughter, Mary, and his son-in-law, an Egyptologist, who originates from the Tyrol. Pound since his arrival in Italy has spent some time in the Tyrol at his son-in-law's "castle" and at Rapallo. He had wanted to go to Rome and apparently it was his daughter's idea that Dadone look after him in the capital.

Miss Reeves apparently feels a very strong tie to Dadone because she indicated she thought after her departure she might arrange for some small subsidy for him through his daughter, Vittoria, who has a position on the office staff of a ceramics firm in Milan.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

In response to a query, Miss Reeves discussed in detail the events in Libya leading up to the auto accident and Dadone's subsequent return to Rome. She appeared to be particularly interested in establishing whether there would be any possibility for Dadone to continue his collaboration. She described in summary terms what she knew of the talks that had taken place in Rome between [] and Dadone. Apparently she was specifically concerned with determining whether Dadone's termination in Rome was a unilateral and unappealable act. [] explained that he had not followed the developments of Dadone's work in recent years and did not know nor could he judge the details of what had occurred, but that those with whom he had discussed Dadone's predicament here felt a responsibility to achieve a result which Dadone would regard as more or less satisfactory. It was impossible, however, for someone to sit in Washington and insist that a relationship based on reciprocal confidence and esteem be maintained by others unless those actually concerned shared these feelings. For a number of reasons, most importantly, Dadone's age and physical condition, [] said apparently the attitude in Rome regarding him had changed; therefore, it was difficult to foresee a substantial modification in the future relationship. This did not mean that Dadone was not esteemed or that he would be forgotten. In general terms [] at this point indicated that he had a letter on the way to Dadone via [] stating these things and suggesting that another attempt be undertaken to arrive at a result which would be satisfactory to him.

COMMENT: Miss Reeves' proposed motor trip to the USSR may provide an operational opportunity. Her U.S. passport presently designates her as a photographer. [] suggested during the course of the conversation that she might get better pictures behind the iron curtain if she went without the formal designation as a photographer. Miss Reeves is actually an amateur photographer and at the end of the conversation she stated that she would have her passport changed in order to eliminate the professional reference. It is obviously impossible to judge Miss Reeves' operational capabilities from a single meeting or to acquire the necessary insight into her personality. []'s tentative conclusion is that she would probably respond favorably to an operational proposal. Before leave-taking [] indicated that the possibility of a recontact in Rome before she left Italy for her Iron Curtain trip could be left open.

SECRET

February 26, 1960

Carissimo Amico,

Ero desolato dalla sua lettera di dicembre scorso. Di sentire quanto Lei ha sofferto fisicamente e moralmente mi ha veramente pesato sullo spirito. Ben immagino qual che l'ha costato! Spero che da quando ha scritto il tempo l'ha portato una misura di riposo fisico e che non manco si ha migliorato anche il morale.

Ho discusso in questi tempi con amici comuni le sue lamenti. Loro sono dalle stesse mie vedute. In queste cose, naturalmente, sento un dovere verso di Lei. Come sa, non abbiamo mai data importanza a cose materiali, possibilmente era uno sbaglio. E' altri i limiti miei ho tentato di esaminare i richiami della sua lettera. Ho trovato tutti d'accordo che dobbiamo fare il necessario per raggiungere un risultato che Lei, praticamente, vedrebbe come soddisfacente.

Se leggo bene la sua comunicazione, l'obiettivo finale piu' in come la cosa si e' svolta che nel avvenimento stesso. Indubbiamente, penso, nessuna cosa del genere si doveva fare senza consultazione e accordo preventivo con Lei.

Suggerisco, dunque, che ci ricominciamo da capo. La questione semplice: Che dice Lei sia il giusto compenso per suo tempo, suoi sacrifici e spese? Ovviamente si dovrebbe tenere la risposta entro il ragionevole e col l'aspetto che niente del spirito o la mente del uomo può essere messo in bilancio col lucro. Certamente sara' possibile di indicare in modo largo quei elementi di spesa e di interesse che Lei, dalla lettera, pensa che non siano stati considerati nella indagine tentata. Perche' gradiremo l'aiuto suo per portare la cosa ad una buona risoluzione. Le assicuro che non possiamo essere soddisfatti in questa cosa se Lei e di altro parere.

Le ringrazio di nuovo per le sue gentili pensieri. Spero che questo anno sara' del tutto migliore per Lei. Voglio ricordare anche i saluti dalla Signora Mary.

un abbraccio,

Un'altra cosettina: non esita fare gli apprezzamenti e le critiche espressi nella sua lettera direttamente alla persona con cui Lei parla a Roma. Non c'e' ragione per fare altro, e certamente e' meglio che affidarsi alla porta aperta.

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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Desdemona Ops

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OIRN-16442
TO INFO	Chief [] ATTN: []		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 13 2 27 K-1524
FROM	Chief/WB		DATE 4 MAR 1960
SUBJECT	DESDEMONA Termination		RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE) [] MARKED FOR INDEXING [X] NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED			[] INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY
REFERENCES)	<p>A. OIRA 20826 17 July, 1959 B. OIRW 15851 30 Sept, 1959 C. [] 0897</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DESENSITIZED per DOI 70-17</p>		
<p>1. The matter of the final disposition of the DESDEMONA case has come to our attention again, prompted by the receipt of a letter written by DESDEMONA to [] and forwarded to [] through DESDEMONA's niece and former travelling companion (Idem). As you are aware, the possibility of this happening was brought to our attention per Ref C on 16 December 1959. DESDEMONA's letter, (a copy of which is being forwarded to you under separate cover) was dated 13 December, just one day after he had signed a quit claim and secrecy agreement, and understandably reflects DESDEMONA's emotional reaction to his termination.</p> <p>2. On 24 February 1960, [] had an interview with DESDEMONA's niece and following are pertinent extracts from the file memorandum of that interview:</p> <p>a. (Idem) intended to return to New York where her sister is employed at Harpers Publishers, and then on or about 27 February, to proceed to Rome by air. She will return definitely to PPRIME and begin work on gun writing. She expects to return to PPRIME in the fall after a 3-month motor trip through Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the USSR. She plans to do the trip with a friend (female) who is on the language teaching staff of Columbia, from RAGUSA. (Idem) plans to use her own vehicle, a Mercedes, for the trip. She plans to devote a good part of the trip to photography.</p> <p>b. Her intention to leave Italy permanently has raised the question of what will happen to DESDEMONA after she is gone. She will give up the Via Pelisiana apartment, and she intends to help him find a smaller place. The letters she has had from him indicate that he is slowly regaining his health and apparently his morale is better. At the present time she stated, he has the poet, Ezra Pound, as a house guest with him in the Rome apartment. (Idem) explained that she was a friend of Pound's daughter, Mary, and his son-in-law, an Egyptologist, who originates from the Tyrol. Pound since his arrival in Italy has spent some time in the Tyrol at his son-in-law's "castle" and at Rapalle. He had wanted to go to Rome, and apparently it was his daughter's idea that DESDEMONA look after him in the capital.</p> <p>c. (Idem) apparently feels a very strong tie to DESDEMONA because she indicated she thought after her departure she might arrange for some small subsidy for him through his daughter, Vittoria, who has a position on the office staff of a ceramics firm in Milan.</p> <p>d. In response to a query, (Idem) discussed in detail the events in Libya leading up to the auto accident and DESDEMONA's subsequent return to Rome. She appeared to be particularly interested in establishing whether there would be any possibility for DESDEMONA to continue his collaboration. She described in summary terms what she knew of the talks that had taken place in Rome between [] and DESDEMONA. Apparently she was specifically concerned with determining whether DESDEMONA's termination in Rome was a unilateral and unappealable act. [] explained that he had not followed the developments of DESDEMONA's work in recent years and did not know her could he judge the details of what had occurred, but that</p>			
FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PAGE NO. 1

See OIRA 235071

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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these with whom he had discussed DESDEMONA's predicament here felt a responsibility to achieve a result which DESDEMONA would regard as more or less satisfactory. It was impossible, however, for someone to sit in Headquarters and insist that a relationship based on reciprocal confidence and esteem be maintained by others unless these actually concerned shared these feelings. For a number of reasons, most importantly DESDEMONA's age and physical condition, [] said apparently the attitude in Rome regarding him had changed; therefore, it was difficult to foresee a substantial modification in the future relationship. This did not mean that DESDEMONA was not esteemed or that he would be forgotten. In general terms [] at [] indicated that he had a letter on the way to DESDEMONA via [] stating these things and suggesting that another attempt be undertaken to arrive at a result which would be satisfactory to him.

3. Enclosed herewith is that letter from [] for passage to DESDEMONA. Briefly it contains an acknowledgement of the letter DESDEMONA sent to [] through his niece and the concern [] has that DESDEMONA's settlement be a satisfactory one. It states that we do have an obligation to arrange things to DESDEMONA's satisfaction, and that if DESDEMONA's communication was understood correctly, it was the method rather than the fact of the termination that has caused the dissatisfaction. The letter goes on to state that the matter should be re-opened for further consideration and asks DESDEMONA to let us know what he thinks a just compensation might be, within reason of course, and to submit such specific accountings DESDEMONA feels are reimbursable and which were not submitted at the time of the unsatisfactory settlement. The letter closes with a recommendation that DESDEMONA contact [] directly in Rome.

4. Since we are still in agreement with [] that the decision to terminate DESDEMONA is a valid decision, we wish only to convey our suggestions that the DESDEMONA termination as an operational problem apparently has not been final. Consistent with the wishes of [] and [] the approach as well as the financial aspects of this termination should therefore be altered in a manner more acceptable to DESDEMONA. [] has all the correspondence and accountings on this case, and although Headquarters is available for any further consultation that may be necessary, we will agree to any settlement you deem just and reasonable, and which of course is acceptable to DESDEMONA. You are authorized to change any further financial obligation to [] OOA. Whether or not the settlement is legal or suitable for defense in court is really not applicable, because we cannot in our clandestine type of activity afford to build up resentments, justified or unjustified, nor, on the other hand, can we place ourselves in a position of being perpetually black-mailed. There is no criticism of [] involved here, because the [] followed to the letter our previous suggestion. The problem is rather one of creating a favorable settlement, favorable to us as well, which is really final. The problem requires high operational finesse and we are not where it has to be done.

5. The matter of (Iden's) trip to the Soviet Union is under consideration here. []'s initial impression is that she would favorably respond to a request for cooperation, and the matter of her recontact in Rome prior to her return to PEPRIME was left open.

2 March 1960

ATTACHMENTS: Under separate cover

1. Identity
2. DESDEMONA's letter to []
3. [] letter to DESDEMONA in dupl
(1-file & 1-DESDEMONA)

By: []
WE/4/PI

Distribution:

- 2- [] (w/atts as stated)
- 2- Headquarters files (43-6-57)
- 1-WE/4/CD

SECRET

9 March 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Contract Personnel Division

SUBJECT : DESDEMONA
Memorandum of Oral Commitments

1. This memorandum will inform you that the attached memorandum of Oral Commitment prepared by [] for Subject on 24 November 1958 for an indefinite period, no longer applies. Subject was terminated by the field on 12 December 1959 and it is not anticipated that he will again become of operational interest to this Branch.

2. Although the final terms of Subject's separation are still pending, it is anticipated that any further terminal payments made to Subject will be charged to [] OOA funds. You will be notified in the event that any further commitments are made.

[]
Chief, WE/h

Attachment

APPROVED:

[] C/WE/SUPPORT

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - CPD
1 - WE/PT
1 - WE/L-DESDEMONA ✓
WE/L/FI/TK:sm

SEE
DESDEMONA/PERSONNEL

SECRET

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3028
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

AIR MAIL

PERMITS
HONORARY
MEMBERSHIP



Virginia
USA

IRG

Dear I J

I gave your regards to our good friend, and told him of our pleasant Virginia lunch. Unfortunately, I found him still bedridden and unable to do much, let alone undertake the full-dress autobiography his Roman editor would like.

He hopes to hear from you and, meantime, joins me in sending all best wishes to you and your family.

Cordially,
Virginia Rees

April 22, 1960

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DATE 2008

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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 382
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2008

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OIRA-23507
TO INFO	Chief, WE (ATTN: Chief, WE/4) Chief, NE		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 43-6-57
FROM	Chief <input type="checkbox"/> <i>JAC</i>	DATE	11 May 1960
SUBJECT	Operational Termination of DESDEMONA	RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
ACTION REQUIRED	Headquarters comments as appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	
REFERENCES	<p>A) OIRW-16442 (4 February 1960) KAPOK-1524 B) OIRA-20826 (17 July 1959)</p> <p>1. In the light of referenced dispatch we have made a careful review of the DESDEMONA file in an effort to arrive at a fair and equitable solution of this problem. Our file here is admittedly incomplete, not covering the period from 1946 to 1954. Since 1954 we have been able to find only one favorable comment on DESDEMONA's performance as an intelligence agent; this comment, which was made by a case officer in Bandung who experienced considerable difficulty in communicating with DESDEMONA for language reasons, does not appear to have been shared by his Headquarters Desk following more thorough examination of material submitted by DESDEMONA on the Bandung conference.</p> <p>2. Our files since 1954 reflect several instances where there appears to be reason to wonder to what extent DESDEMONA was acting in good faith with <input type="checkbox"/>. Specifically, these items refer to apparent attempts to pad his expense accounts substantially and a seeming effort to mislead his case officer with respect to his plans to take his niece with him on his trip to Libya.</p> <p>3. It would seem to us that the termination settlement proposed in Reference B and full concurred in by Headquarters, as indicated in para 4 of reference A, constituted "a generous settlement".</p> <p>4. In the light of all the aspects of this problem of which we are aware, it does not appear to us that we are under any moral obligation to make any further contribution to DESDEMONA's support. (This, we repeat, is said in the absence of the file covering the period 1946-1954, which might conceivably throw a different light on the matter.)</p> <p>5. In the absence, as we see it, of a moral obligation to DESDEMONA we are not entirely clear as to why additional payments should be made to him. While we agree up to a certain point that we cannot "afford to build up resentments, justified or unjustified," we agree even more that we cannot "place ourselves in a position of being perpetually blackmailed". If DESDEMONA is able and disposed to cause us any serious harm, we should appreciate having necessary details so that we may take appropriate action in an effort to protect KUBARK interests.</p> <p>6. Beyond that and based on the file as we have seen it, we cannot help wondering if a settlement "which DESDEMONA would regard as more or less satisfactory" would be "just and reasonable." In any event, the ball is now in DESDEMONA's court, inasmuch as he told <input type="checkbox"/> on 24 March 1960 that he would write some sort of statement and pass it on to <input type="checkbox"/>; since that date nothing further has been heard from him.</p> <p>7. With reference to the letter prepared by <input type="checkbox"/> (which in our view could hardly be interpreted as other than an invitation to DESDEMONA to write his own ticket -- within reason, of course), it has not appeared necessary -- or from <input type="checkbox"/> point of view desirable -- to give it to DESDEMONA in view of his statement to <input type="checkbox"/> that he had heard from <input type="checkbox"/> who had suggested that he draw up a statement of what he considered would be a reasonable settlement in view of his long service. In reply to <input type="checkbox"/>'s inquiry as to whether <input type="checkbox"/> had written him, DESDEMONA first hesitated and then replied that the message had been conveyed to him by his niece.</p>		
FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	PAGE NO. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> FORM 2

CS COPY

Prepared this for clearing w/ General Council

SECRET

AFN/60/219

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of the General Counsel

ATTENTION : []
FROM : AF/N -
SUBJECT : DESDEMONA
REFERENCE : A. OIRA 28826 (July 17, 1959)
B. OIRW 15, 851 (September 30, 1959)
C. OIRW 16, 442 (March 4, 1960)
D. OIRA 23507 (May 11, 1960)

1. DESDEMONA was recruited by [] in 1946 to report on developments in the Italian government and in the Middle East. His long career as a newspaper correspondent prior to World War II had given him many highly-placed contacts in all countries of the Eastern Mediterranean. It was believed that through them he would be able to furnish us information of interest and value.

2. Initially, DESDEMONA was paid a fee of 25,000 lire (\$40.30) per month. This was later increased to 55,000 lire (\$88.70). No formal contract was ever signed with DESDEMONA, all agreements being oral.

3. The compensation which DESDEMONA received was never considered by us as being anything more than a supplement of his income as a newspaper writer and no demands were ever made upon him which would have interfered with his professional career, though he subsequently claimed that his work for us had led to the severance of relations with all his newspaper contacts.

4. During the years of DESDEMONA's association with us he undertook several trips which were of some interest to KUBARK:

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one to Turkey; one to the Bandung Conference; one to Palestine; and, finally, one to Libya. For all of these KUBARK paid the total expenses, including per diem. However, DESDEMONA was given no special emolument (except a small bonus after the Bandung trip) as it was considered by us that these trips would aid and promote his journalistic career. (In fact, on the basis of the trip to Palestine he wrote and published a book entitled "Fiamme Sull'oriente").

5. On the departure in 1957 of the Case Officer who was then handling him, contact with DESDEMONA was temporarily suspended and was not resumed until 1958 at the specific direction of Headquarters. Inasmuch as the evaluations on material subsequently received from him were consistently low, the new Case Officer recommended DESDEMONA's termination. However, it was agreed that he would be given further trial under an entirely new set of circumstances and under new direction. This decision coincided with a desire expressed by [] to establish contact with the Italian colony in Libya. Finally, it was decided by [] and [] to send DESDEMONA to Libya in March, 1959, travel and per diem to be paid by [] operational expenses by []

6. As circumstances developed, DESDEMONA did not return until July. The prolongation of his stay was due, in part at least, to an automobile accident in the Libyan desert near Ghat in which DESDEMONA's right leg appears to have been severely wrenched. He was laid up for approximately two weeks after this in a hotel in Tripoli.

7. Upon returning to Rome he complained to the Case Officer not only of his injury but of what he characterized as being shabby treatment on the part of his KUBARK contact in Tripoli. At that time it did not appear that DESDEMONA's injury would have any serious consequences although it was obviously causing him some pain.

8. On the basis of the quite negative evaluation received from Tripoli on DESDEMONA's performance there, which coincided with []'s previous evaluation, it was decided to request his termination on the basis of a settlement outlined in Ref. A. :

SECRET

One month pay per year of employment	
13 x 55,000 lire	715,000 lire
Three months advance notice	
3 x 55,000 lire	165,000 lire
Reimbursement for previous trip to Middle East	
\$1,000 at 620	620,000 lire
Total	1,500,000 lire

This was approved by Headquarters in Ref. B. DESDEMONA was finally terminated on 12 December in accordance with this plan and signed a quit claim and secrecy agreement which are on file in the Rome station.

9. In the meantime, however, DESDEMONA had taken a mud bath cure at Acqui in Northern Italy which his doctor had recommended to cure his leg condition. The treatment was apparently more severe than a man of his age could stand and during it he suffered a heart attack. He spent the next three months in bed in very serious condition. During this period of convalescence DESDEMONA continued to receive his monthly pay of 55,000 lire and no action was taken on his termination though the Case Officer had been urged to do so by the Chief, FI. [] Termination was finally carried out at his direct order.

10. Shortly after his termination, DESDEMONA wrote to [] to protest at the treatment he had received and a friend of his, an American woman, Virginia REEVES, called on [] to plead his case. As a result, it was decided in Headquarters that the settlement with DESDEMONA should be re-examined and it was suggested to him through REEVES that he outline to his Case Officer in Rome a settlement which would be more satisfactory to him.

11. [] was informed accordingly and asked that the financial settlement be altered in a way more satisfactory to DESDEMONA, (Ref. C.).

12. [] replied that on the basis of available information he could see no justification for taking further action. (Ref. D.)

13. When the Case Officer who had been in contact with DESDEMONA left Rome in August of this year, he was given a statement of what DESDEMONA considered to be an adequate settlement. He claimed, first of all, that he had been grossly underpaid during his years of association with us and suggested that he be given the difference between what he had actually received and \$200.00 per month. According to his figures this came to a total of \$16,000.00 or close to 10,000,000 lire.

14. It seems apparent that there is no real basis for a claim of such dimensions. It had been repeatedly made clear to DESDEMONA that he was paid what we considered his material to be worth and he was at liberty at any time to terminate the arrangement. On the other hand, it would seem that we have an obligation to DESDEMONA for expenses and incapacitation for work resulting from injuries sustained during Libyan trip.

15. Although DESDEMONA has signed a quit claim and secrecy agreement and has never given reason to doubt his basic loyalty to us, the possibility remains that either he or his friend, Miss REEVES, might endeavor to bring claim against us either in the Italian or American court.

16. Your opinion is requested on the following points:
- a. Does DESDEMONA have any legitimate basis for making a claim against us?
 - b. If so, what would be suitable compensation for his injuries?
 - c. If not, what legal steps, if any, should be taken to protect our position and avoid any further complication?

SECRET

UGO DADONE
via A. Poliziano 80
tel. 730139

ROMA 7 ottobre 1960

Carissimo amico,

approfitto di una buona occasione per farLe giungere -ancora una volta e forse per l'ultima volta - con i miei più affettuosi saluti e con il ricordo di un lungo comune lavoro per una causa BUONA, la voce delle mie vicende non liete.

Ho lasciato da poco il gabinetto del Prof. Dott. Giuseppe DE BONIS il quale dopo una ennesima accurata visita mi ha trovato - é vero - il cuore molto migliorato e la pressione abbassata quasi al normale, ma ha constatato la permanenza di disturbi circolatori all'arto inferiore destro con manifestazioni di spasmi nevritici. Conclusione : devo continuare la debilitante cura del riposo : devo continuare ad ingozzare giornalmente una quantità di medicine : devo evitare ogni strapazzo e per aggiunta da lunedì prossimo (10 corrente ottobre) dovrò iniziare una nuova serie di iniezioni....

E' dal malaugurato 4 maggio dello scorso anno che praticamente io NON VIVO PIU'....e non so più a qual santo votarmi per trovare i mezzi per CURARMI delle conseguenze di un infirtunio nel quale sono incorso per ragioni che Lei conosce, ragioni che mi impediscono per mio abito morale di seguire il consiglio di un vecchio amico (l'avvocato Enrico Nuné - siriano di origine e che fu mio collaboratore all'epoca del soggiorno in Roma del Muftà di Gerusalemme e del Pres. Kajlani ecc.) e richiedere al Governo della LIBIA un risarcimento di danni. L'amico avvocato che mi viene ogni tanto a trovare mi assicura che una mia richiesta (per suo tramite) in veste legale, avrebbe buon esito indubbio poiché lo scopo del mio viaggio, come risulta dalle mie dichiarazioni apparse anche sui giornali ufficiali della Libia, era quello di raccogliere materiale storico, documentario e fotografico per la pubblicazione di un volume "La Libia dalla Preistoria alla Storia" ; ed inoltre é provabile con testimonianze numerose che io avevo sollevate obiezioni circa la persona dell'autista che il Governo del Fezzan aveva messo a mia disposizione e del quale avevo richiesta possibilmente la sostituzione perché non lo ritenevo abbastanza espertoso del volante che del deserto.

Ho categoricamente respinta l'idea ringraziando l'amico Nuné dell'offerta dei suoi servizi legali ed amichevoli.

Ho dato a Mr W. prima che lasciasse Roma un promemoria che Lei probabilmente già conosce a quest'ora.

Non ritengo disonorevole avanzare richiesta perché mi venga riconosciuto un compenso relativamente adeguato al lavoro che per quasi quindici anni ho svolto per gli amici che Lei conosce. Nelle condizioni in cui mi trovo non credo neppure disdicevole fare appello alla di Lei amicizia perché sostenga una "giusta causa" e perché al un povervecchio rudere quale sono rifotto, coltro che per tanti anni hanno usufruito del suo lavoro, forniscano un minimo necessario a ... farlo morire in PACE

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DATE 2006

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Il mio maggior dolore è quello di non essere in condizioni di LAVORARE, di muovermi per andare a seguir in lavoro : accetterei oggi anche il più modesto ufficio. Ma non posso trascinarci sulle gambe mal_ ferme, non posso lavorare ad un tavolo con le gambe TESE...non posso farmi desiderare da tutti quelli che mi hanno conosciuto e conoscono molto ben diverso Se appena appena potessi esser sicuro di poter riprendere lavoro RINUNCIEREBI anche a sollecitare un compenso che ho il diritto di sostenere di meritare....

E' questa una lettera che vorrei non aver MAI dovuto scrivere a nessuno : tanto meno a Lei, amico carissimo al quale invio, insieme ai Suoi cari tutti, il mio pensiero memore ed il mio più affettuoso saluto

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'G. G. G.' or similar, written in a cursive style with a large flourish at the end.

Passo Sina
29/30 Ottobre
1960

IL PRESTIGIO degli U.S.A. è in piena crisi

WASHINGTON, 29. — Un sondaggio internazionale, appoggiato dall'opinione pubblica degli Stati Uniti, ha messo in luce un grave stato di crisi del prestigio degli Stati Uniti nel mondo. Il sondaggio, condotto da un gruppo di studiosi di cinque paesi europei: Francia, Gran Bretagna, Italia, Norvegia e Repubblica Federale Tedesca.

Il sondaggio afferma che l'opinione pubblica di quei paesi perde sempre più la fiducia nella capacità degli Stati Uniti di rappresentare « l'ordine dell'avvenire » in un mondo sempre più complesso. In un quadro della competizione tra URSS e Stati Uniti, ha mostrato che in nessuno dei paesi esaminati la percentuale di coloro che credono ad un vantaggio statunitense sull'URSS supera il 15 per cento. La percentuale minima di coloro che sono convinti di un vantaggio sovietico è del 35 per cento.

29/30 OCT 1960

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DATE 2006

Nel caso che, cara Virginia, questa ti giunga prima della tua gita a Wash. una nota che ho ritagliata da "Paese-Sera" del 29/30 ott. a proposito della "Crisi del prestigio dell'U.S.A." in vari paesi, compresa l'Italia. Il fatto - potrai confermare all'amico R. é PIU' CHE VERO, ma le cause non sono tutte dovute alla politica di Wash.: la causa principale in Italia STA NELLA RAPPRESENTANZA diplomatico-consolare e Uffici annessi con alla testa l'U.S.I.S.

Il BARN BRAWN che ne é alla testa, a parte l'appellativo di "sale juif" con il quale era particolarmente qualificato a Parigi, non é certamente un "fesso", ma...ha il torto di accentrare il suo lavoro in manifestazioni che costano un sacco di dollari e non danno nessun risultato PRATICO. Ricordi certamente le "conferenze sulla "musica jazz"...lautamente pagate in serie per neppure una dozzina di ascoltatori e stampata in italiano e in inglese e largamente distribuita ...agli spazzini municipali. Ma questo non é tutto: il carattere generale delle riunioni nel "TEATRO DELL'USIS" che é dell'AMBASCIATA U.S.A. é perlomeno meschino e l'apertura di SEDI PERIFERICHE dell'USIS in Roma (alla Garbatella, per esempio) sono degli errori madornali psicologici: riesce difficile spiegarsi il perché di TALI SPESE ENORMI (per la Sede, l'arredamento, gli impiegati, il materiale di propaganda e di lettura e di insegnamento della lingua) in agglomerati urbani notoriamente ROSSI o rosseggianti, dove il Partito Comunista (e quello Socialista di Nenni) riceve gratuitamente un magnifico argomento di contropropaganda per il fatto che UFFICIALMENTE il Governo degli USA svolge un'azione che, praticamente, rientra nel campo "proibito" della interferenza negli affari interni dell'Italia. Gli individui, maschi e femmine, che raramente frequentano questi ritrovi "intellettuali" sono in massima parte degli agitatori del partito comunista i quali vanno a far provvista di opuscoli e altro materiale di propaganda e magari imparano (o si perfezionano) la lingua inglese per servirsene. al momento opportuno.

Vi sono inoltre i corrispondenti dei giornali nordamericani che insieme a certi inglesi non fanno che diffondere il materiale peggiore sugli USA (Il "Giornale d'Italia" per esempio da qualche settimana pubblica regolarmente articoli sugli scandali finanziari di New York e Chicago dall'epoca del fondatore della dinastia dei Vanderbilt e dei Gould e dei Fisk..) E' mai possibile che a Wash. non si trovi il modo di alimentare la nostra stampa con MATERIALE di MIGLIORE QUALITA' ? per far questo non occorre la presa di posizione UFFICIALE...basterebbe in via confidenziale inviare dei buoni articoli (tipo folcloristico, ad esempio) con BUONE FIRME attraverso una buona agenzia stampa (Ass.Presse o altra del genere) o una casa editrice giornalistica...a BUONI PREZZI, magari nominando un rappresentante per l'Italia di fiducia assoluta e che sia GIORNALISTA, italiano o nordamericano o magari inglese non ha importanza.

L'opinione pubblica é già abbastanza nauseata dai film e dalla cronaca NERA che -sembra per caso- viene dagli USA mettendo in mostra TUTTO QUANTO DI PIU' SPORCO AVVIENE O SI SUPPONE SIA AVVENUTO negli USA, dall'epoca dei PIONIERI A OGGI.

Un altro problema dovrebbe essere anche esaminato a fondo dai responsabili della politica degli USA.: il problema degli ARMAMENTI, nucleari, atomici o meno.

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DATE 2006

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OGC 60-1513

23 NOV 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: WE/4

ATTENTION: []

SUBJECT: Possible Claim of Former Agent for Alleged
Inadequate Settlement on Termination

1. According to your memorandum requesting an opinion on the Agency's legal position regarding the possible claim of one Desdemona, a former agent, who is dissatisfied with his termination settlement, you stated the following facts. Desdemona, an Italian newspaper correspondent, was recruited in 1946 and compensated, first 25,000 lire (\$40.30) and later 55,000 lire (\$88.70) per month to furnish information obtained through his many highly placed contacts in the Eastern Mediterranean countries. The compensation was considered to have been nothing more than a supplement to his income as a newspaperman, and no demands were ever made upon him which would have interfered with his professional career. Desdemona was terminated in 1957 and rehired in 1958.

2. In March 1959, he was sent to Libya on an operational assignment and given travel and per diem. He was injured in an automobile accident while in Libya and laid up for two weeks. He did not return to the Rome office until July. It was decided to request his termination on the basis of negative evaluations by both [] and [], and a settlement figure of 1,500,000 lire was approved by Headquarters. He was terminated on 12 December 1959 as per this plan at which time he signed a quitclaim and secrecy agreement. Prior to termination he had taken a mud bath cure recommended by his doctor to remedy a condition caused by the accident in Libya. During the treatment, he suffered a heart attack and spent three months in bed.

3. Shortly after his termination, he and a friend, Miss Virginia Reeves, requested a re-examination of the termination settlement. He was requested, thereafter, to submit the outline of a settlement which would be more satisfactory to him. He, therefore, requested a settlement totaling \$16,000, claiming that he had been grossly underpaid during his years of association with the Agency and suggesting that he be given \$200 per month, less what he actually received during this period.

4. Your memorandum has suggested the possibility that Desdemona will bring a claim, with perhaps Miss Reeves' assistance, against the

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DATE 2008

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United States, either in an Italian or American court, and requested our opinion on the following questions:

- a. Does Desdemona have any legitimate basis for making a claim against us?
- b. If so, what would be suitable compensation for his injuries?
- c. If not, what legal steps, if any, could be taken to protect our position and avoid any further complications?

5. The first question is answered in the negative. His claim to have been underpaid during his thirteen-odd years' association with the Agency is entirely spurious. The monetary value of the information provided by an agent is measured by whatever the Agency agrees to pay. Having paid this amount the Agency would ordinarily have no further legal obligation to the agent. An exception might arise as a result of an Agency-connected injury. In such a case, however, it would be necessary to establish an employer-employee relationship before certifying the claim to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation (BEC) under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

6. This Office believes that BEC's acceptance of our certification of an individual as an employee of this Agency at face value makes it especially incumbent upon us to assure that our determination of employee status is in accordance with the legal standards followed by BEC itself in making such determinations. These standards and those applied to Federal social legislation generally are somewhat more liberal -- that is, an employer-employee relationship will be implied more often -- than those traditionally used at common law in determining authority, vicarious tort liability, etc., in the field of principal and agent.

7. According to 20 CFR 403.804, cited in U. S. v. Silk, 331 US 704 (Supreme Court, 1946), every individual is an employee if the relationship between him and the person for whom he performs services is the legal relationship of employer and employee. Generally, such relationship exists when the person for whom services are performed has the right to control and direct the individual who performs the services, not only as to the result to be accomplished by the work, but also as to the details and means by which that result is accomplished. That is, an employee is subject to the will and control of the employer not only as to what shall be done but how it shall be done. In this connection, it is not necessary that the employer actually direct or control the manner in which the services are performed; it is sufficient if he has the right to do so. However, if an individual is subject to the control or direction of another merely as to the result to be accomplished by the work and not as to the means and method for accomplishing the result, he is an independent contractor. An individual performing as an independent contractor is not as to such services an employee.

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8. The Employees' Compensation Appeals Board stated in the Pearl Philips Parker case, decided 21 December 1956, "In ascertaining whether an individual is an employee of another, each case must be decided on its own facts and, ordinarily, no single feature of the relationship is determinative." The case before the Board involved a mail carrier who contracted with the Post Office Department to carry mail and parcel post back and forth between the Local Post Office and the Pennsylvania Railway Station. In concluding that an employer-employee relationship existed, the Board stated:

"Here it is apparent that the Postmaster exercised complete control over the work activity; the Postmaster himself indicated that he considered that he had the prerogative to terminate Mr. Parker's services at any time; there is no evidence that Mr. Parker did not believe that the Postmaster had the right so to terminate his services. . . . Mr. Parker devoted all his working time to the Post Office Department and did not hold himself out to the public as an independent business service."

9. Examining the particular facts of Desdemona's activity for the Agency, it would be difficult to conclude that an employer-employee relationship existed. Certain indicia of such relationship did, in fact, exist, such as the right to terminate the relationship. The incidental nature of his activities in furnishing information of interest and value to the United States Government as compared with his primary profession as a newspaperman, the apparently modest compensation for such activity in comparison with that received in following his career, and the fact that no demands ever were made upon him which might have interfered with his professional career, leads us to the conclusion that Desdemona performed his services for the Agency as an independent contractor and not as an employee. The Agency was interested in the result to be accomplished by his activity, not in the details and means by which this result was to be accomplished. Therefore, this Office could not recommend the Agency's certifying Desdemona as an employee for compensation under FECA.

10. This Office believes that the Agency is in a strong legal position should Desdemona endeavor to bring a claim against the United States Government. Naturally, such an action should be avoided if possible. Desdemona would be ill-advised to bring suit in an Italian court since the nature of his activity could not help but reflect unfavorably upon him in Italy. This same consideration would probably also be controlling in a decision as to whether to sue in an American court. Therefore, the likelihood of his bringing a claim is remote, although, of course, such a possibility cannot be entirely discounted.

11. If the Agency should determine that it has some moral obligation to Desdemona, not compensated by the 1,500,000 lire provided in the termination agreement, or if it should determine that the outside possibility

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of Desdemona's bringing suit must be dealt with, additional compensation could be justified. Of course, the standard under which to measure this additional compensation is purely a matter of policy, determined by the exigencies of the situation. Nevertheless, FECA benefits might well be utilized as a guide.

12. Assuming the employer-employee relationship, BEC would require proof that Desdemona's disablement was work-connected for an award to be made under FECA. It would be possible to prove that the injury received in Libya was work-connected. However, it is doubtful that BEC would consider the heart attack to have been a natural concomitant of the original work-connected injury, therefore qualifying it for an award under FECA. Generally speaking, BEC will make awards to those persons suffering heart attacks only in situations where some extraordinary work-connected physical activity is the direct cause of the attack. Assuming, nevertheless, a favorable determination by BEC in a situation in which the employee has been permanently and totally disabled by a heart attack, the following recovery would be awarded. Under Section 3 of the FECA, if the disability is total "the United States shall pay to the disabled employee during such disability a monthly monetary compensation equal to $66 \frac{2}{3}$ percentum of his monthly pay which shall be known as his basic compensation for total disability." Desdemona apparently was totally disabled for a period of three months. During this time, however, he received his full monthly fee of 55,000 Lire. Therefore, the FECA schedule would allow no additional compensation for this period of time.

13. Assuming that Desdemona's heart attack created a permanent partial disability, Section(4)(a)(1) of the Act would be applicable:

"Except as otherwise provided in this Act, if the disability is partial the United States shall pay to the disabled employee during such disability, a monthly monetary compensation equal to $66 \frac{2}{3}$ percentum of the difference between his monthly pay and his monthly earning capacity after the beginning of such partial disability which shall be known as his basic compensation for partial disability."

Since Desdemona's "employment" with the Agency was of a part-time nature and totally dependent upon his continuing as a newspaperman, the question, then, would be whether the heart attack had made continued employment in his primary profession impossible. If such was the case, his ability to perform other work outside the newspaper profession would be irrelevant to a determination of the extent of his disability. Desdemona, then, would be entitled to receive a monthly monetary compensation equal to $66 \frac{2}{3}$ percentum of \$88.70, adjusted to the scale as determined by BEC paid foreign nationals living on the Italian economy. A lump-sum payment might be made, in lieu of these monthly awards, calculated by means of actuarial tables.

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14. In conclusion, this Office wishes to repeat that Desdemona has no legitimate basis for a claim against the Agency, and that no further legal steps need be taken to protect the Agency's position in the matter.

Office of General Counsel

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OGC 60-1513

23 NOV 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: WE/4

ATTENTION:

SUBJECT: Possible Claim of Former Agent for Alleged
Inadequate Settlement on Termination

1. According to your memorandum requesting an opinion on the Agency's legal position regarding the possible claim of one Desdemona, a ~~former agent~~, who is dissatisfied with his termination settlement, you stated the following facts. Desdemona, an Italian newspaper correspondent, was recruited in 1946 and compensated, first 25,000 lire (\$40.30) and later 55,000 lire (\$88.70) per month to furnish information obtained through his many highly placed contacts in the Eastern Mediterranean countries. The compensation was considered to have been nothing more than a supplement to his income as a newspaperman, and no demands were ever made upon him which would have interfered with his professional career. Desdemona was terminated in 1957 and rehired in 1958.

2. In March 1959, he was sent to Libya on an operational assignment and given travel and per diem. He was injured in an automobile accident while in Libya and laid up for two weeks. He did not return to the Rome office until July. It was decided to request his termination on the basis of negative evaluations by both [] and [], and a settlement figure of 1,500,000 lire was approved by Headquarters. He was terminated on 12 December 1959 as per this plan at which time he signed a quitclaim and secrecy agreement. Prior to termination he had taken a mud bath cure recommended by his doctor to remedy a condition caused by the accident in Libya. During the treatment, he suffered a heart attack and spent three months in bed.

3. Shortly after his termination, he and a friend, Miss Virginia Reeves, requested a re-examination of the termination settlement. He was requested, thereafter, to submit the outline of a settlement which would be more satisfactory to him. He, therefore, requested a settlement totaling \$16,000, claiming that he had been grossly underpaid during his years of association with the Agency and suggesting that he be given \$200 per month, less what he actually received during this period.

4. Your memorandum has suggested the possibility that Desdemona will bring a claim, with perhaps Miss Reeves' assistance, against the

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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United States, either in an Italian or American court, and requested our opinion on the following questions:

- a. Does Beckmann have any legitimate basis for making a claim against us?
- b. If so, what would be suitable compensation for his injuries?
- c. If not, what legal steps, if any, could be taken to protect our position and avoid any further complications?

5. The first question is answered in the negative. His claim to have been underpaid during his thirteen-year association with the Agency is entirely spurious. The monetary value of the information provided by an agent is measured by whatever the Agency agrees to pay. Having paid this amount the Agency would ordinarily have no further legal obligation to the agent. An exception might arise as a result of an Agency-connected injury. In such a case, however, it would be necessary to establish an employer-employee relationship before certifying the claim to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation (BEC) under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

6. This Office believes that BEC's acceptance of our certification of an individual as an employee of this Agency at face value makes it especially incumbent upon us to assure that our determination of employee status is in accordance with the legal standards followed by BEC itself in making such determinations. These standards and those applied to Federal social legislation generally are somewhat more liberal -- that is, an employer-employee relationship will be implied more often -- than those traditionally used at common law in determining authority, vicarious tort liability, etc., in the field of principal and agent.

7. According to 20 CFR 403.804, cited in U. S. v. GILL, 331 US 704 (Supreme Court, 1946), every individual is an employee if the relationship between him and the person for whom he performs services is the legal relationship of employer and employee. Generally, such relationship exists when the person for whom services are performed has the right to control and direct the individual who performs the services, not only as to the result to be accomplished by the work, but also as to the details and means by which that result is accomplished. That is, an employee is subject to the will and control of the employer not only as to what shall be done but how it shall be done. In this connection, it is not necessary that the employer actually direct or control the manner in which the services are performed; it is sufficient if he has the right to do so. However, if an individual is subject to the control or direction of another merely as to the result to be accomplished by the work and not as to the means and method for accomplishing the result, he is an independent contractor. An individual performing as an independent contractor is not as to such services an employee.

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8. The Employees' Compensation Appeals Board stated in the Fegrl Philippe Parker case, decided 21 December 1956, "In ascertaining whether an individual is an employee of another, each case must be decided on its own facts and, ordinarily, no single feature of the relationship is determinative." The case before the Board involved a mail carrier who contracted with the Post Office Department to carry mail and parcel post back and forth between the local Post Office and the Pennsylvania Railway Station. In concluding that an employer-employee relationship existed, the Board stated:

"Here it is apparent that the Postmaster exercised complete control over the work activity; the Postmaster himself indicated that he considered that he had the prerogative to terminate Mr. Parker's services at any time; there is no evidence that Mr. Parker did not believe that the Postmaster had the right so to terminate his services. . . . Mr. Parker devoted all his working time to the Post Office Department and did not hold himself out to the public as an independent business service."

9. Examining the particular facts of Desdemona's activity for the Agency, it would be difficult to conclude that an employer-employee relationship existed. Certain indicia of such relationship did, in fact, exist, such as the right to terminate the relationship. The incidental nature of his activities in furnishing information of interest and value to the United States Government as compared with his primary profession as a newspaperman, the apparently modest compensation for such activity in comparison with that received in following his career, and the fact that no demands ever were made upon him which might have interfered with his professional career, leads us to the conclusion that Desdemona performed his services for the Agency as an independent contractor and not as an employee. The Agency was interested in the result to be accomplished by his activity, not in the details and means by which this result was to be accomplished. Therefore, this Office could not recommend the Agency's certifying Desdemona as an employee for compensation under FECA.

10. This Office believes that the Agency is in a strong legal position should Desdemona endeavor to bring a claim against the United States Government. Naturally, such an action should be avoided if possible. Desdemona would be ill-advised to bring suit in an Italian court since the nature of his activity could not help but reflect unfavorably upon him in Italy. This same consideration would probably also be controlling in a decision as to whether to sue in an American court. Therefore, the likelihood of his bringing a claim is remote, although, of course, such a possibility cannot be entirely discounted.

11. If the Agency should determine that it has some moral obligation to Desdemona, not compensated by the 1,500,000 lire provided in the termination agreement, or if it should determine that the outside possibility

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of Desdemona's bringing suit must be dealt with, additional compensation could be justified. Of course, the standard under which to measure this additional compensation is purely a matter of policy, determined by the exigencies of the situation. Nevertheless, FECA benefits might well be utilized as a guide.

12. Assuming the employer-employee relationship, BEC would require proof that Desdemona's disablement was work-connected for an award to be made under FECA. It would be possible to prove that the injury received in Libya was work-connected. However, it is doubtful that BEC would consider the heart attack to have been a natural concomitant of the original work-connected injury, therefore qualifying it for an award under FECA. Generally speaking, BEC will make awards to those persons suffering heart attacks only in situations where some extraordinary work-connected physical activity is the direct cause of the attack. Assuming, nevertheless, a favorable determination by BEC in a situation in which the employee has been permanently and totally disabled by a heart attack, the following recovery would be awarded. Under Section 3 of the FECA, if the disability is total "the United States shall pay to the disabled employee during such disability a monthly monetary compensation equal to 66 2/3 percentum of his monthly pay which shall be known as his basic compensation for total disability." Desdemona apparently was totally disabled for a period of three months. During this time, however, he received his full monthly fee of 55,000 lire. Therefore, the FECA schedule would allow no additional compensation for this period of time.

13. Assuming that Desdemona's heart attack created a permanent partial disability, Section(4)(a)(1) of the Act would be applicable:

"Except as otherwise provided in this Act, if the disability is partial the United States shall pay to the disabled employee during such disability, a monthly monetary compensation equal to 66 2/3 percentum of the difference between his monthly pay and his monthly earning capacity after the beginning of such partial disability which shall be known as his basic compensation for partial disability."

Since Desdemona's "employment" with the Agency was of a part-time nature and totally dependent upon his continuing as a newspaperman, the question, then, would be whether the heart attack had made continued employment in his primary profession impossible. If such was the case, his ability to perform other work outside newspaper profession would be irrelevant to a determination of the extent of his disability. Desdemona, then, would be entitled to receive a monthly monetary compensation equal to 66 2/3 percentum of \$88.70, adjusted to the scale as determined by BEC paid foreign nationals living on the Italian economy. A lump-sum payment might be made, in lieu of these monthly awards, calculated by means of actuarial tables.

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14. In conclusion, this Office wishes to report that Bondeson has no legitimate basis for a claim against the Agency, and that no further legal steps need be taken to protect the Agency's position in the matter.

SIGNED

[]
Office of General Counsel

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28 November 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: C/CI/R & A

SUBJECT: DESDEMONA

1. Attached is a memorandum from the Office of the General Counsel which transmits their opinion of DESDEMONA's claims against the Agency.

2. In addition, [] of the Office of the General Counsel suggested that you might be willing to make clear to Miss Reeves that DESDEMONA is not in a good position to bring the matter to any court and that he has been treated quite fairly by the Agency.

3. [] feels that repercussions could possibly arise from DESDEMONA's close association with Ezra Pound who, judging from past history, would not object to making a public case for his friend.

4. Your comments are requested on the General Counsel's memorandum and on paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

[]
[] WE/L/FT []

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

Draft

Summary of Conversation with Virginia Reeves - 28 November 1960

[] and [] spoke with Miss Reeves at lunch on 28 November. Miss Reeves was on her way to New York City where she has established permanent quarters, after spending the holiday with her family in South Carolina. She indicated that she has taken an apartment in a newly constructed building on Lexington Avenue and 89th(?). She intends to pursue her writing career. She has an article on her month-long trip to Czechoslovakia this summer which she has offered to a Catholic magazine. She delivered a letter in a sealed envelope and two other items from DESDEMONA. DESDEMONA had suffered another heart attack. (These are actually blood stream spasms which can be counteracted if they are caught in time.) Miss Reeves had telephoned Rome and had found him resting and recovering, but immobilized. The attack confirmed in her opinion that DESDEMONA will probably be unable ever to return to gainful employment. DESDEMONA has taken a ground floor apartment in the building where he has lived for the past years and he is cared for by his daughter Virginia who comes down to Rome periodically. She asked what was the status of action on DESDEMONA's request for additional compensation. She was interested she said in helping assure him an adequate income during his declining years. She was assured that DESDEMONA's friends were doing everything possible to achieve the fairest consideration of his situation, that a determination was still in course. [] stated his personal view flatly that DESDEMONA had no case for additional compensation on the line of argument he had taken in his letter to []. The attempt to bring about an ex post facto reconsideration of the monetary value of his work from 1946 to the Libyan episode, [] stated was misguided and bound to fail. DESDEMONA's argument would have been more persuasive in []'s opinion if he had based it entirely on the permanent damage he had suffered as a consequence of the Libyan accident. Miss Reeves stated that the important thing was to arrange some device whereby money -- if necessary her own money -- could be gotten to the man. He refused, she said, to accept any kind of direct subsidy from her or her family. Could we, she asked, agree to transfer funds originating with her to him? She said her father would approve an arrangement of this kind. She estimated DESDEMONA's current financial reserve at about a million and a half lire. No comment was offered by [] or

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[] on this suggestion. It was []'s impression that Miss Reeves is chiefly interested in exhausting the possibility of assuring DESDEMONA some kind of financial support from the Americans with whom he had been in contact. She did not give the impression, jointly or separately they had worked out a program for public or legal action on the matter. (DESDEMONA's letter, however, included a reference to a legal action which had been recommended by Nune against the Libyan government.)

Ezra Pound is now living with his daughter in the Alto Adige Castle. Apparently the poet had worn down the energies of everyone in Rome including DESDEMONA.

Miss Reeves' stay in Czechoslovakia had lasted a month. She said at no time had she had the impression that she was under observation or surveillance. However, she had to wait a considerable period for her visa.

15 December 1960

[]
I thank you for sending this along.

The GC's analysis is sound, I would say, for the period 1946-1957. During that period DESDEMONA's status was, indeed, that of an independent contractor. I am not convinced that one can say the same for the period of his Libyan assignment. Personally, I think D would have a better case than the GC allows for a claim based on the consequences of the Libyan employment. In any event, the GC separates the legal from the moral and leaves open the possibility of a solution (Para 13). Overall, therefore, I regard this memo as a fair, objective presentation.

Time is of the essence it seems to me. (You have my notes on the recent talk with Miss Reeves and a copy of D's letter.) We have the basis here, if [] agrees, for getting on with the dolorous job, and we should do so forthwith.

[]

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Ezra Pound by Charles Norman

The Macmillan Company - New York 1960

P. 466 - "In Rome he stayed, for several months, in the apartment of an old friend, Ugo Dadone. Later, he stayed with John Drummond, translator of his Italian 'Money Pamphlets.' Surrounded by well-wishers, Pound threw off the lethargy that had afflicted him. His health improved. A doctor who examined him pronounced him fit 'and good for fifteen more years.' But now, from Rome, came the first intimations of nostalgia for the land he had left. In letters to Laughlin and other friends in the United States he wondered, once more, if he could not return for a reading and lecture tour."

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SECRET

25 July 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Western Europe Division

SUBJECT: Request for Payment of \$1,000 to DESDEMONA

REFERENCES: A. OIRA-20826, 17 July 1959
B. OIRW-15851, 30 September 1959
C. OIRW-16442, 4 March 1960
D. Memorandum for Chief, Contract Personnel Division, 9 March 1960
E. OIRA-23507, 17 May 1960
F. Memorandum for Office of the General Counsel
G. Memorandum for WE/4 from the Office of the General Counsel, 23 November 1960

1. The attached references constitute a chronological history of the termination of DESDEMONA and of the difficulties later experienced because of Subject's claim for further payment. Reference F is a summary of the entire process, and was prepared by [] of AF Division, Subject's last case officer.

2. WE/4 justifies this payment to Subject on the grounds that, although he was terminated in December 1959 and he signed a quit-claim at that time, he has had continuing heavy medical expenses resulting from injuries suffered during his last CIA assignment. These expenses are estimated to be about \$50.00 per month since March 1959. The lump sum of \$1000.00 would constitute a special payment in view of the unusual hardship of his particular case and will pay a large portion of his past medical expenses.

3. It is requested that the attached voucher be approved to pay DESDEMONA \$1000.00, properly chargeable to Project LABEFACTION. This payment will be made by sterile cashier's check, payable to Miss Virginia Reeves (see Paragraph 10 of Reference F), and will be passed to her by [] Mr. [] will obtain a receipt from Miss Reeves, and it is anticipated that Miss Reeves will obtain a receipt from DESDEMONA. In the meantime, for KUBARK records, Miss Reeves' receipt will be accepted as payment to DESDEMONA. This method is suggested because security prohibits paying DESDEMONA by check and there is no one at [] currently in contact with Subject and it is not desired to expose any more Rome personnel at this time.

8 Attachments
Reimbursement Voucher
and 7 References

SECRET

CHIEF, WE/4

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Payment approved
by []
on 25 July

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28 July 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: \$1000.00 Payment to DESDEMONA

REFERENCE: Reimbursement Voucher for Purchases and Services
other than Personal, dated 25 July 61

1 Reference was initiated by the undersigned and approved by [redacted], C/WE, on 25 July 1961. On 26 July the WE Division certifying officer of FD/OMT, [redacted] (after discussing the matter with [redacted], Chief of Finance Division), called the undersigned, not to question the validity or reason for subject payment, but rather was the Branch and the Division using the proper authority for the payment. At [redacted] suggestion, and the verbal approval of [redacted], C/WE/SS, the following statement was added to the voucher and initialed by the undersigned: "This is a special operational expenditure in connection with R-30-730, Para 4. Details are retained WE/4."

2. After the above statement was added, the check was obtained by FD/Monetary Branch and [redacted], WE/4, delivered the check to [redacted], AF Division, on 27 July, for passing to Miss Virginia Reeves.

Original - DESDEMONA 201 ✓
1 - WE/BF

CHIEF, WE/4' U

31 July - Receipt from Miss Reeves received & filed with advance requestion WE/4.

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I hereby acknowledge receipt of Sterile Cashier's Check # 184410,
drawn on the Union Trust Company, Washington, D.C., dated
July 27, 1961, from L I further certify that I
will pass this money to Mr. Ugo Dadone as a special payment in view of the
unusual hardship of his particular case (facts of which are recorded in
L L's office).

Virginia C. Reeves
Virginia Reeves

July 28, 1961
Date

affaires: 38, Av. George V - PARIS
télé: BAL 1469

M^r & M^{me} LUIGI ONOFRI
VOUS PRIENT DE BIEN VOULOIR NOTER
LEUR NOUVELLE ADRESSE TÉLÉPHONIQUE
MERMoz 05-59

17, AVENUE DE MADRID
NEUILLY-S-SEINE

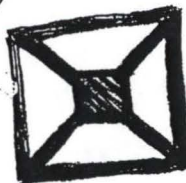
Bridges
31 W 57
NY 19

Virginia

Marki.

*This is Radom's
young friend*

15 DEC 1962



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