

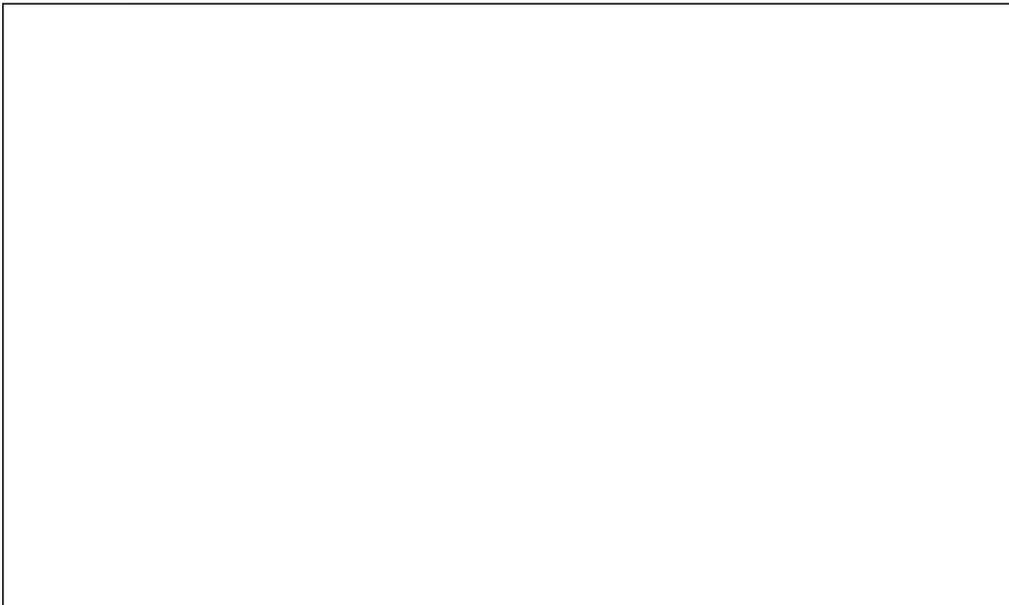
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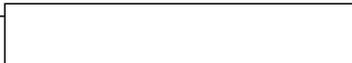
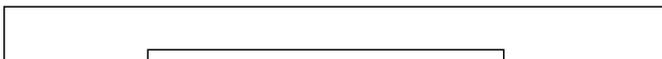


# CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE



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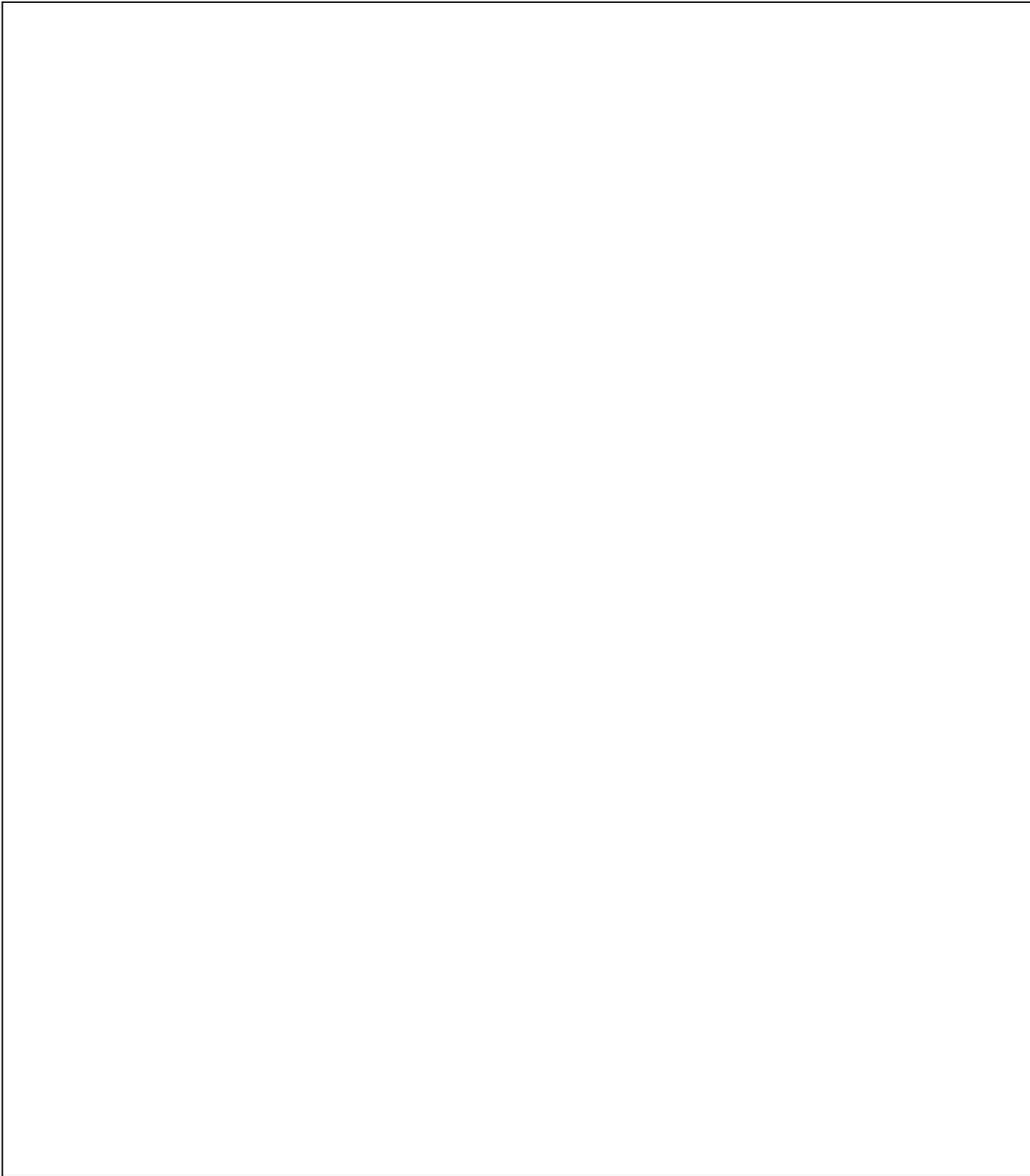
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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

12 May 1960

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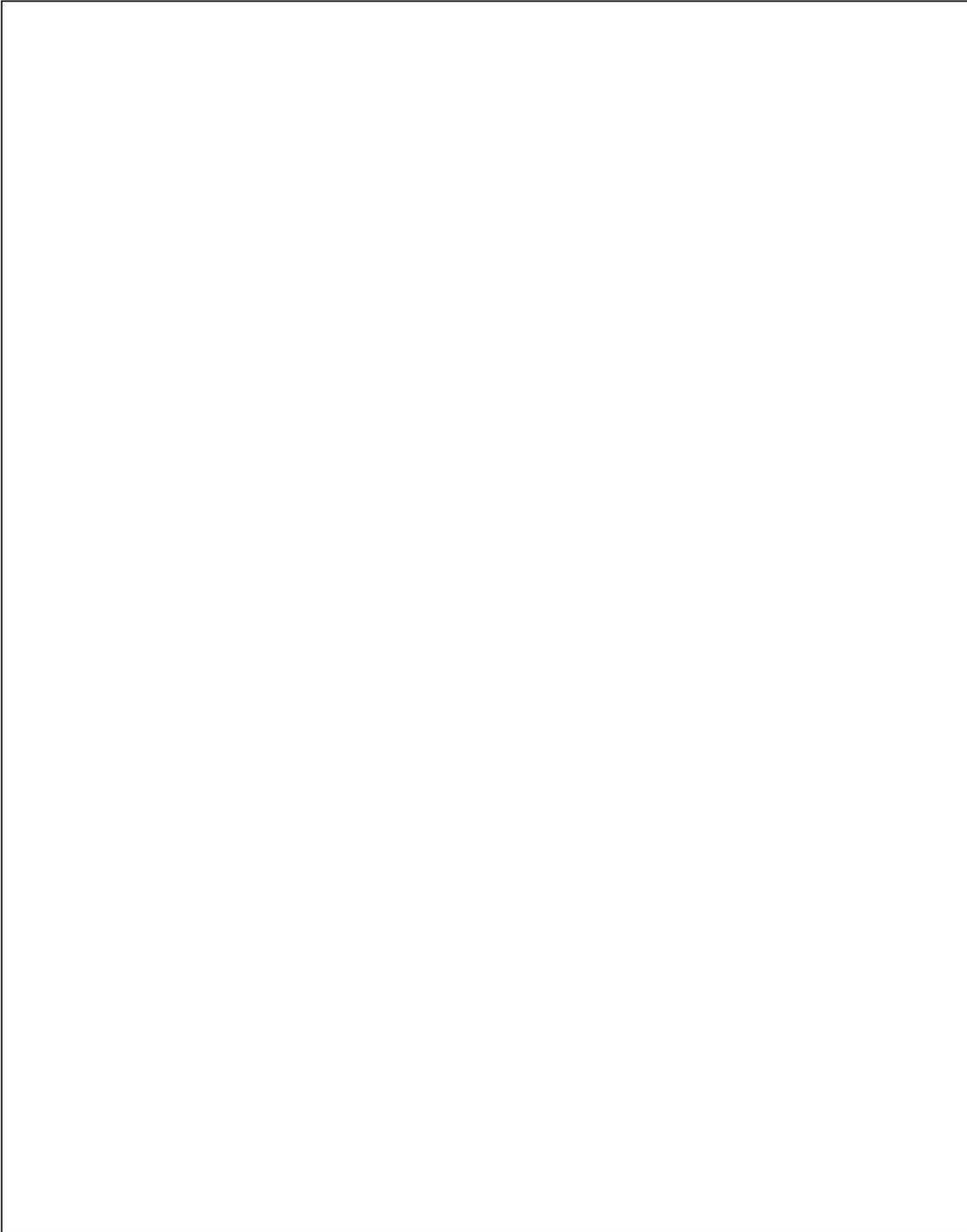
THE WEEK IN BRIEF

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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

12 May 1960



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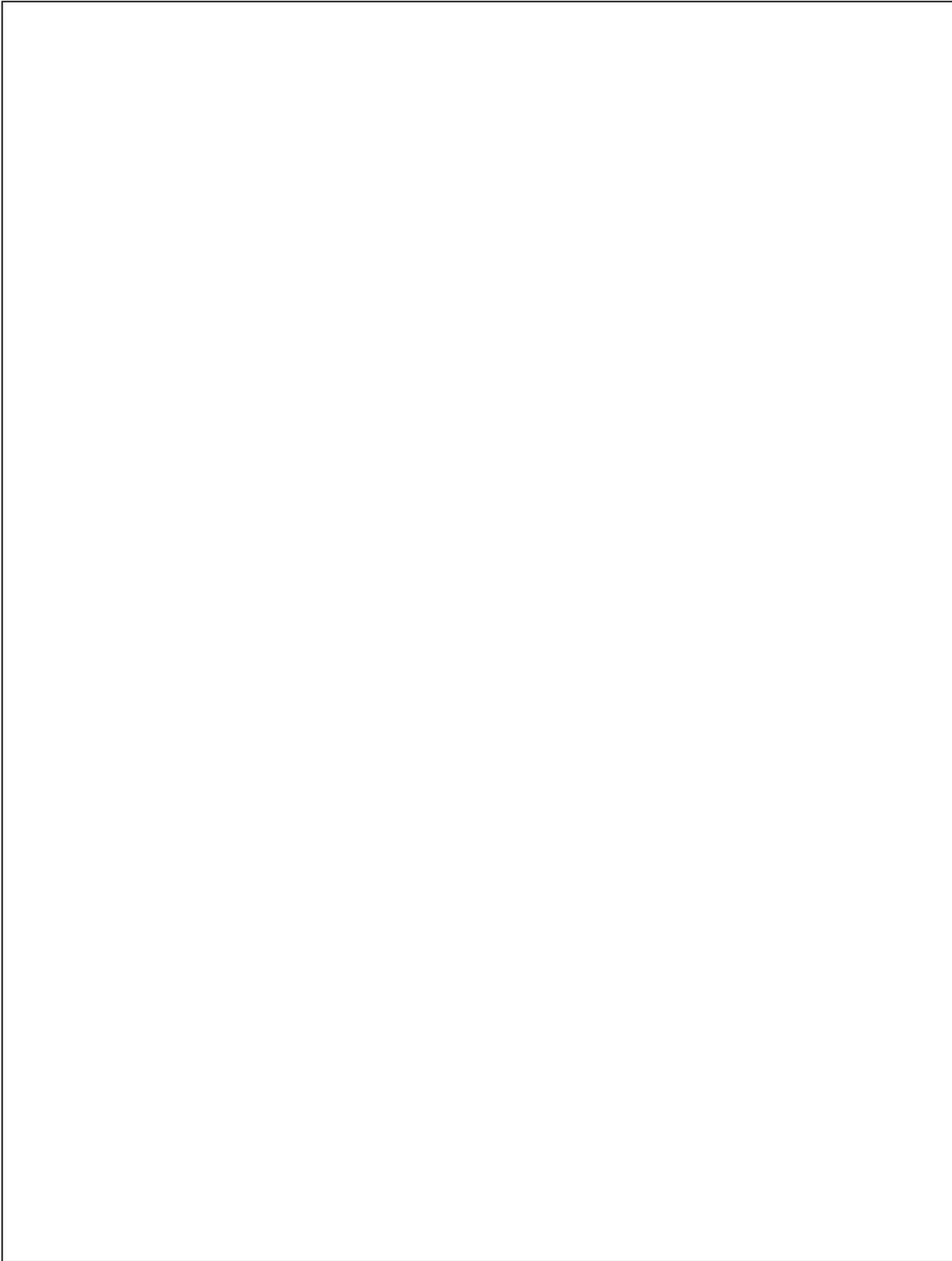
THE WEEK IN BRIEF

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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

12 May 1960



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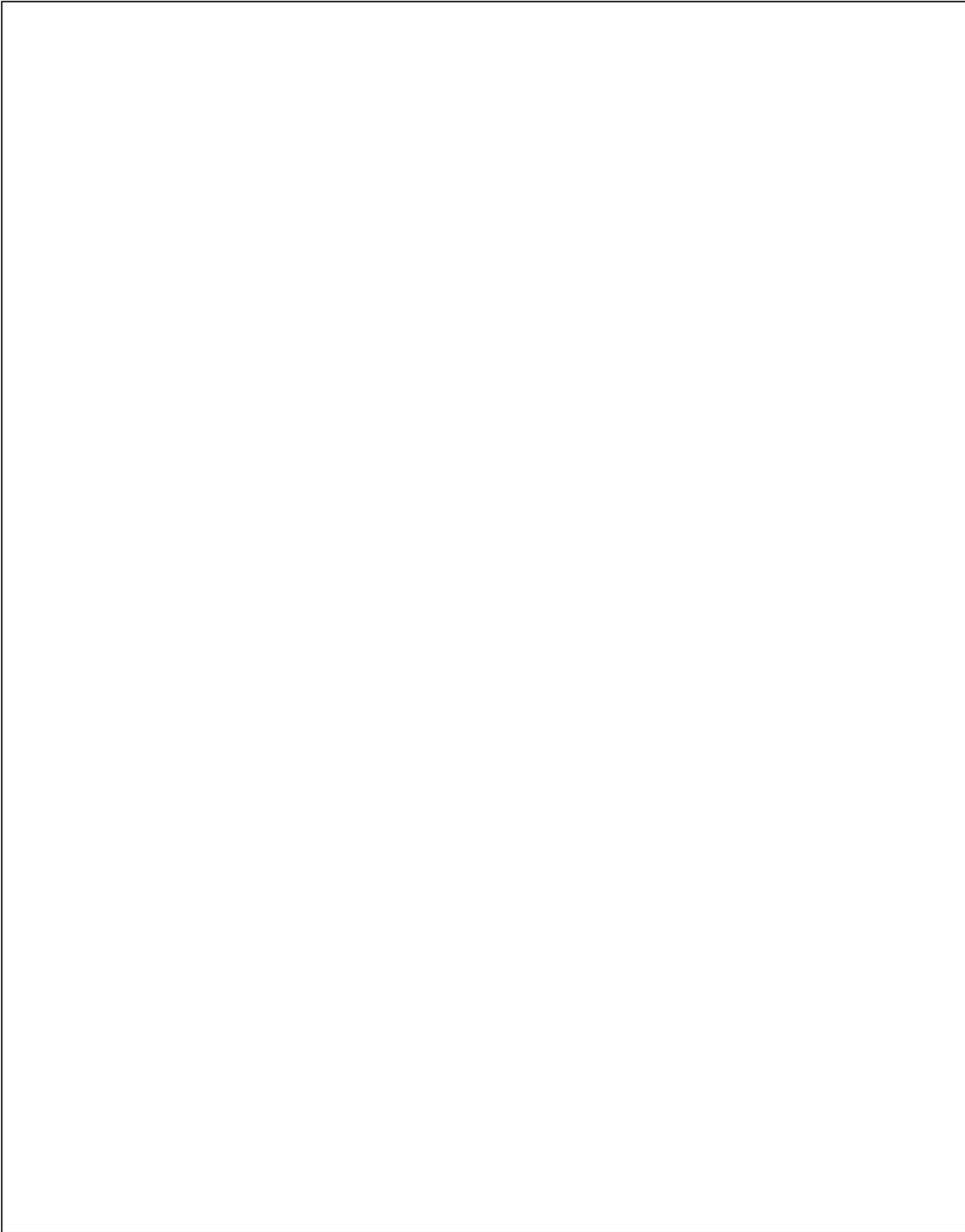
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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

12 May 1960



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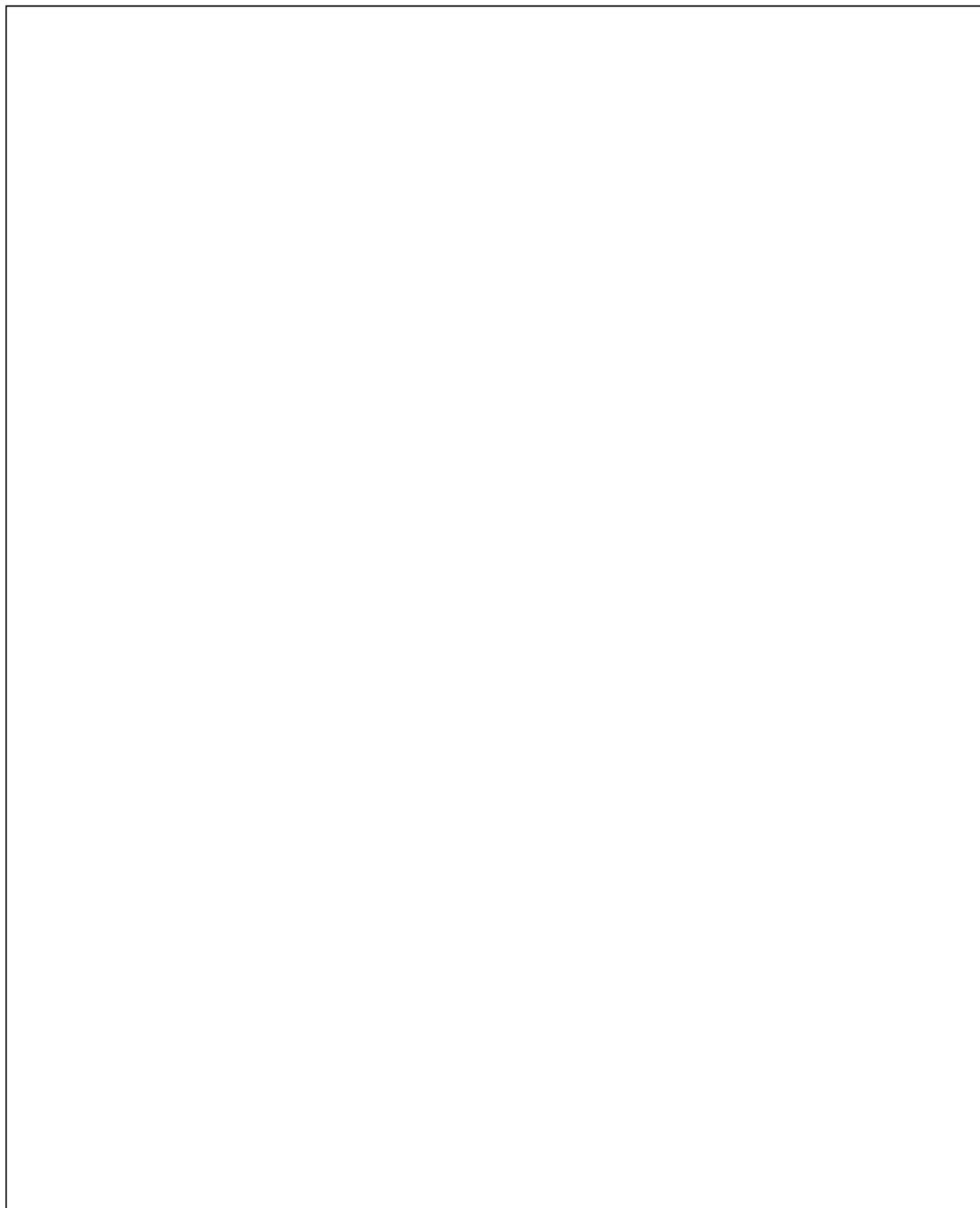
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THE WEEK IN BRIEF

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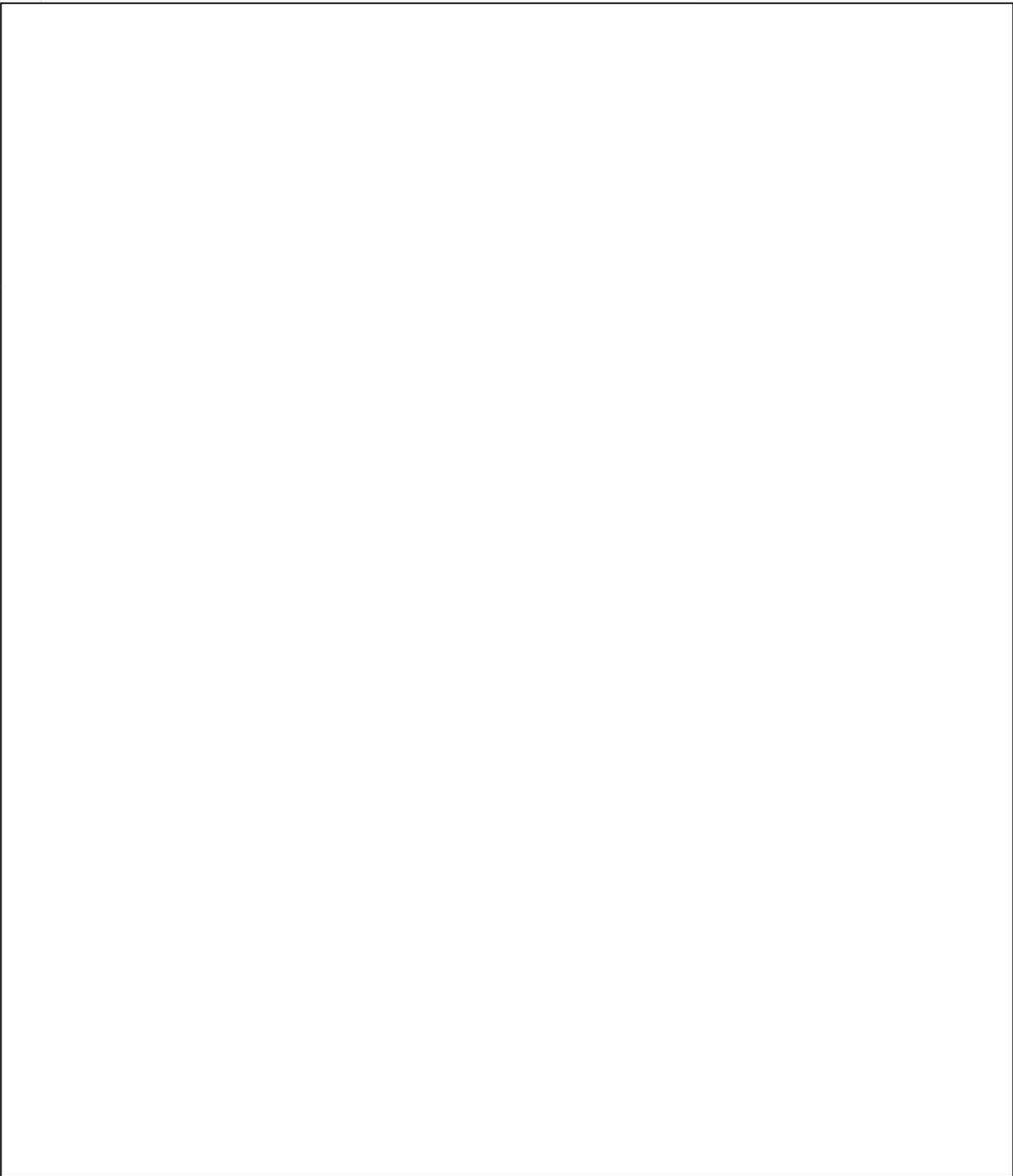
CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

12 May 1960

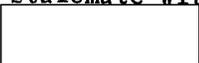


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THE WEEK IN BRIEF



The recently formed cabinet of Fernando Tambroni is unique among postwar Italian governments in that his Christian Democratic party is dependent for its majority in the lower house on the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. This development, which came about over vehement objections both in and outside the ruling Christian Democratic party, has focused renewed attention on the long struggle of Italian fascism to reassert and rehabilitate itself. The neo-Fascists, proponents of an authoritarian, nationalist, anti-Communist solution for Italy's political difficulties, can hope to profit from continuance of the stalemate within the Christian Democratic party.



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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

12 May 1960



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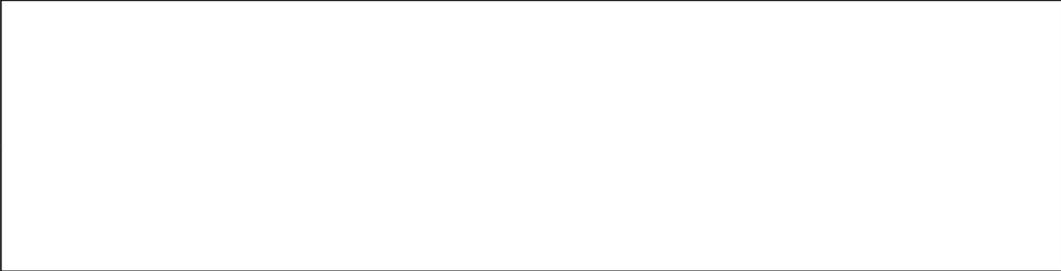


vii

THE WEEK IN BRIEF

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

12 May 1960



TAMBRONI GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTIES

Premier Tambroni's caretaker Christian Democratic government faces continued attack from the small democratic parties which backed earlier governments, and possible revolt by Christian Democrats who object to his parliamentary dependence on the neo-Fascists.

Democratic Socialist leader Saragat had urged that the Chamber of Deputies reopen the investiture debate on the grounds that Tambroni achieved his victory through two inconsistent positions: he accepted neo-Fascist support in the lower house, but repudiated it in the Senate, where he had a majority without it. Chamber President Leone, a Christian Democrat, ruled, however, that Tambroni had fulfilled constitutional requirements simply by obtaining a majority in both houses.

In addition to the Democratic Socialists, spokesmen for the Republicans, Liberals, and Nenni Socialists opposed Leone's decision, but did not challenge it formally. No issue was made of the constitutional requirement that approval by both houses of parliament must be obtained within ten days of

a premier's investiture. Tambroni's government was invested on 26 March, but the Senate vote did not take place until 29 April.

Even if the Christian Democrats can avoid a party crisis at their national council meeting [redacted]

[redacted] government-sponsored legislation faces formidable obstacles in the lower house, where the composition of several important committees does not reflect the majority combination of Christian Democrats and neo-Fascists on which Tambroni depends.

Some center politicians believe the Tambroni regime may seriously endanger parliamentary government, and that Tambroni himself would not be averse to using extraconstitutional tactics --possibly a show of force by the Carabinieri or by hoodlums from among his neo-Fascist allies--in an attempt to remain in power. Such a situation might arise after the budget is approved if there is then pressure from left-wing Christian Democrats for a broader legislative program than Tambroni could enact with his present allies. [redacted]



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