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Documents Relating To German Security Command
IN
VIA TASSO
July 44 - Sept 44

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/93

September 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The following report on the activities of the German security command in Via Tasso, Rome was prepared to indicate a partial record of the extent of the brutalities for which the German command in Rome, first European capital to be liberated from the enemy, may be held responsible.

A few weeks after the Allied Armistice with Italy on Sept. 8, 1943, the German occupying forces established the Einstatzkommando der SIPO und des SD der Rom (Command post of security police and service of Rom) at 155 Via Tasso, Rome. The German residents of the combination prison and headquarters at Via Tasso fled Rome by 5 p.m., June 4 just before Allied troops entered the city. In the eight month period between these two dates nearly 800 persons are estimated to have been shot, killed or beaten to death and more than 1000 severely injured as the direct result of orders given by the German authorities of Via Tasso.

The account that follows, pieced together from Allied intelligence records and investigations of the Allied Control Commission, will not attempt to go into the atrocities and crimes perpetrated by the Fascist Republican squads and Italian members of the SS (Schutz Staffel) operating with the full cognizance of the German security authorities which themselves handles only the most important cases, leaving the welter of incidental murder, theft, violence and blackmail to its Fascist consort.

While all of the men listed on the rolls of the Via Tasso German security command post will be held responsible for their parts in the brutalities inflicted on the Italian civilians of Rome as a result of the German quest to stamp out the resistance movement of Italian patriots and to prevent passage of military information to the Allies and assistance to Allied prisoners of war, the names of three Nazi officers are singled out in this narrative because of the prominent role they played in the atrocities of Via Tasso.

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These men, who will be called upon to defend themselves before a court if ever found alive in Allied hands are:

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Obersturmbannfuhrer Herbert Kappler
Hauptman von Schutz
Obergruppenfuhrer Karl Wolff

Kappler, known to the Roman population as "Colonel Kappler of the SS", to his social circle as a ladies' man and a smooth talker, and to his associates as a man of individual temperament, extremely self-confident, with marked ability and initiative, highly efficient and ruthless, was listed as police attache to the German Embassy. He was considered the most influential German security leader in Italy. He had been the chief executive security authority in Sicily and Southern Italy. Now believed to be in Northern Italy, Kappler is 37 years old, 173 centimeters in height, with a clever, sharp and amiable face, short, wavy, brownish hair, and with a three inch scar on his right cheek.

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Wolff was head of the SS and German police forces in Italy and usually stayed in Verona, though he came down to Rome occasionally to see what Kappler was doing. He is 44 years old, and as chief of the Nazi police in Italy, was directly responsible to the Reichsfuehrer of the SS, Heinrich Himmler, whose adjutant he had previously been. He is described as a Nazi careerist, stocky build, fair complexion and 183 centimeters in height. Wolff in fact did not relish Kappler's disdain for Berlin red tape or orders he thought absurd to comply with.

Von Schutz was Kappler's chief aide and interrogator. Scant specific detail is available concerning von Schutz except that he had cold steel-blue eyes, was blondish, drank a lot and consorted with women a good deal and seemed perpetually overwrought, a condition which often found explosive release during interrogations of prisoners in Via Tasso. Von Schutz was a graduate of the Nazi school for saboteurs, spies, counter espionage agents and special interrogators at Scheviningen near the Hague in Holland as were many others of the Via Tasso SS, both German and Italian.

The importance of the Via Tasso security headquarters may best be appreciated by a brief recapitulation of the German security scheme. Under a central control, the German intelligence and security system has three main divisions. The first is that of the uniformed police - Ordnungspolizei or ORPO, which takes care of normal police matters such as keeping law and order, traffic control and suppression of riots. The second is security police both in uniform and in plain clothes, the Sicherheitspolizei or SIPO. This is again divided into, first, criminal police - Kriminalpolizei or KRIPO, and second, security state police - Geheime Staatspolizei or GESTAPO. The third and least heard of division is that of the Nazi party security and intelligence service the Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsfuehrer Schutz Staffels or SD.

The SD thus contains the true elite of the Nazi party and has increasingly merged state and party functions to become one of the best examples of the control of a vital organ of the Nazi state by its dominant party. Its mission is described as procurement both inside and outside Germany and occupied territories abroad of information by secret methods of all forces, events and facts important

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Kappler, who publicly professed to condemn the more direct methods used by his underlings to secure information but was fully privy to every blow ever inflicted in Via Tasso and who in fact gave directed orders that torture should be inflicted when necessary, left Rome on the advance of the Allies just at a moment when he was about to carry out what he felt to be a real coup. This was to leave behind

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him an organization which was to serve as the hidden heart of the German espionage system in Italy. Allied intelligence has taken care of this "coup." As befitted an organization which handled only the most important matters of investigation and surveillance, Kappler used the Italian Fascist Republicans, many German trained, as a screen to separate his wheat from the chaff. When necessary, and not infrequently in view of what Germans thought was Italian bungling, he intervened to free Italians caught in the nets of Fascists whose principal activities were personal reprisals against any and all Romans suspected of apostasy to Mussolini and outright theft of money and valuables for their personal use.

Kappler's job in Rome was threefold: the securing of military information concerning Allied movements; the suppression of activities sympathetic towards the Allies such as attempts to secure German military data and to help escaped Allied prisoners of war, of whom it is estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 passed through or were sheltered in Rome since the armistice; and the elimination of the organized secret Italian "Resistance Front" with its groups and caches of arms, an ever-present threat to the security of the German position in Rome.

The two main sources of the Via Tasso victims came from the swarms of Italian informers and from persons caught in the dragnets periodically spread to round up forced labor for Germany. Persons fell victim whose papers or actions made them suspicious, knowing that the Allies and Italians themselves had flooded the city with thousands of ration cards, documents and passports. Practically no person who ever landed in Via Tasso escaped some manhandling. Persons clearly guilty of activity against the Germans were generally left pretty much alone and quickly shot. Persons who might, in the German's opinion, provide clues to further useful information were severely mauled, beaten or tortured. If the resulting condition was such that the victim was as good as dead from his injuries he was generally shot. The Italian National Committee for Political Victims (Comitato Nazionale Pro Vittime Politiche) of Rome has already paid out in relief funds nearly 1,400,000 lire to nearly 1300 families of officially documented and authenticated victims of German security methods, either shot, crippled or in some cases deported to forced labor in Germany. One Jewish family, di Consiglio, has seven dead at German hands - Mose, Leone, Salomone, Cesare, Marco, Franco, and Santoro. - The price to informers against Jews was 5,000 lire a head.

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The way to the Via Tasso often led through Regina Coeli which the Germans combed for prizes to question. The way out often led back to Regina Coeli, the Queen of Heavens Prison, whose third wing or Terzo Braccio has a peculiar fame of its own. Political or security prisoners who marched or were carried in often marched out the next time to their deaths or to Germany. Few men are recorded as ever being released once in German hands. Prisoners who despite having been revived after fainting during German interrogations at Via Tasso,

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were unable to proceed were brought to Regina Coeli for medical care in the first aid station of the Terzo Braccio. There a German doctor - worked on their injuries and an Italian prisoner, Giovanni Solinas, a graduate himself of Via Tasso, was pressed into service under the eyes of two German guards and under orders never to open his mouth. The Germans kept records of the injuries treated on little green cards when they registered any names at all. Prisoners were brought in at night, usually seven or eight through the night. When too hurt to be placed in cells the prisoners were then transferred to the surgical section of the Regina Coeli Infirmary. The record book of prisoners so referred by the Germans and entitled "3 Braccio, Reparto Tedesco, Visita Medica, dal 6-3-44 al" is still in the care of Dr. Amadeo Strazzera-Perniciani, head of the visiting committee to the prison, who held the same post during the German occupation. One example of the curious entries ordered by the Germans to cover the extent of the real injuries is that of an Italian Army Major, Costanzo Ebert. He was brought in on May 4, 1944, treated and entered in the books as suffering from "enterocolite amebica", a form of tropical disease. Actually Ebert was suffering from a lividly seoured back, three fractured ribs and hemorrhages and was in a comatose state. Ebert recovered sufficiently for the Germans to shoot him on June 3, the day before the Allies entered Rome.

The Italian personnel of the prison did manage to list Via Tasso injuries in another record, that of the surgical infirmary itself. Here is one entry recorded by a medical assistant still employed in the prison - Diego Urbano. The entry is that of Calogero Pullara. He was admitted Jan 21, 1944. His injuries as listed: contusioni, emitorace sinistro, ernia ingale bilaterale. This man on whom a hernia had been inflicted is listed as having been brought in by the Germans. The majority of the entries in the ledger have these words in the reference column: "Reparto Tedesco". The injuries listed range from fractured skulls, lacerations, broken arms, legs and ribs to missing teeth - not infrequently as many as 6 or 8 - and occasionally burns to the head, the Germans using the single treatment of burning off the eyebrows and parts of the hair of the head. Practically all had bloody backs, from being suspended by ropes on nails and scourged with steel tipped whips, and cattered feet, from having been paddled on the soles.

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The German terror grip on Rome, never relaxed, grew tightest during two heights of furious activity in the term of German stay. The first came after the Via Rasella killing of German soldiers by Italian patriots on March 23. As a result of the attack 32 German soldiers died, for which the Germans exacted a price of 10 hostages for every one German. The Via Tasso command later proposed using the passports of these dead as false identities for their agents, according to an inter-office memorandum discovered. The second wave of German atrocities came on the eve of Allied liberation of Rome as the Germans nervously expected a rising within the city from the Resistance Front groups. No official figure is yet available on the number shot in the last few days, although evidence exists that the Germans intended to clear out Via Tasso in a definitive manner.

Wholesale arrests went on all through the day of the killing of the German soldiers in Via Rasella. The next morning Kappler went to the office of Pietro Caruso, Fascist Quosore of Rome, now awaiting trial in Regina Coeli prison, by the Italian Government for

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his crimes, and demanded a list of 50 names of persons to be shot in reprisal. Caruso said he persuaded Kappler to cut the list down to 50. After conferring with his subordinates, Caruso directed that the list be prepared by his political section. The 50 political prisoners to be shot were to come from Regine Coeli. The Germans under Kappler took 270 from the cells of Via Tasso. When the Germans went to Regina Coeli to collect the 50 men promised them by the Italians, they found that only 40 had been made ready. In their impatience they took with them 10 common prisoners who were waiting in the superintendents office to be discharged. All 320 were taken handcuffed in covered trucks three kilometers southwest of the city to a section called the Ardattine Pits, tunnel-like caves. As each group arrived inside the tunnel entrances they were machine gunned to death. Each German officer commanding a squad personally had to shoot at least three victims in the head to share the responsibility. The tunnels were then blown shut by mines.

The Germans had scant respect for clerical garb. In their search for one priest, Kappler placed cordons of agents in the boxes of the concert hall at the Teatro Adriano where patriots were suspected of meeting and conferring during the concerts. A Dutch priest by the name of Meesters was followed several times and finally taken from inside the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, which enjoyed until that moment extra-territorial rights. Meesters was dragged out screaming after a battle between the SS men and the church guards and underwent beatings for several weeks with rubber truncheons in Via Tasso before being taken away north. A student, Giulien Vassalli, was taken about the same time and also whipped with his hands tied behind his back every day for 62 days to extract information about the priest. Vassalli is now under care of a nervous specialist for injuries to his sympathetic nervous system due to excessive beatings on the lower part of his spine.

Mario Badoglio, son of Marshal Badoglio, was captured by the Germans April 11, 1944 as he was hiding in the home of Maj. Emilio Galotti in Rome. He was found with a message on him which he was about to send his father. The German SS command in Berlin then began to get anxious about their valuable hostage and warned Kappler to his annoyance, that young Badoglio had better be sent to Berlin for safe-keeping. The Germans feared that the Resistance Front groups would storm Via Tasso in an attempt to free the Marshal's son.

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The accounts of the men who have survived Via Tasso are probably, from German standards, fairly precise. Here are some examples. Luigi Didomenicantonio, who spent 33 days there, has lost his left eye from blows on the face. Angelo di Cola, who admitted he passed a rifle to another man, now has a crippled left leg. The speciality in his case was to gag him, bind his legs together and drum upon them with a stick. Aldo Brucalassi, another passer of arms, was beaten on the feet so that he lost almost all the nails of his feet. Guido Paradisi, a veteran of 63 days in Via Tasso was made with 22 other prisoners to take an oath before Hitler's photograph never to reveal anything he ever saw or heard in Via Tasso. He was not beaten on 10 out of the 63 days. Many of these ordinary maltreated prisoners were eventually shipped out as forced labor and escaped on the way north. Enrico Bianciffiori now suffers from continual headaches.

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The Germans used to pound his head against the wall. Raffaele Cioil received his whippings on a table, strapped and head hanging over the side. Fulvio Formiconi used to have to run up the stairs in Via Tasso, being beaten as he ran. Guerino Urbani's torture consisted, in addition to the usual fist blows, of slaps, kicks and lashes, and of tying twine around the nipples and hair of his breasts and pulling the skin together. Angelo Leccociccolo's experience is as follows: He was made to lie on a table face down mouth gagged and ropes tied to each wrist. The ropes were pulled to make the arms taut and the lash fell. He was then raised to his feet and knocked down systematically. As a result of infections resulting from the wounds, scars still show. Major Giovanni Bianco does not have many teeth left. He lost them when the Germans, during his questioning, played tattoo on his gums with a short, slender iron rod, which sometimes slipped and tore off a tooth. Angelo Zeppi, a Carabinieri, suffered three broken ribs and the loss of two teeth pulled out by the iron rod, had his hands and knees bound together with iron handcuffs with points inside the bracelets that plunged into his flesh, was pounded on the knees, the stomach and buttocks with a hammer, took beatings on the nails of his feet with an iron rod. He was tortured 30 times during his stay of 52 days in the prison, the first 15 days of which he testifies he never received any food and was perpetually in handcuffs.

The case of the five Italian generals marks the climax of the history of Via Tasso. Crashing of the resistance movement in Rome and capture of its leaders and munitions dumps was still the top priority for Kappler. On May 26 Kappler captured General Arnellini, then chief of the technical branch of General Benciavenga's Resistance front. Kappler treated Arnellini courtlessly. He informed General Arnellini that he was to be appointed "liaison officer" between Kappler and General Benciavenga. Kappler proposed to review and approve the Resistance front plans. The alternative proposal: Arnellini and his family would be shot.

While congratulating himself that he was about to bring off one of his typically smooth coups, Kappler was infuriated four days later on June 2 to find all his carefully laid plans blown to ~~nothing~~ by the arrest of a large group of Resistance front leaders, including five generals, by one of the SS squads which had obtained independent

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While congratulating himself that he was about to bring off one of his typically smooth coups, Kappler was infuriated four days later on June 2 to find all his carefully laid plans blown to ~~nothing~~ by the arrest of a large group of Resistance Front leaders, including five generals, by one of the SS squads which had obtained independent information through Italian informers. Kappler insisted the arrests had been premature because there was no real evidence against the arrested and that his command did not yet know where the regular meeting were held and what the programs were. The five generals were captured as they were about to begin a meeting and gave battle when the Nazi squads broke in. These officers were General Odone, chief of staff of the Resistance Front, and four Rome sector commanders, Generals Cortellesse, Girotti, Caratti and Caruso.

An extremely busy night followed at Via Tasso. Simultaneous interrogations took place all over the prison. Some of the prisoners were questioned nine hours at a stretch in shifts of interrogators. Messengers hustled around to the different interviewers so that they would all know what other prisoners had admitted. The arrests had come so suddenly that there had been no time to prepare proper interrogation briefs in the methodical German manner. There was a minimum of patience and a maximum of violence in the days that followed, though Kappler would tell his staff that he did not like

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unnecessary violence since results could be better obtained otherwise. His chief henchman, Von Schutz, worked very hard, often interrogating all night and performing his administrative duties during the day. During one of the interrogations he collapsed from the strain. Prisoners often collapsed, too.

The narrative of General Filippo Caruso, of course, not Questor Caruso, is illustrative of the interrogations. General Caruso, who has just been released from a hospital, lost 13 teeth, in addition to having two ribs fractured. Refusing to reveal the extent of the Resistance Front organization in the Carabinieri which he commanded, Caruso also had his head mashed with iron knuckles, his left leg wounded by repeated kicks, two vertebrae of the lower spine injured by whipping and suffered near-blinding of the left eye.

The five generals and the remainder of the Via Tasso prisoners gained their liberty June 4 after having being informed by the Germans the day before that they would be shot the next day. The guards simply disappeared from the prison and the cells were opened by the residents of the nearby houses on Via Tasso, mostly women.

(Passed by Censor).

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DECLARATION

I undersigned Alessandrini Secondo son of Cesare and of Mattei Rosa, cleric, living in viale Eritrea, 9, declare that on the 28th April 1944 I was arrested by German SS. in the house of my brother in law Rosati Achille, via Milazzo, 3, and brought immediately to via Tasso.

I was accused of belonging to the Italian communist party and of having been a propagandist during the nazi fascist period.

On the same evening I was interrogated by a marshal of the S.S. easily recognisable because he is very tall and stout and because I think he is a well known German pugilist.

At first I denied the accusation, the SS. slapped me, kicked me and stroke me on my back with a whip so hard that I have still the marks. Such ill-treatments were repeated also during the next interrogations and when the S.S. came in my cell for the usual inspection.

The Jews were even more ill-treated, they were tortured continually only because they were Jews.

I believe that I was denounced by Fenza Augusto, living in via Milazzo, 3 and by a certain Baldoni, Lieutenant of the Republican Guard, who can probably be found by his mistress, via Milazzo, 3 or by his brother in via Guido Reni

On the 31st of May I was sent to Regina Coeli awaiting to be judged, but on the 4th of June I was liberated by the Allies.

/S/ Alessandrini Secondo

Rome, 16 July 1944

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Copia

DICHIARAZIONE

Io sottoscritto Armienti Romeo fu Francesco e fu Scarp Rosa, nato a Venezia il 4 agosto 1923, venditore ambulante, abitante in Via Lialzo n.3, dichiaro di essere stato arrestato il 28 aprile u/s^o dalle S.S. tedesche, mentre mi trovavo a casa, e dopo avermi eseguito una minuziosa perquisizione personale e domiciliare mi hanno condotto nei noti locali di via Tasso.

Nella perquisizione hanno rinvenuto un fucile mod.91, ridotto, una pistola automatica "Beretta" cal.9, una rivoltella mod.91, ridotta e una certa quantità di munizioni, che io avevo abilmente nascosti in terrazza.

La sera stessa dell'arresto venni interrogato da un maresciallo delle S.S. tedesche, il quale mi imputava di appartenere al partito comunista e insisteva di sapere quale incarico mi era stato affidato dal partito stesso.

Io confessai di appartenere al partito comunista e di avere avuto l'incarico di distribuire o lanciare i manifestini di propaganda comunista.

Il predetto maresciallo delle S.S. che nell'interrogatorio era assistito dall'interprete e di altro suo collega, insisteva anche di sapere dove si trovavano nascoste le altre armi e chi erano i capi del partito comunista.

Io pur sapendo che vi erano altre armi nascoste, negai sempre e feci comprendere che le uniche armi in dotazione alla nostra cellula, consistevano in un fucile e due pistole, cioè solo quelle che erano state rinvenute nella mia terrazza.

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Il predetto maresciallo delle S.S. che nell'interrogatorio era assistito dall'interprete e di altro suo collega, insisteva anche di sapere dove si trovavano nascoste le altre armi e chi erano i capi del partito comunista.

Io pur sapendo che vi erano altre armi nascoste, negai sempre e feci comprendere che le uniche armi in dotazione alla nostra cellula, consistevano in un fucile e due pistole, cioè solo quelle che erano state rinvenute nella mia terrazza.

Al mio diniego mi hanno dato schiaffi, pugni e qualche calcio, producendomi anche una lesione alla parte bassa della spalla sinistra che non è ancora completamente guarita. Preciso che detta lesione già persisteva a forma di fistola, ~~non~~ ^{era} riaperta

o/o

(2)

con un calcio che mi hanno dato.

Verso la fine di maggio venni tradotto a Regina Coeli in attesa di giudizio che doveva essere emesso dal tribunale militare germanico, ma con l'avvicinarsi delle truppe liberatrici Alleate, il 4 giugno venni messo in libertà.

Ritengo che il mio delatore sia stato certo Pensa, abitante in Via Milazzo 10, il quale era da tempo un collaboratore della polizia tedesca.

In fede mi sottoscrivo.

f/t. Armienti Rome

V/to Il Maresciallo di P.S.

f/to Puccio Giuseppe

22.7.44

0409

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785016

2(2)

DECLARATION

I, undersigned Biancifiiori Enrico son of Alfonso and Meloni Emilia, born in Rome on the 9th June 1904, labourer, living in via Milazzo, 3, Rome, declare that I was arrested on the 28th April 1944 in my house by German SS. and taken to via Tasso.

I was accused of belonging to the communist party as a group organiser and was, therefore, interrogated on the same evening by a SS marshal in the presence of an interpreter. The interrogation began on the 28th April at 11 o'clock in the morning and lasted till next day at 4½ in the afternoon, during all this time I was ill-treated. They tied my hands and legs, and having taken away my shoes, switched me on my feet. I pretended to faint but they threw me three pails of cold water.

In the beginning I denied the accusation, but afterwards, being confronted with other persons, I was obliged to confess part of the truth.

During the following interrogations they wanted to know where were hidden a deposit of arms consisting of 40 muskets mod. 91, revolvers and munitions. I have hidden arms but I denied it and was again ill-treated with kicks, slaps and blows. They also hit my hand against the wall, so that my eyes hurt now and I think that this is provoked by the blows I received on my head.

I believe that my denouncer is Pensa Augusto, living in via Milazzo, 8, he was helped by a certain Baldini who can be found in his mistress's house in via Milazzo, 8.

The 30th of May I was transferred to Regina Coeli and on the 3rd of June I was to be deported in Germany, but I escaped jumping out of the camion in a small street of the Trastevere quarter.

/S/ Biancifiiori Enrico

being confronted with other persons, I was obliged to confess part of the truth.

During the following interrogations they wanted to know where was hidden a deposit of arms consisting of 40 muskets mod. 91, revolvers and munitions. I have hidden arms but I denied it and was atain ill-treated with kicks, slapes and blows. They also hit my hand against the wall, so that my eyes hurt now and I think that this is provoked by the blows I received on my head.

I believe that my denouncer is Pensa Augusto, living in via Milazzo, 6, he was helped by a certain Baldini who can be found in his mistress's house in via Milazzo, 8.

The 30th of May I was transferred to Regina Coeli and on the 3rd of June I was to be deported in Germany, but I escaped jumping out of the camion in a small street of the Trastevere quarter.

/S/ Biancifiori Enrico

2095

DECLARATION

I, undersigned BRUCALASSI Aldo son of Ettore and of Boncino-
lini Italia, born in Rome on the 26th July 1904, clerk, living in
via dei Milie, 27, declare that I was arrested in my house on the
25th April 1944 by German SS, and taken immediately to via Tasso.

I was accused of being an active communist, therefore I was
interrogated on the same evening and as I denied the accusation,
they slapped me, kicked me and whipped me.

During the other interrogations I was treated in the same
way, and as many others confessed, I did the same. They wanted
to know where were the arms, I did not answer though I knew where
they were having had the charge to keep them and to distribute
40 muskets, several revolvers and grenades. They beat my feet so
hard that I have lost several nails.

The other prisoners were tortured just in the same way so
cries were heard during the whole night.

I believe that my denouncer was Pensa Augusto, living in via
Milazzo, 8 who collaborated with the German Police.

On the 31 of May I was transferred to Regina Coeli awaiting
to be judged by the German Military Tribunal.

On the 3rd of June, as the Allied troops were advancing, I
was to be deported to Germany. In Florence they shut us in school
in Piazza Santa Croce, from where I escaped on the 6th June jum-
ping out of a window.

On the 15th June I came back to Rome.

14th July 1944

/S/ Brucalassi Aldo

On the 3rd of June, as the British troops were evacuating, I was to be deported to Germany. In Florence they shut us in school in Piazza Santa Croce, from where I escaped on the 6th June jumping out of a window.

On the 15th June I came back to Rome.

/S/ Bruccalassi Aldo

14th July 1944

2(9)

Generale R.R.C.C. Filippo CARUSO.

(Arrestato il 29 Maggio 1944, quale
Capo della banda dei RR.CC.)

8-10 Feb. 2 mib

=====

Ricercato attivamente dalle polizia nazi-fasciste, riuscì ad eludere spie e delatori fino al 29 maggio 1944 in cui fu fermato dal capitano dei CC.RR. Colombini del S.I.D. e dai suoi agenti, mentre, in una trattoria, unitamente al suo comandante di gruppo territoriale (capitano dei CC.RR. Geniola) conferiva col generale divisione Caratti, comandante il gruppo dei settori della Capitale, circa l'opportunità del dislocamento di un piccolo nucleo di carabinieri presso ogni stazione dell'Arma della città, fin dai primi momenti dell'azione.

Non appena fermato intuì subito come si andava a finire e pertanto ingoiò rapidamente una piccola striscia di carta sulla quale erano riportati dati circa un grosso deposito di carburanti e di munizioni costituito in quei giorni dai tedeschi alla periferia di Roma. -- Tali notizie dovevano essere trasmesse al Centro Militare per la segnalazione agli Alleati. Il suo gesto, fu, però, notato dagli sgherri. Ne seguì una violenta colluttazione: fu preso alla gola e gli fu appoggiata all'orecchio destro la canna di una pistola pantata. Si rotolò per terra. -- Inutilmente: non riuscirono ad impedirgli l'inghiottimento della carta. Fu condotto a "Regina Coeli" unitamente al Caratti ed al Geniola ed il giorno successivo nelle fosche prigioni della Gestapo in Via Tasso, dove subì sfiibrante interrogatorio notturno, con sevizie e torture, perchè gli interroganti volevano a qualunque costo conoscere i particolari dell'organizzazione clandestina dei Carabinieri, i nomi dei capi in sottordine e degli ufficiali in genere. -- La sua ferma volontà dichiarata, che egli, soldato, non a-

0413

pertanto ingoiò rapidamente una piccola striscia di carta sulla quale erano riportati dati circa un grosso deposito di carburanti e di munizioni costituito in quei giorni dai tedeschi alla periferia di Roma. -- Tali notizie dovevano essere trasmesse al Centro Militare per la segnalazione agli Alleati. Il suo gesto, fu, però, notato dagli scherri. Ne seguì una violenta colluttazione: fu preso alla gola e gli fu appoggiata all'orecchio destro la canna di una pistola puntata. Si rotolò per terra. -- Inutilmente: non riuscirono ad impedirgli l'inghiottimento della carta. Fu condotto a "Regina Coeli" unitamente al Caratti ed al Geniola ed il giorno successivo nelle fosche prigioni della Gestapo in Via Tasso, dove subì sfiibrante interrogatorio notturno, con sevizie e torture, perchè gli interroganti volevano a qualunque costo conoscere i particolari dell'organizzazione clandestina dei Carabinieri, i nomi dei capi in sottordine e degli ufficiali in genere. -- La sua ferma volontà dichiarata, che egli, soldato, non avrebbe mai svelato nulla, pur ammettendo che era il capo della Banda dei CC. RR., inferocì maggiormente gli scherri. Gli arirono in faccia la sua certa facilitazione ed aumentarono le torture. --

* L'interrogatorio fu sospeso dopo oltre sei ore in cui ebbe

/ . /

la testa rotta da pugno ferrato; un calcio sullo stinco della gamba destra con relativa ferita; circa 60 nerbate sulla schiena e verso il fianco sinistro con l'incurvamento delle due ultime costole; la caduta di quattro denti per fortissimi pugni sulle gote e lo scalciamento di altri nove denti che gli furono poi estratti durante la cura di protesi; una grave echimosi all'occhio sinistro, prodotta da pugni. - *

Rinchiuso in cella nelle condizioni sopradette fu particolarmente assistito da tal Grazeva Giuseppe, abitante in Roma- Via Niso N.6. - Erano pure con lui altri quattro detenuti tra i quali il dottore in legge Cecchetti- Via Monserrato 43, l'avvocato Salvia- Via Viminale 66. -

A quest'ultimo, in uscita il giorno 3 giugno, affidò verbalmente le sue ultime volontà per le sue tre bimbe (di anni 8, 7 e 5) e per la moglie alla quale inviò un biglietto di commiato in matita. -

Alle ore 23,30 del 3 Giugno veniva unito ad un gruppo di altri dodici detenuti, tra i quali i Generali Oddone e Carati ed il Maresciallo Ioppi, per essere portato alla fucilazione come gli era stato comunicato dagli agenti. Dopo varie ore di attesa, alle ore 4 del mattino del 4 Giugno, veniva riportato in cella, perché la partenza del gruppo era stata, inspiegabilmente, rimandata. Alle 6 dello stesso mattino numerose popolane irrompevano nei locali di via Tasso ed egli veniva liberato. Il giorno 6 di Giugno, dopo aver compiuto il proprio dovere di patriota, era ricoverato all'Ospedale del Celio per le lesioni e le ferite predefinite, che pertanto risultano dalla cartella clinica dello stesso Ospedale.

tra i quali il dottore in legge Cecchetti- Via Monserrato 43,

l'avvocato Salvia- Via Viminale 66.-

A quest'ultimo, in uscita il giorno 3 giugno, affidò verbalmente le sue ultime volontà per le sue tre bimbe (di anni 6, 7 e 5) e per la moglie alla quale inviò un biglietto di coniato in matita.-

Alle ore 23,30 del 3 Giugno veniva unito ad un gruppo di altri dodici detenuti, tra i quali i Generali Oddone e Carati ed il Maresciallo Ioppi, per essere portato alla fucilazione come egli era stato comunicato dagli agenti. Dopo varie ore di attesa alle ore 4 del mattino del 4 Giugno, veniva riportato in cella, perché la partenza del gruppo era stata, inspiegabilmente, rimandata. Alle 8 dello stesso mattino numerose popolane irrompevano nei locali di via Tasso ed egli veniva liberato. Il giorno 6 di Giugno, dopo aver compiuto il proprio dovere di patriota, era ricoverato all'Ospedale del Celio per le lesioni e le ferite predate, che pertanto risultano dalla cartella clinica dello stesso Ospedale.

I, signed Cerruto Antonino, son of Filippo and Mobilia Carmela, born at Monte Albano Elitona on the 1 December 1913, son, inhabitant in Piazza del Risorgimento N.14, declare to have been arrested by the German S.S., in my house on the 27 March 1944; they, after having made a detailed personal and domiciliary perquisition, carried me away at once to Via Tasso.

I specify that, as soon as they arrived, the said Germans were not recognized by me, because they did not wear their uniforms; so, thinking they were person of my same organization, I gave to one of them a push.

They began to mesuse me, with slaps and kicks, and, with the pistol pointed against me, they bound me, my hands behind my shoulders, during all the perquisition.

I was imputed to belong to a military organization, of sabotage and antisabotage; to this organization I really belonged and, for this, I refer to the declaration written to day by my brother Salvatore.

At Via Tasso I was never interrogated; but I was only once confronted with persons completely unknown.

I was continually mesused by the Germans with slaps and kicks, and this ill-treatments they repeated also in the days when they executed the mere visits of inspection in the cell.

All were mesused at Via Tasso, because laments were continually heard.

I specify that a certain Levini Mario was so much mesused and, having had bound his hands behind his back, he was reduced in so a pitiful manner that we, companions of cell, wanted to give him to eat, because he could not use his hands.

In the evening of 3 June I was sent away in order to be deported to Germany and on the 5 June I escaped from the Schools of Piazza S. Croce at Florence, in circumstances told by my brother Salvatore.

In faith I sign
Cerruto Antonio

Marshal of P.S.
Puccio Giuseppe.

Rome 26 July 1944.

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Marshal of P.S.
Puccio Giuseppe.

Rome 26 July 1944.

In faith I signe
Cerruto Antonio

2093

DECLARATION

I, undersigned Cernuto Salvatore son of Filippo and of Mobilia Carmela, born in Monte Albano Eliconia on the 7th February 1916, Sergeant Major of the Italian Army, living in Rome piazza del Risorgimento, 14, declare that on the 27th of March 1944 I was arrested in my house by German SS, who, after a search of the house, took me to via Tasso. During the search my hands were tied behind my back, and they watched me with their revolvers pointed against me.

I was accused of belonging to a military clandestine organisation for sabotage and anti sabotage. I must specify that I was a member of such organisation the head of which was General Cortelessa Rodolfo. When they arrested me I was with other members of the organisation who came to me in order to discuss a transferment in the zone of Terni where we had to blow up five bridges and some other war installations. For this reason we were ~~sequestered~~ studying a map lying on the table. The SS. sequestered the map, 8000 liras, and some golden objects belonging to my aunt Cernuto Maria and never gave them back to us.

In via Tasso I was never interrogated but only confronted with several persons I never saw before. They did not really torture me but only slapped me and kicked me from time to time. I knew how the prisoners were treated in via Tasso, for their cries were heard night and day. The Jews especially suffered more than the others. They were obliged to carry very big and heavy bundles, and also to run up and down the stairs followed by SS. who stroke them with sticks.

On the 3rd June at 9 o'clock in the evening I left Rome with other prisoners in order to be deported to Germany. In Florence they shut us in a school situated in piazza Santa Croce. There we were able to take accords for an eventual flight. In fact, we broke the iron bars of a window communicating with a court yard, and eluding the vigilance of the Italian SS, we escaped in spite of the many dangers we had to overcome. I set out towards Orte and succeeded in passing through the fire-line drawing advantage from the night, and passing the Tevere with the help of a boatman.

I came back to Rome on the 11th of June and tried immediately to know what happened to the friends arrested with me on the 27th of March. They were: Marshall Brulli, Sergeant Pani Franco, another Sergeant who drove the car and whose name I do not know, Sergeant Major Perelli Delfino, Corporal Major Cernuto Antonio. Excepting my brother Antonio who was with me in via Tasso and when I escaped in Florence, I never learned anything about the others.

The organisation told me that Sergeant Major Perelli, though arrested with me by the German SS, never lost contacts with our organisation.

It is therefore evident that Perelli has collaborated for a long time with German Police and has denounced not only me, but also many officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to our organisation.

Now he is arrested and is awaiting judgment in Regina Coeli.

Rome 26th July 1944

/s/serg.Maj.Cernuto Salvatore

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Now he is arrested and is awaiting judgment in Regina Coeli.

/s/ Serg. Maj. Cernuto Salvatore

Rome 26th July 1944

DECLARATION

I, undersigned Cioli Raffaele, son of Alessandro and of Di Chiara Paolina, born in Rome on the 24th April 1907, *marital, camera operator* living in Rome, via Bodoni, 45, declare that I was arrested the 1st April 1944 by the German SS. while I was working in the cinema "Nuovo" and brought to via Tasso.

I was accused of being a ^{Communist} ~~socialist~~, I denied it because I belong to the socialist party, but they began to ill-treat me with slaps, kicks and blows saying that I must give the names of my friends from the Trastevere quarter. I did not say a word, after the interrogation they shut me in cell n. 19 telling me that they would oblige me to speak.

After 40 days I was interrogated a second time by a SS marshal in the presence of an interpreter, who I think, is Italian. I denied everything. After they gave me many slaps and kicks they put me on a table with my face down and stroke me till I fainted. Taking me back to my cell they told me that if I would not speak I would be shot.

I must say that the ill-treatments I suffered were light compared with other ill-treatments and that I have been lucky, because a friend of mine, Bracco Carlo, was brought back in the cell after the interrogation in a piteous state. He remained tied for 10 days.

My denouncer is surely the well known Proietti Vilfredo, living in viale del Re, who is now arrested.

In my pocket book were 800 liras and a gold chain which the Germans have sequestered and did not give me back.

I was liberated on the 4th June when the Allied troops were advancing towards Rome.

Rome, 17 July 1944

/s/ Cioli Raffaele

2090

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I was liberated on the 4th June when the Allied troops were advancing towards Rome.

Rome, 17 July 1944

/s/ Cioli Raffaele

Copy of the declaration made by count Uberto Corti.

I, undersigned Corti Uberto son of Alfonso born in Milan on the 12th November 1920, living in Rome via Gregoriana 5, declare that on the 4th April 1944 I was arrested by the special group of the Questura commanded by commissary Perrone and by vice commissary Capolei and taken to the questura via San Vitale. I was interrogated by Capolei who accused me of being a vice commander and an organiser of the patriots, and of keeping explosives. This he knew because he was informed by an agent working in my organisation. Capolei wanted me to confess and to tell the names of those who belonged to my organisation. As I refused to speak he consigned me to his agents who began to torture me. First of all they stroke my face and my head, afterwards taking away my shirt they stroke my back. They also tortured me burning my legs and provoked me a first degree scalding. I was tortured several times in the presence of my fiancée the duchess Mita Colonna di Cesarò who was also arrested for complicity.

After a week I was transferred to S. Gregorio al Celio and then to Regina Coeli.

On the 19th of May I was put at the disposition of the German SS. and taken to via Tasso. After fifteen days of imprisonment in this place where neither morality nor humanity were to be found, I was interrogated by a marshall whose name I do not know (short, thin, of about 45 years of age) and by an interpreter who was an Officer of the "Luftwaffe". The latter only threat my life and gave me some blows and slaps, ill-treatments which were considered a normal thing at every moment of the day.

On the 4th of June, as the vigilance diminished, the Germans being busy saving themselves, I was able to escape.

The special group commanded by Ferrone injured my left eye so that now my eye sight has depreciated, they also broke me two tooth.

I was denounced by Cocozza Salvatore from Sicilia, dependant of the vice commissary Piazza Bonanni, who succeeded in introducing himself in our organisation.

/s/ Uberto Corti

Rome, 23rd July 1944

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Rome, 23rd July 1944

/s/ Uberto Corti

2091

MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI

Fonogramma N.

del

Inquiry documents - Regina Coeli jail -

Proveniente dal

Corti, Alberto. - Casero di...

artera - roma - 6-941

arrested by Caruso 4 April 1949
 vice-commander of Comando Partigiani
 in a political organization and
 non military. His interest was
 sabotage, propaganda, etc.

There was his band of 15-20 men
 led between Vicenza and Rome.

Two large groups in Rome, 100 and
 150. He was about taking

money, explosives etc.

Found with explosives in his house via

Lungavino 65. A spy had offered him

2 bombs which he had accepted. But

they were so small that they kept them for
 four days and he had not them away.

Sent to Carabinieri via San Vito
 for a week. When were the bombs?

Who was his opponent officer? He

refused to talk. First day he let

him into prison in the face. Second day

Whipped his back with steel cords.

Third day, ligated paper under his

MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI

Fonogramma N. _____ del _____ ore _____

Proveniente dal _____

arterio - roma - 6-941

pericolosi organi.

1st day fainted - came home tried
to pour him drugs & coffee he
repaired. My friend came in his face.

He left Rome for 2 days
and sent him to S. Eusebio, a
priest who he was well looked after.

He managed with a priest next door
to escape (at the time in the house)
but on Sunday was taken to Regina
Coeli. 1 day in the cell and then
took him to the Quirinale, Piazza
del Colosseo Romano. Again
left (with friends) sent to infirmary
at Regina Coeli and on Sunday
sent to general prison stayed
there till 11 May.

2689

Then they came to see him but as
soon as "fixed" he was taken to the

MINISTERO DELLE CORPORA.

Fonogramma N. _____ del _____ ore _____

Proveniente dal _____

attivo - roma - G-941

Germania to via Tasso.

Isolation cells for 15 days. No
interrogation.

Potenza (his former military officer) was
then interrogated and his past broken.

Next day interrogated him but did
not touch him so all except for a faint
hint to the Captain of the Guard for
duty to act in alarm when.

Came out of prison.

There were 200 in via Tasso. 160
were on the 3rd to forced labour in
Germany. 14 were taken and killed.

They expected to be killed in the 1st
but they were rescued.

2088

Spadaro, formerly of Koch, is still
in Rome. He escaped 100,000 lire to
for the day, Cassini.

Prof. Dott. GIORGIO CIACERI
Via Gregoriana n; 46
tel. 64578-680707.

Roma 14 Luglio 1944.

Verso il 20 Aprile U.S. visitai, quale oculista delle carceri di Roma, il Conte Umberto Corti di anni 23 ricoverato all'infermeria di Regina Coeli per le gravi lesioni infertegli dagli agenti della squadra Caruso, nei giorni precedenti, alla Questura Centrale di via S. Vitale.

Riscontrai allora a carico dell'occhio sinistro fotofobie e lacrimazione, vaste ecchimosi della regione orbitaria delle palpebre e della congiuntiva bulbo_torsale(?), intorbidamento dell'umore acqueo, iride fosca, miosi intensa.

Dilatata con l'atropina la pupilla, trovai la lente ed il vitreo trasparenti, edematosa e congesta la retina, iperemica la pupilla ottica ed a margini sfumati. Il potere visivo ridotto a circa la metà del normale.

Tornai a visitare il Corti 3-4 volte, finché fu a Regina Coeli, riscontrando ogni volta un graduale lento miglioramento.

All'esame obbiettivo odierno trovo l'apparato visivo pressoché normale; ma nella funzione riscontro una profonda astenopia accomodativa e retinica a carico dell'occhio sinistro, insorgente specialmente dopo l'applicazione anche non prolungata.

208

PROF. DOTT. GIORGIO CIACEF

LIV. DOC. DI CLINICA OCULISTICA NELLA R. UNIVERSITA'

VIA GREGORIANA N. 46

ORARIO: 11-12 - 17-18 - ENGLISH ROOMS & DEWENICK

TEDESCO - INGLESE - FRANCESE

TELEF. GABINETTO 84-578

ABITAZIONE 880-707

ROMA

M. Luchini 1944

Visto il 20 Aprile u. s. visitai, quale oculista della
Cattedra di Roma, il Conte Alberto Corti di anni
93 ricoverato all' "infermeria di Regina Coeli"
per le gravi lesioni infortigli dagli agenti della
Squadra Caruso, nei giorni precedenti, alla
Speranza Centrale del San. P. Vitale.

Ritroverai allora a carico del "occhio sin-
istro" fotofobia e lacrimazione, forte cochi-
mozi della regione orbitaria, della palpebra
e della congiuntiva bulbo-torale, inforti-
Carente "della" visione acqueo, iride fissa,
miopi intensa.

Esistato con l'altropina la pupilla, trova-
la lende ed il vitreo trasparenti, edema a tosa
e congesto la retina, iperemica la papilla
ottica ed a margini sfummati si possono veder

0431
Classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NHD No. 785016

Spadrea Caruso, nei giorni precedenti, alla
Quartiera Centrale di via S. Vitale.
Riescontrai allora a carico del Cecchio ben-
sto fotofobia e lacrimazione, occhi ecchi-
moti della regione orbitaria, delle palpebre
e della congiuntiva bulbo-totale, inforti-
camento oculi' umore acquoso, iride ferea,
miopi intensa.

Distato con l'Atropina la pupilla, trovai
la lente ed il vitreo trasparenti; ed ematosa
e congesta la retina, iperemica la papilla
ottica ed le margini sfenoidali. Il potere visu-
ale ridotto a circa la metà del normale.
Tornai a visitare il Corti 3-4 volte, fin-
ché fu a Regina Coeli, riscontrando ogni
volta un graduale lento miglioramento.

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All' esame obiettivo ed esame
l' apparato vitreo presento normale,
ma nella funzione riscontro una
profonda anisotropia accomodativa
e retinica a carico dell' occhio
sinistro. informento specialista dopo
l' applicazione anche non prolungata.
Per quanto ho sopra detto, mentre studi-
co che le lesioni oculari rispetto che Cook
sono al presente quasi interessano grande
e che i disturbi che ancora permangono
finiranno in tempo non lontano per
scompare, debbo farne la diagnosi
riservata per quanto potrebbe insorgere in
avvenire a carico dell' occhio opposto, data
la gravità della "Comotio oculi" rispetto
alle ridotte circostanze d' tempo, modo e

profonda atropia acconosciuta
e retinica a carico dell'occhio
sinistro. insorgente spicciolosamente dopo
l'applicazione anche non prolungata.
Per quanto ho sopra detto, mentre studi-
avo che le lesioni oculari rispetto che costi-
scono al presente quasi interamente guaste
e che i disturbi che occorre presuntano
finiranno in tempo non lontano per
scompare, detto formulae lindigro
ritenuto per quanto potrebbe indurre in
avvenire a carico dell'occhio offeso, data
la gravità della "Comotio oculi" sopra
nelle righe circostanze di tempo, morbo e
lungo.

Inf. Dr. Terzini C. Staccini

Per quanto ho sopra detto, mentre giudico che le lesioni oculari sofferte dal Corti sono al presente quasi interamente guarite e che i disturbi che ancora permangono finiranno in tempo non lontano per scomparire, debbo formulare giudizio riservato per quanto potrebbe insorgere in avvenire a carico dell'occhio offeso, data la gravità della "Commotio oculi" sofferta nelle riferite circostanze di tempo, modo e luogo.

Prof. Giorgio CIACERI.

DECLARATION

I, undersigned De Cesaris Pasqualino son of Bonaventura and of Croce Ermelinda, born in Rome on the 28th May 1907, butcher, living in via Milazzo 3 declare that I was arrested on the 28th April 1944 by German SS. who after a perquisition brought me to via Tasso.

I was accused of belonging to the communist party and of being a propagandist.

At first I denied such an accusation and was therefore tortured with slaps, kicks and blows with the well known whip which bruised also my forehead. I was ill-treated each time I was interrogated and also when the SS came to perquisite my cell.

Everybody was tortured in via Tasso because from all the cells cries were heard. I was told that when a prisoner screamed too much he was gagged.

On the 31 May I was transferred to Regina Coeli awaiting to be judged by the German Military Tribunal. As the Allied troops were advancing towards Rome, on the 3 June I was to be deported to Germany. In Florence they shut us in a school piazza Santa Croce, On the evening of the 6th June I ran away escaping the surveillance of the Italian SS and of the Carabinieri. After a few days I came back to Rome walking.

A P P U N T O

74 70

La Signora DE SANTIS Giuseppina di Enrico, nata a Roma il 28 dicembre 1903, abitante in Via L'erenzio n. 21, ha rilasciato la acclusa dichiarazione sulle circostanze che hanno provocato l'arresto del defunto marito Avvocato Della Torre Odoardo fu Cesare, nato a Roma il 24 febbraio 1894, fucilato dai tedeschi il 24 marzo 1944, nelle fosse Ardeatine.

Si ritiene doveroso informare che la predetta Signora viveva, da qualche tempo, separata di fatto dal marito ed era in corso, presso il locale Tribunale Civile, procedimento di separazione legale.

L'Avvocato Taormina Tullio, abitante in Via Cosseria n. 3, che fu detenuto a Regina Coeli unitamente all'Avvocato Della Torre, ha presentato denuncia contro la De Santis, indicandola quale delatrice del proprio marito.

La pratica è in trattazione presso la Stazione dei CC.RR. di Via Muzio Clemente.

Le notizie di cui sopra sono state fornite dalle stessa Signora De Santis.

Roma, 11 23 luglio 1944 -

Il Maresciallo di P.S.

Puccio Gualdy

zo 1944, nelle fosse Ardeatine.

Si ritiene doveroso informare che la predetta Signora viveva, da qualche tempo, separata di fatto dal marito ed era in corso, presso il locale Tribunale Civile, procedimento di separazione legale.

L'Avvocato Taormina Tullo, abitante in Via Casseria n.3, che fu detenuto a Regina Coeli unitamente all'Avvocato Della Torre, ha presentato denuncia contro la De Santis, indicandola quale delatrice del proprio marito.

La pratica è in trattazione presso la Stazione dei CC.PP. di Via Muzio Clemente.

Le notizie di cui sopra sono state fornite dalle stessa Signora De Santis.

Roma, 11 23 luglio 1944 -

Il Luogotenente di P.S.

Puccio Giuffrè

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Giuseppina

~~Carta del Partito Nazionale di Liberazione~~

~~R.O.M.~~

Io sottoscritto, De Santis Giuseppina Ved. della Torre; dom. te in Roma Via Terenzio, 21, espongo e chiedo quanto segue.

Il 18 marzo c.s. verso le ore 3,30 venne tratto in arresto perchè ebreo antifascista nella sua casa in Piazza dell'Unità n. 9, mio marito, Sig. Prof. Avv. Odoardo Della Torre, e trasportato al Carcere di Regina Coeli e fucilato il 24 successivo dalla brigata nazista col gruppo dei 320.

Subito si è compreso che l'arresto era dovuto a denuncia di parte. Infatti mio marito, il quale si era tenuto costantemente nascosto, era ritornato nella sua casa solo da qualche giorno e ciò era noto unicamente ai suoi inquilini Sigg.ri Carlino-Scalcioni.

Ma si è compreso che si trattava di denuncia di parte anche perchè il suo arresto, come ho detto, era

De Santis Giuseppina

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0439

Il 18 marzo c.a. verso le ore 8,30 venne tratto

in arresto perche' ebreo antifascista nella sua casa in Piazza dell'Unità n. 9, mio marito, Sig. Prof. Avv. Odoardo Della Torre, e trasportato al Carcere di Regina Coeli e fucilato il 24 successivo dalla sbirraglia nazista col gruppo dei 320.

Subito si è compreso che l'arresto era dovuto a denuncia di parte. Infatti mio marito, il quale si era tenuto costantemente nascosto, era ritornato nella sua casa solo da qualche giorno e oibè era noto unicamente ai suoi inquilini Sigg.ri Carlino-Scalcioni.

Ma si è compreso che si trattava di denuncia di parte anche perchè il suo arresto, come ho detto, era avvenuto alle ore 8,30, ora cioè insolita e simile operazione. Perchè gli agenti si fossero recati con tanta sicurezza in un'ora così avanzata, è evidente che sapevano con massima precisione che mio marito a quell'ora non era ancora alzato. Altra volta erano andati a ricercarlo ma a notte alta.

Si prospetta, ed esso, la domanda chi può averlo

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De Sanctis Guelfina

- 2 - denunciato:-

Indubbiamente solo chi aveva interesse al suo es-
sere per trarne immediato e lusinghiero beneficio. E chi po-
tevano trovare beneficio erano esclusivamente due so-
le persone: Alvaro Morville, ex guardia nazionale
repubblicana e Titina Scalcioni.

Spiego: mio marito proprietario dell'appartamento
int. 2 di Piazza dell'Unità n.9 aveva affittato
questo appartamento alla signora Gerlino Venerina,
con la quale conviveva oltre che il marito, Sig. Molí-
neri, anche la figlia Sig.ra Titina Scalcioni, sposa-
ta ad un milite della ex milizia volontaria naziona-
le, rimasto poi prigioniero degli alleati della guer-
ra dell'Africa Settentrionale.

Mio marito diviso di fatto da me, avendo urgente
necessità di rientrare in possesso della sua casa
in Piazza dell'Unità n.9, promosse giudizio, di rila-
scio contro la signora Gerlino Venerina, ottenendone
finalmente, nel 1943, valido titolo.

De Santis, Giuseppe

Spiego: mio marito proprietario della casa

int. 2 di Piazza dell'Unità n.9 aveva ereditato questo appartamento alla Signora Carlino Venerina, con la quale conviveva altro che il marito, Sig. Volinari, anche la figlia Sig.ra Pitina Scalcioni, sposata ad un milite della ex milizia volontaria nazionale, rimasto poi prigioniero degli alleati della Guerra dell'Africa Settentrionale.

Mio marito diviso di fatto da me, avendo avuto necessità di rientrare in possesso della sua casa in Piazza dell'Unità n.9, promosse giudizio, di rito scio contro la Signora Carlino Venerina, ottenendone finalmente, nel 1945, valido titolo. 2081

Ma la Signora Carlino facendosi forte delle protestazioni fasciste, conseguenti al fatto di aver un congiunto milite fascista caduto prigioniero di guerra, ma principalmente per fatto che mio marito era noto ebreo antifascista, si oppose energicamente allo stesso.

Deauro, Giuseppe ved. Ellopon

- 3 -

Mio marito ha potuto entrare in possesso di due camere sulle quattro di cui è composto l'appartamento e ciò dopo lunghe e penose difficoltà.

Tale soluzione, si può dire, è stata la causa efficiente della tragica fine di mio marito.

La Signorina Carlino, la quale subaffittava e speculava su larga scala con l'a parte ento, si è venuta a trovare di colpo privata della possibilità di tanto guadagno. Ma di ciò non tanto è venuta a risentirsi la Sig.ra Carlino, quanto la di lei figlia, la predetta Sig.ra Titina Scalcioni. Costei è apparsa e lo ha dimostrata in mille maniere, la più avvelenata e la più carica di odio verso mio marito, sotto gli occhi del quale era ormai costretta a vivere. Convivenza che essa non tollerava sentendosi diminuita del suo prestigio di padrona di casa. I genitori di essa vennero presi e gestire una trattoria nelle vicinanze di Piazza Vittorio e quindi non erano più in contat-

Scalcioni

trovare di colpo privata della possibilità di tanto guadagno. Ma di ciò non tanto è venuta a risentirsi la Sig.ra Carlino, quanto la di lei figlia, la primotta Sig.ra Titina Scalcioni. Costei è apparsa e lo ha dimostrata in mille maniere, la più avvelenata e la più carica di odio verso mio marito, sotto gli occhi del quale era ormai costretta a vivere. Convivenza che essa non tollerava sentendoci diminuita del suo prestigio di padrona di casa. I genitori di essa erano venuti presso a gestire una trattoria nelle vicinanze di piazza Vittorio e quindi non erano più in contatto continuo e diretto con mio marito.

Molte questioni ed alterni erano sorte fra mio marito e la Scalcioni per la suddivisione delle pigione, della luce, del gas ecc. tanto che intervenuto più volte l'Avv. Giuseppe Talia nell'interesse di mio marito per la conciliazione ed in tale occasione la Scalcioni ha ripetutamente minacciato mio marito, come

Scalcioni Giuseppe

- 4 -
del resto lo aveva minacciato sia in occasione della
immissione in possesso, sia anche prima facendolo chia-
mare dalla Federazione dell'Urbe e del gruppo Fascista
Prati.

Lo Carlino non era solo. Poco tempo prima aveva
ospitato il predetto sig. Alvoro Morville, il quale ave-
va urgente necessità di avere un alloggio proprio
essendone privo ed avendo per giunta a carico la mo-
glie, impiegata presso la Federazione fascista repub-
blicana.

L'Alvoro si era adattato a dormire in principio
nella stanza della sorella Sadolioni, nascente per
la gestione della trattoria nelle vicinanze di piazza
Vittorio, ed al ritorno in casa di costei, in un
corridoio.

Dopo l'esecuzione barbarica del 320, il giorno suc-
cessivo, l'Alvoro è stato il primo a dare notizia del
sinistro evento. Ed immediatamente dopo chiese di
occupare ^{la} due camere abitate da mio marito ed il
commissariato per gli alloggi gli ha assegnato una

De Santis

essendone privo ed avendo per giunta a carico la moglie, impiegata presso la Federazione fascista repubblicana.

L'Alvaro si era adattato a dormire in principio nella stanza della sorella Scalcioni, essente per la gestione della trattoria nello vicinanzo di Piazza Vittorio, ed al ritorno in casa di costei, in un corridoio.

Dopo l'esecuzione barbarica del 320, il giorno successivo, l'Alvaro è stato il primo a dare notizia del sinistrale evento. Ed immediatamente dopo chiese di occupare due camere abitate da suo marito ed il commissariato per gli alloggi gli ha assegnato una mentre l'altra è stata assegnata a due donne scollatate.

2679

Sembra certo che l'Alvaro vi fosse penetrato nella casa ere anche prima dell'assegnazione. Come si è accertato che sia avvenuta una vera e propria tubercolosi

De Santis Giuseppe

0445

- 5 -

dei beni di mio marito. Infatti l'uff. Giudiziario, Sig. Mazzaglia, della R. Pretura di Roma, quando si recò ad eseguire la immissione in possesso si rifiutò di procedere oltre avendo trovato le porte delle due camere aperte, che invece erano state chiuse dagli agenti che avevano arrestato mio marito. Vi ha proceduto solo dopo avere avuto istruzioni dal Commissariato degli alloggi. Ma nel fare la consegna si è constatato come una serratura di un cassetto nel quale erano contenute delle provviste alimentari, era stata forata. È stata trovata svenata una chiave. Ma una serratura di un armadio.

Adesso che il regime Nazi-Fascista è definitivamente crollato e che l'Alvaro e consorte sono fuggiti per non essere tratti in arresto, la signora Tina Scalcioni ha dichiarato a più persone che l'Alvaro aveva denunciato alla U.S. mio marito ed in conseguenza di tale denuncia era stato tratto in arresto. Ha pure raccontato come in seguito alle facilonerie

De Luca

missariato degli alloggi. Ma nel fare la consegna si è constatato come una serratura di un cassetto nel quale erano contenute delle provviste alimentari, era stata forzata. È stata trovata esistente una chiave. Ma una serratura di un armadio.

Adesso che il regime Nazi-Fascista è definitivo-
mente crollato e che l'Alvaro e consorte sono fuggi-
ti per non essere tratti in arresto, la Signora Titi-
na Scalcioni ha dichiarato a più persone che l'Alva-
ro aveva denunciato alla SS. mio marito ed in conse-
guenza di tale denuncia era stato tratto in arresto.
Ha pure raccontato come in seguito alla faccenda
di mio marito, per vari giorni l'Alvaro abbia vissu-
to sotto l'inquadro del rimorso, e come una sera mentre
tutti erano riuniti in una camera l'Alvaro allonta-
nandosi e ritornato subito sui suoi passi tutto
sbiancato in viso chiedendo un bicchiere d'acqua per-
ché si sentiva male ed aggiungendo che si era senti-

2670
De Sanctis Giuseppe

to mettere la mano sulla spalla dell'Avvocato della

Torre.

Se l'Alvaro, come non è più dubbio, è stato il delin-
quente di mio marito, in questa sua azione di delin-
quenza e di 2. ionaggio non è stato solo, ma certamen-
te è stato aiutato ed incoraggiato dalla predetta Ti-
tina Scelozioni, verso la quale si dice egli avesse del
tenere.

E' la Titina Scelozioni che dopo l'uccisione di mio
marito, nei giorni 4 e 9 aprile c.e., venne si conia-
si Deni Antonina e Pesciarelli Luigi, domiciliati in
via dei Gracchi n.73 due vestiti che erano di mio ma-
rito per il prezzo globale di L.900, come potrà ri-
saltare da un'esame dei libri contabili dello stesso
Pesciarelli.

Tale opera da sciagale compiuta dalla Titina
Scelozioni è più che est remissiva. Tutto più che la Titi-
na voleva cedere ai profitti coniugi altri oggetti
naturalmente ad

Scelozioni

te è stato aiutato ed incoraggiato dalla predetta Titina Scalcioni, verso la quale si dice egli avesse del tenero.

E' la Titina Scalcioni che dopo l'uccisione di mio marito, nei giorni 4 e 5 aprile c.s., vende al coniugi Beni Antonina e Pesciarelli Luigi, domiciliati in via dei Gracchi n. 73 due vestiti che erano di mio marito per il prezzo globale di L. 900, come potrà risultare da un'esame dei libri contabili dello stesso Pesciarelli.

Tale opera da coluiello compiuta dalla Titina Scalcioni è più che entusiasmica. Tanto più che la Titina ne voleva cedere ai predetti coniugi altri oggetti di appartenenza di terzi sottratti nottalmente ad altri poveri perseguitati o di provenienza di nozze svaligiati ed altri oggetti risultano tolti dalla casa di mio marito.

2/5/54
Dopo avuta la prova della ruberia dei vestiti, che io ho comprato dai coniugi Beni Antonina e Pesciarelli Luigi, ho cercato ed entrato in possesso delle co-

Luca di Giuffrè

se che erano riuscite fuori dalle stanze chinse dalla S.3. onde evitare che venissero trafugate, tra cui uno scaldabagno di mio personale proprietà. In questa occasione mi feci accompagnare dagli operai in Piazza dell'Unità n. 9 ma la Scalcione mi investì violentemente dicendo tra le altre contumelie e insaccio che la proprietà ormai le apparteneva perchè era appartenuta in precedenza ad un ebreo.; tanto più soggiungeva che il si. Alvaro aveva minacciato di farle passare del guai qualora avesse tentato di portare via cose di proprietà ebraica.

Si aggiunge ancora che dopo la faccenda di mio marito la titina Scalcioni non ha più voluto pagare la pigione della sua camera che essa occupava e si sono resi inutili vari richiami fatti dall'Avv. Talis tanto protetto esse si sentiva delle autorità nazi-fasciste.

Tutti questi elementi conducono a stabilire la corresponsabilità dei signori Alvaro Scaville e Ritti-

De Santis

043

che la proprietà ormai le apparteneva - erchè era appartenuta in precedenza ad un ebreo.; tanto più sog-
giungeva che il Si. Alvaro aveva minacciato di farle
pesare dei suoi malori avesse tentato di portare
via come di proprietà ebraica.

Si aggiunga ancora che dopo la riacquisizione di
mio marito la pitina Scalcioni non ha più voluto pe-
sare la pigione delle due camere che essa occupava
e si sono resi inutili vari richiami fatti dall'Avv.
Tale tanto protetta essa si sentiva dalle autorità
nezi-fasciste.

Tutti questi elementi condanno e stabilire la
corresponsabilità dei Signori Alvaro Morville e Titi-
na Scalcioni e quindi porre a conoscenza dell'On.le
Comitato quanto esposto perchè si proceda contro i
medesimi per aver denunziato mio marito alle Autori-
tà nazi-fasciste e per averlo fatto arrestare e con-
segnato alla fascista. Denuncio e quello ancora lo
Titino Scalcioni per il reato di furto dei due vesti-

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De Sanctis Giuseppe

in modo da non essere

ti del valore di L. 100 circa di manutenzione del
davanti mio marito e mi riserva di costituirsi parte

civile anche per ~~la~~ ~~causa~~ ~~che~~ ~~non~~ ~~avrebbe~~
si dovesse rincontrare ed anche contro qualsiasi altro
corresponsabile, litigando che il comitato, se del caso

copia della presente trasmetta o che alle autorità
politiche ~~che~~ ~~quello~~ ~~pubblico~~ ~~che~~ ~~non~~ ~~avrebbe~~

Indice i testimoni:

- 1°) ~~Don~~ ~~Antonio~~ ~~domo~~ ~~in~~ ~~via~~ ~~del~~ ~~crucchi~~ ~~n. 73.~~
- 2°) Pesciarelli Giuseppe domo " " "
- 3°) Telia Avv. Giuseppe Via degli Scipioni n. 191
- 4°) ~~Vogliente~~ ~~Avv.~~ ~~Tommaso~~ ~~N. 22~~ ~~dell'Unità, 9~~
- 5°) Sales Avv. Giuseppe piazza Cavour n. 10
- 6°) Rubi Avv. Alberto Via Nido n. 12
- 7°) Palomcone Virgilio Viale Giulio Cesare n. 297
- 8°) Volter Segnallini (elettricista della ditta Se-
renghi Via Cola di Rienzo n. 233).
- 9°) ~~Manzi~~ ~~Licio~~ ~~Via~~ ~~Cola~~ ~~di~~ ~~Rienzo~~ ~~n. 233~~

con riserva di indicare altri.

6081 1000-10 Bene Antonino detto in via dei Gracchi n. 73.

- 2°) Pesciarelli Giuseppe detto " " "
 - 3°) Relia avv. Giuseppe Via Degli Scapioni n. 191
 - 4°) Voglian~~z~~ine avv. Tomistocle P.ssa dell'Unità, 9
 - 5°) Sales avv. Giuseppe piazza Cavour n. 10
 - 6°) Rubi avv. Alberto Via Balio n. 12
 - 7°) Falascone Virgilio Viale Giulio Cesare n. 227
 - 8°) Walter Segnallini (elettricista della Ditta Ben-
zenghi Via Cola di Rienzo n. 233).
 - 9°) Manzi Licio Via Cola di Rienzo n. 235
- Con riserva di indicare altri.

Roma, 10 giugno 1944 *firm. Giuseppe Schuster 2070*

SB. sulla prova della "capacità" del Morille e
che quando fu invitato a riferire quanto sapeva circa
la fusione degli orologi, si offrì, per avere i più
ampi rapporti di conoscenza della portabilità che
lui doveva di conoscere bene e che facevano la
parte di materia.

Stefano

Sella Zone Dolomiti

Per Cesare nato a Livorno il 24 febbraio 1894,
morto il 24 marzo 1946.

De Sanctis, Giuseppe in Sella Zone d.

Guarico nato a Roma il 28 dicembre 1903

DECLARATION

I, undersigned DI COLA Angelo son of Felice and of Bonanni Chiara, born in Bologna on the 10 March 1895, wood worker, living in Rome, via Milazzo, 3 declare that on the 28th April I was arrested in my house by German SS. who brought me to via Tasso after a search in my house.

On the same evening, during the first interrogation I denied the accusations and was therefore ill-treated with slaps, kicks and blows. Afterwards, being confronted with another prisoner, I had to admit that I gave him a musket. Then they tied my hands and my legs and stroke me with a stick and a whip. After such ill-treatments my left leg remained injured and will probably never be all right again. All the prisoners were ill-treated in via Tasso as I heard their cries days and night.

On the 31 of May I was transferred to Regina Coeli awaiting to be judged by a German Military Tribunal, but this did not happen because I was liberated on the 4th June by the entrance of the Allies in Rome.

I think that I was denounced by Pensa Augusto, living in via Milazzo, 8 who collaborated with the German police and had a wife of German origin.

Rome, 14th July 1944

/S/ Di Cola Angelo

DECLARATION

I, undersigned Didomenicantonio Luigi son of Vincenzo and of Borgia Flavia, born in Poli on the 14th July 1887, worker, living in Borgata Prima Valle -lotto 3., declare that I was arrested on the 30th April 1944 by the German SS, while I was working in the "Centro Mutilati di guerra", via Aurelia.

They immediately began to stroke me with a switch and then brought me to Forte Braschi where I remained for two days.

On the 2nd of May I was taken to via Tasso where they made me stand for four hours with my face turned towards the wall and my hands raised. After that they shut me in cell 29.

They accused me of helping the Allies, that is to say of helping some of them to hide in Vatican. The accusation was false, because, though being anti-fascist and anti-German, I never had the occasion to help the Allies in that way.

In via Tasso I was interrogated three times, and each time they tortured me so that they were obliged to gag me in order not to let my cries be heard.

Because of the blows they gave me I completely lost the eye sight of my left eye, and the contusions on my body disappeared only a few days ago.

I was denounced by Alfredo Scavalli, living in via Pier delle Vigne who, also arrested and imprisoned in via Tasso, confirmed the accusation when confronted with me, though he knew it was false.

Alfredo Scavalli was deported Northwards.

I was liberated on the 4th of June when the Allied troops entered in

Rome.

28th July 1944

/s/Didomenicantonio Luigi

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DECLARATION

I undersigned Ferrari Giuseppe son of Luigi and of Marinotti Emma, born in Rome on the 28th July 1907, usher, residing in Rome via Borgo Pio 86, declare, that on the 7th March 1944 I was arrested in via del Vantaggio by the well known Bernasconi, right hand of the republican questor Caruso. At first he brought me in the security rooms of the old "questura". On the same evening, republican agents dressed in civilian clothes, tied me and took me to the new "Questura", via Genova. Here I was interrogated by Bernasconi and by other persons whom I did not know but who evidently were Caruso's faithful collaborators.

They tried to make me say with ill-treatments and death threats the names of the chiefs of the various anti-fascist parties and where their arms are hidden. I denied everything and was ill-treated by Bernasconi and by the others with slaps, kicks, blows and was also switched with a whip covered with iron. For some days I remained without food, they did not even give me 100 grs. of bread.

In the afternoon of the 8th March I was transferred to Regina Coeli, ad on the same evening two SS. took me to the well known prison of via Tasso.

I was immediately interrogated because also the SS. wanted to know the names of the chiefs of the anti-fascist parties and where their arms were hidden. In spite of their threats of death I denied everything. Therefore they gaged me in order not to have my cries heard, and began to whip me so hard that I fainted. When I recovered after a few hours, I found out that I was completely wet because of the water they threw on me. Such ill-treatments provoked me contusions and the pains lasted for several days.

I was tortured every time there was an interrogation and also when they came in my cell for an inspection.

I don't know the name of my denouncer and I don't suspect anybody.

I was liberated on the 4th of June when the Allied troops were advancing towards Rome.

29th July 1944

/s/ Ferrari Giuseppe

DECLARATION

I, undersigned Formiconi Fulvio son of Alfredo and of Sabbi Giuseppina, born in Rome on the 2 May 1922, geometer, living in Via Milazzo, 3, declare that I was arrested on the 28th April 1944 at 9,30 o'clock in the morning in my house by seven or eight German SS. who, after a perquisition took me to vi Tasso.

I was shut in cell n. 16 together with other prisoners.

I was accused of belonging to the communist party and of keeping arms which, afterwards, were found on the terrace where I had hidden them. They found one musket model 91, revolvers and munitions.

My denouncer was certainly Pensa Augusto, living in via Milazzo, 8, who is actually in hiding because he has always collaborated with the German police where he worked also as interpreter.

The ill-treatment began immediately. As soon as the SS. entered in my house they put me in the well known position "with the face against the wall and hands raised" slapping and kicking me in the same time. When I came to via Tasso, as I was hidden under a false name, I was not ill-treated, they tortured me afterwards when they discovered my real name and began to interrogate me.

The interrogations were always made by the well known SS marshal, ex pugilist who, consequently to his professional ability, used to give us very strong blows. He used also a caoutchouc whip not only during the interrogations but also when he visited the cells. On the day of my arrest a kick he gave newounded my hand so that it is not yet completely healed.

In via Tasso everybody was tortured, Jews, men and women and their lamentations were continually heard. Another way of torturing the prisoners was to force them to run up and down the stairs beating them all the time.

On the 4th of June I was to be deported to Germany together with other prisoners. In Florence we were shut in the school of Piazza Santa Croce.

I was able to run away and go back to Rome through Orvieto, when the Allied troops entered in the town.

/S/ Formiconi Fulvio

Rome, 19th July 1944

I undersigned Major Emilio Gallotti, son of Luigi, residing in Rome, via Tirso, 47, declare the following.

On the 11th of April 1944 a group of German and Italian SS. entered in my house in spite of my wife's resistance. They began immediately to search the house and to interrogate all those who lived in it. H.B. the duke Mario Badoglio son of Marshall Pietro Badoglio, who was my guest (naturally not a paying guest) since the beginning of October when he was obliged to hide himself, was recognised at once. The SS. arrested both of us and also my wife Elvira Gallotti and the servant Maria Garavini.

I recognised amongst the SS. who entered in my house Ubaldo Cipolla, camera operator at Cinecittà, living in via Chellini, Franz Muller, well known informant of the German Command, and a certain Veronesi whose address I do not know, expounder of the ex-fascist republican party.

The SS. stole me 6,500 liras and several objects for a value of about 10,000 liras.

Having sequestered the keys of the apartment, they brought us to the well-known prison in via Tasso where we remained until Rome was liberated by the Allied troops.

During our imprisonment, some of the agents who arrested us came several times to my house in a car Fiat, type "Topolino", numbered CB 21 77, which was found after the liberation of Rome in the garage belonging to the above mentioned Cipolla, and in the same garage was found the old target CB 21 77. These agents took from my house a large quantity of victuals, objects of art, and many clothes. I transmit the list of those objects with their relative price. The fact can be testified by our door keeper Albano Pintonello and his wife Elvira, by several inmates of the house, amongst whom Prof. Cesare Sibilia and his wife Irma, Mrs. Olivia Terribile etc...

During our stay in via Tasso we were interrogated several times. My wife and the servant did not suffer ill-treatments, but I was slapped, whipped and they threat also my life. We were put in separate cells where there was neither air nor light, and where the only piece of furniture was a wooden bench, besides, they gave us only one wrapper. We could leave our cell very rarely, and this permission was given only in the last days of our detention.

The food they gave us consisted in two small loaf of bread and in a very bad soup without salt or meat, distributed every 24 hours. For this reason we suffered of debilitation when we came out, and Prof. Gangitano Luigi from "Policlinico" of Rome still heals us from scurvy.

Coming out of prison we found our house empty and in such an anti-hygienical conditions that we were obliged to find another apartment.

The SS. rendered unserviceable the few things they did not found convenient to carry away. After a banquet they inundated the kitchen and the pantry, broke the windows, dirtied everything and left also every sort of insects. We were therefore obliged to call the Hygiene Office and make

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/S/ Major Emilio Callotti

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Testimony of Mr. Lococciolo Angelo son of Donato and of Minitti Rosa, born in Siracusa the 3 April 1906, trader, living in piazza Cenci n.7 A, regarding Mr. Giorgini Remo shot by the Germans

Giorgini Remo, with a mutilated leg, was arrested on the 16th March and brought to via Tesso. On the 16th March, at 10 o'clock in the morning he was called for a first interrogation. After about one hour and a half he came back with a handkerchief on his left eye. He told us that they stroke his face with a whip and hurt his left eye. In the afternoon of the same day I took him with me to the doctor who medicated me for the ill-treatments I suffered during three days. Being short-sighted Giorgini asked the doctor if he could have his spectacles which have been sequestered by the Germans. The doctor made the request through an interpreter but it was rejected, they did not even allow Giorgini to see an oculist.

On the 19th March Giorgini was to be interrogated again. He could not see anything out of his left eye.

On the 24th March, at 3 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon he was taken away with those who were killed in the Ardeatine cave.

Who is culpable of those horrors must pay, the martyrs must be revenged. Giorgini was persecuted by Fascism and several times imprisoned for political reasons. He and the other martyrs will never be forgotten.

Rome 11 July 1944

/S/ Lococciolo Angelo

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Rome 11 July 1944

/S/ Lococcicchio Angelo

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Mrs Rotti Fortuna widow Giorgini says that the denouncer of her late husband shot by the Germans in the 24th March in the Ardeatine cave, is Ferrari Giuseppe called Peppino, marble worker, employed by the firm Viola, via del Vantaggio, and living, so at least he says, Vicolo dell'Orfeo 23. Mrs Rotti Giorgini asks for his arrest.

We must say that Ferrari Giuseppe denounced also Mosca Alfredo, Felicioli Mario, Tofini Iginio who were shot by the Germans in the Ardeatine cave. I communicate this for you information and whatever action you wish to take.

The Marshal of P.S.
Puccio Giuseppe

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DECLARATION

The undersigned Fortuna Rotti-Giorgini, explains the following:
On the 16th of March my husband Renzo Giorgini was arrested by the German SS. and sent to via Tasso. The Gestapo agents were accompanied by a certain Giuseppe Ferrari (called Peppino) living in Rome vicolo d'Urneo 23; marble worker; employed by Viola Domenico living in Rome; via Terenzio; 10.

My husband has never had anything to do with those people. The car that brought him to via Tasso was driven by Agostinelli; living in Rome; Viale Regina Margherita; 208, driver at the service of the Germans.

After my husband was taken to via Tasso, and as I did not hear anything from him, I sent a request to the German Command who communicated me his death on the 24th of March. In the meanwhile I went to Mario Lancia living in Rome, Via Crescenzo, 2 who, being very friendly with the German SS. and especially with Kappler, gave me precise informations but soon terrible that I did not want to believe him.

It seems that a friend of Mario Lancia, Lieutenant Kofler has assisted to the execution of the 320 martyrs in the Ardeatine cave.

After Rome was liberated I was able to go to General Peppino Garibaldi, via Olona, 3 Roma, who was in the same cell with my husband. When I asked him how was my husband treated in via Tasso, he answered me that the ill-treatments of via Tasso are a legend, that the Germans are not so bad and that my husband was never interrogated. He gave me also the address of Mr. Angelo Lococciolo, living Piazza Cenci who was also imprisoned together with my husband. This gentleman told me what my husband suffered in prison. During the perquisition the Germans took him his stick (his left leg was amputated) and forced him to go down twice from the 4th floor to the cellar where took place the interrogations. The Germans did not pity his mutilation

Lococciolo can testify what I said

8 July 1944

/S/ Fortuna Rotti-Giorgini
born in Rome on the
16/10/1894

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8 July 1944

/S/ Portuba Rotti-Giorgini
born in Rome on the
16/10/1894

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VIA TASSO(SPIES AND TORTURE)

How the nazist and republican fascist agents
worked

On the 7th February came to me my tailor with an unknown person who told me he wished to have a talk with me. We went in a bar and the gentleman offered us vermouth. I asked immediately what was the matter. The tailor, introducing the gentleman whose name was Romeo, added that a bar was not a place where one could talk, therefore we left the bar and went in a small street close to the bar. The tailor told me then that the gentleman was a member of a group commanded by a general, that this group wanted to buy arms and could spend 200.000 liras for them, he asked me also to what party I belonged, if I had a vacant typography, and if I knew patriots from the Testaccio and Garbatella quarters. To all the questions made by the tailor's friend I answered with a refusal, saying that it was not the moment to speak about politics and that I could not help them. On the next day Mr. Romeo came back and invited me to go to the bar, I accepted but insisted on paying for him as on the previous evening he had paid for me. After I left him I went towards Campo di Fiori, on the corner of "cinema Farnese". I saw a revolver pointed against me and heard a voice say "German police" hands up. Lococciolo, I turned round and saw several agents who, without a word, took me back home. Going up the stairs they ordered me to remain silent otherwise they would shoot. When we entered in my house they put me with my face turned towards the wall and my hands lifted. After a long and useless perquisition they took me to via Tasso. After we arrived I was taken to the 2nd floor in an office where I had to give my generalities, and then to the matriculation office where lamentations, slaps and kicks were the welcome to the newcomers. They perquisited me a second time, and then gave me two wrappers, a wooden spoon and a bowl of baked clay. I was sent to cell 19 where I was kindly welcomed. It was a dark room illuminated by a small window above the door. In the cell I found general Peppino Garibaldi who was arrested since the 10th of December with some of his officers, a German, Dr. Loffen Paolo-end, a S.S. agent who said he was punished and a university professor from Sicilia. At three o'clock, with my hands tied I was taken to a room and put on a table lying on my face and a man sat on my back with his legs across my body. My mouth was shut with a handkerchief and a rope pulled my arms so that they remained stretched. And then began the trial. Who is the chief of the action? you are a "capocellulare"? Where is the typography? Where are the arms you have hidden? As they did not get any answer to these questions I felt my wrists

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pulled, I received a blow on my neck, other blows with a big
rope and I was also stretched with my arms. At last they threw
me on the ground with kicks, made me get up and then fall down
again with the same system. They said I was a liar because
yesterday I have been seen talking with two persons, I answe-
red that one was my tailor and that I did not know the other.
After that they sent me to my cell where general Garibaldi and
the others tried to help me to soften my pains. Next morning
at the same hour I was called for a second trial. As I entered
in the torture room I saw the young man presented to me by my
tailor. I wondered why my tailor did not come too, but I under-
stood immediately that the young man was a spy. Seeing me he screamed:

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coward, you have told them the name of everybody and he kicked me and spit in my face. The Germans pretended to ill-treat him, but everything was clear to me now. They tied me again and tortured me as on the previous days. I was completely exhausted, but on the third day I was treated in the same way. After the trial was finished they threatened me with a revolver saying that if I say a word when I go back to my cell I would be "caput".

Several days passed, my punctures were inflamed and produced a "ciste cancrenosa" which had to be medicated for 60 days. The night my pains did not allow me to sleep but I suffered silently in order not to disturb the others. Having asked for a doctor they sent me one only after several days. On the 19th February I saw the doctor who told me I was to be operated next morning. On the 20th of February I was operated but not transported to the hospital. Afterwards the doctor told me that things went on very well for me because he thought at first my leg had to be amputated. Before my operation, in via Tasso did not exist neither a doctor nor an infirmary. During my illness I was assisted by Ing. Carovaggi from the firm Innocenti who was also imprisoned in my cell from the 18 February to the 21 March.

In via Tasso there was no difference between the society classes. Everybody had to wash the floor in the morning. After the bombing in S. Paolo there was no water and everybody, doctors and officers where called to carry water from the garden to the the baths of each floor, and happy those who could wash before.

In the morning we got up at 7 o'clock and at 1 o'clock we received our meal, it was always the same soup from Monday to Saturday (pasta and vegetables) with some bread, on thursdays we received sometimes rice and beans and on sundays broth with meat and bones that looked disgusting. This was the treatment imposed by the republicans to the political prisoners. I hope that the prisoners that our now in our condition will not be treated better by the Allies, and I am sorry to know that they will receive white bread.

In via Tasso the barber came very seldom, I could shave only 40 days after my arrest.

The cell was very dark and only after and only after the doctors insistence an aperture was made in order to obtain airing through a suction pump. This happened on the 8th March in cell 19 and on the same was also installed electricity.

I remember an episode: Dr. Loffel, a Prussian Jew had to cover his eyes because the electric light hurted him. At three o'clock he was taken away from the cell and later on we learned that he has been shot with 5 other prisoners. The doctor procured us a sort of wooden bed and so did not have to lay on the ground.

Every day, going to the medication, I met general Artale from Palermo who kindly offered me a cigarette. He was always standing near the window because he had a weak heart. Also the doctor used to give me cigarettes during the medication when the Germans did not see him.

On the 11th March a Polish gendarme brought me cigarettes and food which I shared with the other prisoners. Another Austrian gendarme from Innsbruck gave us cigarettes during the medication.

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On the 11th March a Polish gendarme brought me cigarettes and food which I shared with the other prisoners. Another Austrian gendarme from Innsbruck gave us cigarettes during the night.

On the 24th of March at eleven o'clock in the morning, whilst I was still washing, I saw the young man I met before I was arrested who entered in cell 19 where was Aldo Finzi and a certain Flasco from Trastevere. The spy was doing his work. At 15.15 there was a great confusion. About 7 persons were taken from each cell and sent away. I remember Giordano Daniele di Palermo, di Flasco Remo from Rome, Giorgini Remo, Roazzi Antonio, Ing. Conti, Aldo Finzi,

and a certain Gimm, th., were taken away and we never k: what happened to them. At last I remained alone with general Garibaldi. Later on came a marshal of the gendarmerie and forced us to drink some wine. During the night we heard prussian and bavarian songs. On the 25 March General Garibaldi and I had to prepare the bundle of those who were taken away and killed in the Ardeatine cave. On ly on the 28th March, when ogher prisoners were brought to via Tasso, we learned that our friends have been massacred.

The 30th March they asked me the address of my tailor, I did not give it, but the young man called Romeo, whom I saw through the window of my cell, gave it. On the 8th April the spy Romeo called me and said that also Paradisi was here (it must not be forget that on the 30th March he has been seen with S.S. agents near S.Maria in Trastevere and in a barber shop viale del Re). At night he was seen coming out from cell 17. Often he went from one cell to another and we heard him sing. Who was on the 4th floor via Tasso, can testify it. On the 22th April Romeo was sent to the 5th floor, cell 27 where was imprisoned the Lieutenant killed together with Buozzi.

On the 19th April I was set free, but before they allowed me to go away they took me in a room and told me that if I say a word of what happened to me I should be arrested a second time. Afterwards I was told that I owe my liberation to Gioia Giovanni, S.S. Agent, who, in order to have my name taken away from the execution list of the 24 March spent 22.500 liras in the "Bottigliera del Valle" for dinner parties. The personnel of the "Bottigliera del Valle" can testify it.

On the day I was arrested, during the perquisition, the Germans took some objects (that were mine, these objects cost about 320.000 liras.

PARADISI Guido - Manager of a tailor's workshop, introduced to me Romeo (Vilfredo Proietti) believing that the latter wanted to get arms.

FESTUCCIA Ines widow ANELUCCI, living in via Moroni 39, says that she spoke with Proietti on the morning of the 24 March 1944 in via Tasso. (She is the mother of one of the 320 martyrs)

GIGETTO..... can testify that he saw Romeo move from cell 18 to cell 26, and he can also give the officer's name.

Carlette BROMO, MUGLIONE Angelo can testify Proietti's misdeeds.

Paradisi's mother and wife can testify they saw Proietti in Piazza S.Maria in Trastevere.

Why was Romeo not arrested on the 11 February when we were confronted? On the 24th March, a woman called Festuccia Ines widow Angelucci, having her son Giovanni prisoner in via Tasso, and knowing that her son worked in the garden, tried to see him. But she was arrested and put in a room where she found Romeo whom she already knew. He asked her what she was doing there, she answered that she wanted to see her son (who was killed on the same day that he would think about her son. Then

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after a few days, were arrested by his fault Carlo Bracco (cell n.18) Angelo Maglione (n.19) and also other people. Romeo remained in via Tasso till the 4th of June. Romeo could receive food and clothes from home, but we were not allowed to receive anything. His mother of my tailor asked the permission to send a parcel through Romeo's sister, but she got the following answer: "We know the colonel and can get everything but only for Wilfredo, we cannot disturb the colonel for your son".

I had to pay 22.500 liras to Gioia but I never heard anything about the things the Germans sequestrated and which amount to 330.000 liras.

I must say that the real name of the above mentioned spy is PROIETTI Wilfredo, living in Rome, Viale del Re n. 42(?) I think.

/S/

Lococciolo Angelo son of Donato and
Mimmi Rosa born in Siracusa on the
3 April 1907, living in Rome, Piazza
Cenci (?) 74, apartment n.10.

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Classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Copy of the declaration made by Lombardi Armando son of Agostino and of Frisardi Maria, born in Rome on the 27th August 1905, porter at the General Markets, living in via Luca della Robbia, 36

I declare that on the 6th May 1944 I was stopped near Piazza Monte Savello by three Italian SS. and taken to the office of F.S. Campitelli where I remained for about 15 hours. I must say that in the above mentioned office I was not ill-treated. On the next morning came two Italian SS. and took me to via Tasso where I remained about twenty days in cell 23 without air and without light.

When I entered in via Tasso they put me with my face against the wall and so I had to stay for four hours without moving, and if I did move I received kicks and blows. Towards evening I was interrogated by a SS. marshal whose name I do not know but who could be easily recognised because he is very tall and stout and was always present in the torture room.

I was accused of being a captain of the patriots and they wanted me to tell them where my group was hidden. I specify that I have never been a captain of patriots, but that I have always been anti-fascist. They wanted also to know something about communist placards and the name of the communists I knew in the Testaccio quarter. As I refused to answer they stroke me with a whip covered with steel and with a caoutchou belt, they even threatened my life showing me a big pistol lying on the table. Such tortures began again every time I was interrogated and when they came in my cell for a perquisition. I heard also cries coming from the other cells.

Later on I was transferred to the barrack of the "81 fanteria", and afterwards to the Cecchignola in order to be deported to Germany.

On the evening of the 30th May, the day before my deportation, I ran away jumping from the window while the sentinel did not look at me.

/S/Lombardi Armando

2062

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Classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Copia della dichiarazione resa dalla signorina LUSANA Irene -
Via Salaria 58 -

Mio fratello, Maggiore del Genio LUSANA Luciano, fu arrestato dalle S.S. germaniche il 3 gennaio c.s. per strada, e condotto al noto locale di Via Tasso. Qui dopo vari giorni di tortura e sofferenze il povero mio fratello decedette.

Sulle cause di questo decesso nulla di positivo si è potuto raccogliere, dato il sistema tombale che adoperavano i tedeschi. Una cosa è certa: mio fratello è stato ucciso mediante maltrattamenti e prima di essere arrestato era sano e vegeto.

L'arresto è avvenuto su delazione di certo PISTOLINI, abitante in via Flaminia 213-int.15- il quale fece pure arrestare il Generale FERRULLI e il dott. GELSONINI Naulo, amici di mio fratello, i quali sono stati fucilati il 24 marzo u.s.-

Roma, 30 giugno 1944

f/to Lusana Irene

visto
Il maresciallo di P.S.
Angelo Pelizzon

28 il povero mio fratello decedette.

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Roma, 30 giugno 1944

f/to Lusana Irena

visto

Il maresciallo di P.S.
Angelo Pelizzon

2061

CHIAZZIONE

Io sottoscritto Mogliani Angelo fu Giovanni e fu Mazzetti Maddalena, nato a Roma il 3 novembre 1877, impiegato, abitante in Via delle Fornaci n. 44, dichiaro di essere stato arrestato l'11 aprile 1944, dalle S.S. tedesche, mentre mi trovavo nel mio ufficio in Piazza Araceli alle ore 5.4 circa e dopo avermi eseguito una minuziosa perquisizione mi hanno condotto subito nei noti locali di Via Tasso.

Unitamente alle S.S. tedesche vi era anche un Italiano di età molto giovane, completamente sbarbato, del quale non so dare altri particolari, ma ritengo che devesi trattare del delatore, evidentemente infiltratosi nelle file del partito ~~giani~~ socialisti di trastevere onde scoprire i nomi ed i fatti che in quel momento si svolgevano clandestinamente per opera dello stesso partito.

Faccio questa supposizione anche perchè gli agenti della S.S. non sapevano il mio domicilio e siccome questo giovane quando entrò mi disse che era già stato arrestato, Peppino, Gigetto, Carlo ed altri e che quindi sarebbe stato inutile che io avessi negato. Credo che qualche volta il predetto giovane sia anche venuto nel mio ufficio in qualità di staffetta per portarmi dei giornali di propaganda politica e solamente così è venuto a conoscenza del mio nome ed ufficio.

In Via Tasso venni rinchiuso nella cella n. 19 e solo il 6 maggio successivo venni rilevato per la prima ed unica volta, da un maresciallo delle S.S. per subire l'interrogatorio. Venni accusato di appartenere al partito socialista, quale capo Zona politico del rione trastevere, nonché di propaganda e distribuzione del giornale clandestino "Avanti", giornale ~~che~~ possedevo di cui me ne fu trovata una copia

Angelo Mogliani

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Nell'interrogatorio confermai la mia appartenenza al partito socialista, che risale sin dal 1915, ma negai di conoscere gli organizzatori del giornale stesso. Non ho subito violenze personali, ma mi risultò nella maniera più precisa che molti altri subivano maltrattamenti e violenze di ogni genere sia di notte che di giorno. Uno dei tanti, certo Carlo Bracco ha subito maltrattamenti e torture di una certa gra-

Angelo...

(2)

vità e fu tenuto legato per 10 giorni, con le mani dietro la schiena.

Anche un prete venne continuamente torturato da graduati delle

S.S.

Nel momento della perquisizione mi hanno sequestrato, alcuni pacchetti di sigarette, una penna stilografica e L.I. 500. che tenevo nel mio portafogli, oggetti che non mi vennero più restituiti. *Il 1° giugno*
sono stato rilasciato
In fede mi sottoscrivo.

Roma, li 23 luglio 1944.

Angela Maria

Via. Il Mare. S. P. S.

Puccini Lirio

2059

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned PARADISI GUIDO of Ercole and of Bianchini Velia; born in Rome on the 21 June 1914, tailor residing V.della Pelliccia 28 state that I was arrested in my own home, V.del Moro 37, on the 30 March by the German S.S.; then I was immediately taken to the well-known premises of V.Tasso, where I was detained for 63 days in the cell n.16. When I was a child I met ascertain PROIETTI VILFREDO of Rome, residing in Viale del Re 45, with whom we were school-boys together. This friendship continued and we used often to meet in some billiard-saloons. During the first ten days of March, I met PROIETTI in the billiard-saloon of Viale del Re. We talked about the general situation, and he told me he would like to organize a boys-section of the Communist Party, in order to arm them for sabotage against the Germans. He told me he could get a great deal of money for this purpose, and asked me to perform propaganda activity for the constitution of this section. I did not pay attention to him, but later, thinking that I knew this person very well and therefore I could have confidence in him, and the question was about anti-german activity, I accepted his proposition and in the meantime I introduced to him a friend of mine, certain LOCOC-CIOLO ANGELO residing in Piazza Cenci 7, who was in possession of arms and some machine-guns too. PROIETTI made an appointment with LOCOCCIOLO for the next day which, I believe, was on the 11 March, in Piazza del Monte where they met. They had a drink together and then went out from the saloon. PROIETTI said good bye to LOCOCCIOLO and as soon as he went away, two German S.S., holding revolvers in their hands, arrested LOCOCCIOLO and took him in the premises of V.Tasso. After two days PROIETTI came and see me in my tailoring; in Piazza S.Maria in Trastevere n.23B, and told me that LOCOCCIOLO had been arrested because of being a spy. I answered him that it was impossible, because, if he would have been a spy, he would not be arrested. Suspecting the real activity of

PROIETTI, I tried to keep him away from me, but he continued, and some day he brought in my tailoring five or six copies of a communist paper which I accepted. This time he was accompanied by a certain BRACCO CARLO who was introduced to me as a communist chief. I tore the papers at once and I threw them into the fountain of S. Maria in Trastevere. But I, who was always shy, showed indifference, but on another occasion when PROIETTI also was present, I was told to do not worry, because even if they have discovered us, he would have thought to realise us, for he had a great influence by the Germans.

So, persuaded that PROIETTI really worked for Italy's safety, some days afterwards I presented him another of my friends, GIOMINI GIUSEPPE, (boxeur) who, as I was informed had hidden about fifty guns, and a certain quantity of ammunitions. The following morning, 28 of March, I was informed that PROIETTI with two German S.S had come to my shop, but did not find me. On the morning of 30 of March two German S.S came to my house and pointing their revolvers against me, while I was in bed, ordered me to follow them to V. Tasso.

BRACCO was arrested a week afterwards, while GIOMINI was not implicated and was never arrested. I was kept in the cell for 52 days, without being interrogated, but continually the S.S came to the cell for usual perquisition, and I was very much ill used, for they used for the torment pieces of caustic. Often I fainted for all the blows I was given by the German S.S Mayer and Arena. They wanted me to tell them the name of an Italian general organisator of bands, and at my denial, for I never knew this officer, they pointed their revolvers on my face. They told me the name of PROIETTI and LOCCIOLO, that I said I knew, But I always denied to have get in touch with them for the communist organisation.

For some days they made me work as a tailor repairing uniforms, then the 2nd June they realised me with 22 other prisoners. Making us swear before Hitler's photograph that we were to be silent about all what we

have seen and heard in V. Tasso, otherwise they would shoot us.

I maintain that the person who denounced LOCOCCIOLO, BRACCO, and me is PROIETTI, who has been arrested.

PROIETTI was also arrested by the Germans, because, having been in charge of the requisition of cars, he privately sold them.

As a guarantee I have signed this statement, and at the time of my arrest I was in possession of L. 12.000 which the Germans took and have not yet returned.

M. F.

Signora MILAIDE RICCIO TUCCI.

La Signora Milaide Riccio, moglie di un ufficiale prigioniero nel
Kenia e sorella di un Ufficiale di Marina, è stata arrestata la notte del
16 Febbraio, da un gruppo di S.S. comandato dal Cap. Clemens, e del quale fa-
cevano parte gli italiani: F. Scarpato e Garulli. (attualmente arrestati.)
La Signora è stata in Via Passo 56 giorni. Accusata di favorire un gruppo
di patrioti. Era chiusa nella cella N. 22, P. 4°. Ha subito tre interroga-
tori dal Cap. Priek e dal Maresco. Hottop. Nessun maltrattamento materiale.
Tra le varie atrocità viste, emerge quella subita da un detenuto comuni-
sta, nella cella N. 247, P. 4°, il quale per 15 giorni consecutivi venne se-
viziato alle 8 di sera e alle 6 del mattino. Dopo la tortura veniva inca-
tenato ai polsi, con le mani per una settimana dietro ed una altra davan-
ti la schiena. Giornalmente alle 5, un medico gli medicava le lesioni e le
ferite alla testa. La Signora Riccio ha assistito questo infelice, così
come ha anche assistito per alcuni giorni il Col. Montezemolo, perché nelle
settimane, durante le quali erano di guardia gli austriaci, gli ungheresi,
o i polacchi, i reclusi godevano di una certa libertà di movimento nel
corridoio su, cui davano le varie celle del piano. A quanto asserisce la
predetta Signora le donne non venivano materialmente torturate o sevizia-
te.

Maresciallo URBANI Guerino di anni 38.

Il Maresciallo URBANI è stato arrestato il 10 Aprile 1944, ed è stato rinchiuso in Via Tasso, sino al 20 Aprile.

Dal 20 Aprile al 4 Giugno è stato nelle carceri di Regina Coeli.

L'Urbani faceva parte di una Banda di Patrioti: Sigg. Vinai, Ferrari, Grasso, Vassallo, arrestati con il Mar. Urbani, sono stati fucilati; lo stesso Urbani, condannato a morte, è stato salvato dall'arrivo degli Alleati.

Nel periodo della sua reclusione è stato più volte percosso e fastigato ai piedi.

Secondo la narrazione dell'Urbani, egli ha inoltre subito una speciale tortura, che consisteva nel legargli con dei robusti elastici i capezzoli del seno, quindi nel tirare, sollevando così la pelle ed allontanandola dalla carne in modo dolorosissimo.

Ora, all'infuori di qualche cicatrice alle estremità inferiori, e di un dolore intermittente al petto, è guarito.

Maresciallo Urbani Guerino. Via G. da Procida 7A.

Brigadiere C.C.R.R. ZOPPI ANGELO

Il 17/3/44 ore 20 Stazione Ferroviaria Roma Nord,

arrestato da 5 S.S. con fucile mitragliatore insieme a mia figlia che si trovava con me in partenza per Viterbo.

Torturato per 30 volte, incolpato di 3 attentati e grande organizzatore di bande e cioè: attentato Piazza Barberini, Via Tomacelli, Via Tasso.

Mi Hanno spezzato 3 costole e due denti picchiandomi con verga di ferro e co martello a punta alle ginocchia, con bracciali ai piedi con internamente le punte, cavalletto di legno con corde di acciaio sottili, poggiandoli le mani sopra i ginocchi sopra le mani finchè penetrassero nelle carni. Bavigliarono la bocca per non far gridare, scudiscio alle natiche con martello allo stomaco.

Data la mia criminalità sono stato 52 giorni coi ferri notte e giorno: i primi 15 giorni neanche mangiare, mi levarono i ferri facendomi far tutto sotto.

Il pasto, 100 gr. di riso e un pane da 300 gr. in un giorno; dormire nelle sul piancito senza niente, colpi di verga di ferro alle unghie dei piedi sotto le piante dei piedi con scudiscio, calci nella bocca e sul corpo.

Il 24 marzo fu messo in nota per essere fucilato coi

320, poi fui tolto perchè dovevo parlare, volendo sapere dove erano le armi e i miei uomini e tutti gli

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Il 24 marzo fu messo in nota per essere fucilato coi 320, poi fui tolto perchè dovevo parlare, volendo sapere dove erano le armi e i miei uomini e tutti gli ufficiali che facevano parte dell'organizzazione. Poi all'alba del 4 giugno, aspettando il camion per andare alla fucilazione insieme ad altri II, tra i quali 4 generali (Girotti Mario, Oddone Angelo, Caratti Antonio, Caruso Giovanni) 2 Colonnelli (Toscano, Scalera) 2 Capitani (Biondolillo, Segnola) e 2 Tenenti (Palatino, Privitena)

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ZOPPI ANGELO
Brigadiere C.C.R.R.

ROME AEREA ALLIED COMMAND

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COMANDO SUPREMO - UFFICIO INFORMAZIONI
Sezione Suretti - Gruppo Ricerche

N° 151/GR/prot.

P.M. 135, 17 luglio 1944.

Oggetto : Notizie sul comando di polizia tedesco di Via Tasso.

Promemoria per il Tenente Mario Bolaffio.

Il comando di polizia di Via Tasso era l'organo delle S.S. incaricata della polizia politica di Roma.

Era diretto dal capitano WOITZ il quale a sua volta dipendeva dal capitano SCHMITZ e quindi dal generale WOITZ, comandante della S.S. in Italia.

Esso agiva indipendentemente dalle autorità militari.

Di tale reparto della polizia facevano parte anche ufficiali della Gestapo.

Il servizio di guardia all'edificio per molto tempo è

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COMANDO SUPREMO - UFFICIO INFORMAZIONI
Sezione Caretti - Gruppo Ricerche

N° 15L/GR/prot.

P.M. 135, 17 luglio 1944.

Oggetto : Notizie sul comando di polizia tedesco di Via Tasso.-

Provenienza per il Tenente Mario Bolaffio.

Il comando di polizia di Via Tasso era l'organo delle S.S. incaricata della polizia politica di Roma.-

Era diretto dal capitano WOLFF il quale a sua volta dipendeva dal capitano SCHUTZ e quindi dal Generale WOLF, comandante della S.S. in Italia.-

Esso agiva indipendentemente dalle autorità militari.

Di tale reparto della polizia facevano parte anche ufficiali della Gestapo.

Il servizio di guardia all'edificio per molto tempo è stato fornito dalla Gestapo stessa.

Presso tale comando affluivano sia gli elementi arrestati dalle S.S. tedesche ed italiane, sia quelli provenienti da Regina Coeli o dalla pensione Jaccarino o da altre sedi della polizia politica repubblicana.-

Prima di essere chiusi nelle celle gli arrestati erano condotti nella fureria della prigione (fureria diretta dal maresciallo Otto GRUB) ove, nell'attesa della perquisizione, dovevano restare in piedi

con la fecce rivolta al muro per non vedere chi passava. Nella furberia durante la perquisizione, venivano depositati tutti gli oggetti di cui gli arrestati erano in possesso, nonché i lacci delle scarpe, la cinghia dei pantaloni e la cravatta.

Le celle molto piccole, non avevano finestre e prendevano aria solo a mezzo di tubi.

In ciascuna cella erano trattati più detenuti (fino ad otto), ma solo per i più anziani esisteva la possibilità di coricarsi su un tavolato. I rimanenti dovevano coricarsi per terra.

L'alimentazione dei detenuti consisteva, nelle 24 ore, in un miscelo di minestra, che per lo più era immangiabile, e di 400 gr. di pane nero.

Ciascun detenuto aveva la distribuzione di una scodella che doveva servire anche per l'acqua.

Ai detenuti era consentito di usare le latrine tre volte al giorno e solo quando ciò faceva comodo al personale di guardia.

Si allega un elenco di alcuni patrioti, che sono stati detenuti in Via Tasso e che sono attualmente in Roma.

Riserva di completare i nomi indicati i nominativi segnalati e di segnalarne altri nominativi.

IL TEN. COLONNELLO A.S.M. CARO GRUPPO
(Giovanni de Lorenzo)
(signed)

ELenco DI ALCUNI UFFICIALI CHE SONO STATI DETENUTI IN VIA TASSO E CHE SONO ATTUALMENTE IN ROMA.

Capitano GOZZER Giuseppe - Trattoria Mei - Via G. Canini 32.

Stenente MEI Armando - Via G. Canini 32

Maggiore BOCHICCHIO Mario - Via degli Zingari 11 - ^{Ad. B. 11} Via G. Canini 32

Stenente ANTONUCCI Domenico - Tenente PALADINI

Capitano MOSCONI Fulvio - M. llo PATERNO

M. llo R.A. URBANI Guerino - Via G. da Procida 7A - sevizziato - Non è in Roma

2052

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ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
G-2 SECTION

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COMANDO SUPREMO - UFFICIO INFORMAZIONI
Sezione Zuretti-Gruppo ricerche

N° 151/Z/1 di prot.llo

R.M. 135, li 18 luglio 1944

OGGETTO: Personale detenuto in Via Tasso.-

PROMEMORIA PER IL TENENTE B O L A F F I O

A seguito promemoria pari numero, del 17 andante, si riportano altri nominativi di patrioti già detenuti in Via Tasso ed attualmente in Roma:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1°) - Mgg. GUERCIO Romolo | Via Ameliana 25 |
| 2°) - S.magg. SORGENTI Mario | Via Camilla 52 |
| 3°) - Cap. RAMBALDO DEGLI AZZONI | Avogadro - Via Mazzilli 10 |
| 4°) - NOVELLO Gastone | Via delle Carrozze 48 |
| 5°) - Ten. TURCO Marco | Via Tasso 32 |
| 6°) - Cap. BIONDOLILLO Fausto | Via de Saint Bon 18 No |
| 7°) - Ten. PAVESE Marcello | Viale Regina Margherita 101 |
| 8°) - Ing. CONTI Giorgio | Via Siacci 2 No |
| 9°) - Ing. GREGORETTI Lucio | Via Siacci 2 No |
| 10°) - Cap. TORRINI Luigi | Via Napoleone III 53 (sevizziato) |
| 11°) - Gen. RA. MATRICARDI | (sevizziato) |
| 12°) - Gen. CO.RR. CARUSO Filippo | - (sevizziato) |
| 13°) - Magg. AJROLDI Antonio | |
| 14°) - S.Ten. DE TORO Remo | |
| 15°) - S.magg. VENTURA Bruno | |
| 16°) - sold. GAMBINO Pietro | |
| 17°) - sold. FORTE Gaetano | |

2652

IL TEN. COLONNELLO S.S.A. CAPO GRUPPO
(Signed Giovanni de Lorenzo)

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dolo ad alleviare, ognuno nel suo possibile, i lutti, le infinite pene, le incredibili sofferenze di migliaia di famiglie che hanno soprattutto sofferto e che soffrono ancora oggi per l'atroce dittatura fascista e per la lotta condotta contro di essa, che supplici si rivolgono a lui.

Oltre le offerte in danaro, che possono essere rimesse direttamente al Presidente Principe Andrea Doria Pamphily o ai componenti la Commissione per la raccolta dei fondi, saranno accolte con gratitudine:

- offerte di generi alimentari;
- offerte di assistenza medica e legale;
- offerte di lavoro intellettuale o manuale da parte di Enti o privati;
- offerte o indicazioni di appartamenti disponibili, etc.;
- offerte di indumenti, di vestiario, etc.

Commissione per la raccolta dei fondi

Donna MARIA BORGHI DELLA MIRANDOLA - Sig.na NINA RUFFINI -
Sig. ANDREA MONTEZEMOLO - Dr.
MARIO CONTI - Avv. GIUSEPPE
BRUNO, Sottosegr. ai LL. PP. - Sig.
LUCIANO MARESCALCHI - Avv.
MARIO BONTEMPI.

Sotto la Presidenza di S. E. il Principe Filippo Doria, Sindaco di Roma, si è costituito in Roma, con sede in Campidoglio, il Comitato Nazionale pro-vittime politiche riconosciuto ufficialmente dal Governo.

Esso è la continuazione di quel Comitato di Assistenza agli ex detenuti, confinati e internati politici del quale il Principe Doria fu il munifico fondatore nell'agosto del 1943, che funzionò poi come comitato clandestino e nel quale lavorarono duramente per nove mesi, rischiando spesso la vita, i rappresentanti dei sei partiti del Com. di Liberazione Nazionale, elargendo oltre 2 milioni di lire in sussidi, assistendo in ogni modo migliaia di persone, fornendone decine di migliaia di carte annonarie con la segreta collaborazione del personale del servizio di tesseramento annonario (nonostante il severo controllo di ufficiali tedeschi), provvedendo decine di migliaia di carte di identità autentiche ma irregolari, documenti della Città del Vaticano, documenti militari, certificati vari e quanto altro materiale fu possibile asportare dai Ministeri, Comandi, Uffici Militari e Civili, falsificandone perfettamente altri fino a quelli dell'Organizzazione Todt! d'infamata memoria; ciò che ha permesso a migliaia di persone — personalità antifasciste, professionisti, ufficiali, ebrei, soldati — comunque ricercati, nascosti nelle note località extraterritoriali, chiese, conventi, domicili privati offerti o trovati spesso dal Comitato, di salvarsi, spesso all'ultimo momento, dalla feroce caccia ad essi data dagli sgherri nazisti e fascisti.

Non va dimenticato che al lavoro pericolosissimo, sottile, intelligente di centinaia di volontari, lavoro di ostruzionismo, di duplicazioni, di falsi, si deve se il triste governo dell'epoca dovette annullare il censimento della popolazione di Roma con il quale quel governo tentò scovare le molte decine di migliaia di persone che si nascondevano in Roma e nei dintorni.

Tutte le persone di buona volontà: «*PAX et BONUM*» cooperino con il Comitato nell'enorme lavoro che esso si è oggi assunto (nei primi sei giorni — dal 20 al 26 g. m. — il Comitato ha distribuito oltre lire 500.000, — in sussidi e in due giorni 7 quintali di farina, oltre conserva di pomodoro e marmellata) aiutando

Specchio distribuzione sussidi dal 20/6 al 15/7.

	Fucillati	Politici	Deportati	Tptali
20/24 Giugno	117 177.600.=	257 207.000.=	48 58.000.=	422 442.600.=
26/6 1/7	78 147.000.=	130 125.800.=	26 15.000.=	234 287.800.=
3/8 Luglio	103 198.000.=	161 133.500.=	41 24.200.=	305 355.700.=
10/15 "	96 140.000.=	173 128.800.=	23 11.840.=	297 280.640.=
	<u>394</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>1258</u>
	662.600.=	595.100.=	109.040.=	1.366.740.=

Elenco Offerte ricevute dal 20/6 al 15/7/44.

	per complessive	L.
20/24 Giugno	"	593.610.=
25/6 al 1/7	"	289.125.50
3/8 Luglio	"	176.380.=
10/15 Luglio	"	422.620.90
Importo totale	L.	1.481.736,40

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